

RESPONSIBLE USE OF ANTHELMINTICS IN GRAZING ANIMALS

Resistance to anthelmintics in grazing animals is serious and increasing

If not checked resistance could have a catastrophic impact on animal welfare and economic production

Anthelmintics are a necessary option but their use must be judicious

Every application increases the risk

SO ...

✓ DO

- ✓ **Ensure** full grazing management programmes and the use of regular faecal egg counts to ensure treatment of only those animals that need it
- ✓ **Target** the drug used to the parasite to be treated
- ✓ **Emphasise** the importance of not underdosing, through underestimation of body weight, maladministration of the product, or lack of calibration of the dosing device
- ✓ **Encourage** the development of farm health planning including worming strategies
- ✓ **Advise** that newly treated animals should NOT necessarily be moved immediately onto clean pasture
- ✓ **Explain** and emphasise the importance of quarantining incoming animals and give individual guidance on their treatment
- ✓ **Investigate** suspected clinical cases of resistance and advise on the selection of alternatives from other classes
- ✓ **Report** suspected cases of lack of efficacy to the Veterinary Medicines Directorate
- ✓ **Vaccinate** for lungworm if appropriate

✗ DO NOT

- ✗ **TREAT UNNECESSARILY**
- ✗ **BLANKET TREAT**

Supplementary guidance can be found at

BVA

www.bva.co.uk

COWS

www.cattleparasites.org.uk

NOAH

www.noah.co.uk

RUMA

www.ruma.org.uk

SCOPS

www.nationalsheep.org.uk

MOREDUN

www.moredun.org.uk/equine-worms



**THINK TWICE BEFORE
PRESCRIBING ANTHELMINTICS**

