



## Deworming program for sheep

**Need/issue:** Poor Body Condition.

**Aim:** To have a deworming program to help the farmer to maintain or improve the body condition of animals.

### How to implement:

- Replacement – coprological analysis (faecal egg count):
  - After weaning of lambs: to assess coccidian parasitism.
  - 4-6 months old replacement animals
    - Permanent housing: to assess cestodes and coccidian parasitism.
    - 1-2 months after the start of grazing
  - 8-10 month old replacement animals: (faecal egg count)
- Ewes:
  - One month before the beginning of the lambing season
  - At the end of the milking period.



### Description:

- To identify the specific parasitism problems (species and quantity of internal parasites) observed in the different age periods when animals may be more parasitized.
- Based on the results obtained, to decide if it is necessary to carry out a deworming treatment, and to use the most appropriate deworming product.
- The dosage should be based on the live weight of the heaviest animals in the batch.



### Expected benefits:

- Improving body condition
- Improving feeding efficiency, higher growth rate and production
- Less amount of anthelmintic used.
- Decrease the risk of resistance to anthelmintics.
- Improvement animal health and welfare.

### Prerequisites and/or limits:

- Collection of faeces directly from the animal's rectum.
- Sending the faecal samples to the laboratory
- Perform coprological analysis (faecal egg count)

**Country: Spain**

**Dairy and meat sheep**

**Category of Animal: Ewe & replacement**

### Topic:

- Health
- Nutrition
- Management

### Level of solution:

- Knowledge
- Practical

### Threshold values:

- Coccidia in replacement: > 10000 coccidia/g
- Moniezia in replacement: presence of eggs
- Dicrocoelium: >150 eggs/g
- Fasciola: presence of eggs
- Protostrongylids : > 150 larvae/g
- Dictyocaulus: presence of larvae
- Strongylids (gastro-int. nematodes): > 300 eggs/g)

