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