

FLOCKFINDER - WORMING GUIDE

Low Count (<300 EPG) High Count (>300 EPG)

			Low Count (<300 EPG)	High Count (>300 EPG)
RESIDENT SHEEP	Adult Sheep	Adult sheep should have immunity to worms and should <u>not</u> require routine worming. Sheep that have other health issues such as foot rot or other infections may have a drop in immunity and therefore need worming. A Faecal Egg Count (FEC) can be done if there are concerns about worms in adult sheep.	DO NOT DOSE	DOSE
	Ewes at Lambing	Ewes under nutritional stress at lambing time may need to be wormed. This is more likely if they are carrying multiple lambs, or in poor body condition, or are lame. A FEC should be done if there are concerns about ewe health. SCOPS recommend only treating the ewes that need worming.	DO NOT DOSE	DOSE
	Lambs	Lambs have not yet developed immunity to worms, and will be more likely to suffer from a worm burden , so should be monitored regularly and treated as required. Depending on the time of the year, different approaches may be required. Spring: The first worm that most lambs are exposed to is Nematodirus. Group 1-BZ (White) wormers are the SCOPS recommendation for treating Nematodirus. Summer: FECs and/or individual daily live weight gain should be used to assess and determine the worm burden. Treat only when needed. Post Weaning: In the latter part of the grazing season, post-weaning, lambs are likely to be carrying some resistant worms left behind by previous treatments. A FEC will confirm the worm burden.	DO NOT DOSE	DOSE*
INCOMING SHEEP	All Sheep	Incoming sheep are all sheep coming onto the farm, including replacement breeding stock, store lambs and animals returning from another pasture. As part of the quarantine protocol, SCOPS recommend using a group 4-AD or 5-SI wormer as a quarantine dose , as these have the highest efficacy against gastrointestinal roundworms, including resistant worms. Note: It is also a good time to test for scab and treat if required.	DOSE	DOSE

DO NOT DOSE - Treating these sheep will provide no clinical benefit at this time. There are other reasons why sheep may be in poor condition: take advice from your flock health advisor and repeat FEC tests in 2-3 weeks.

DOSE - Treating these sheep would be appropriate. Ask your prescriber which active to use. Group 4-AD and 5-SI should only be used under the advice of your VET/prescriber. Always follow up with a drench check to see how effective this treatment has been.

*If a high worm egg count is found, treatment with Group 4-AD (Orange) or 5-SI (Purple) wormers may be necessary as a 'break dose' to clear out these resistant worms and enable optimum lamb growth. This should be discussed with your VET/prescriber before treatment.