

# A GUIDE TO SOME COMMON LIVESTOCK PARASITE PROBLEMS

	COMMON PARASITES	ANTHELMINTICS (GENERIC NAMES): <small>BROAD-SPECTRUM EXCEPT AS NOTED</small>	GENERAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
RUMINANTS	<p>Stomach: <i>Trichostrongylus</i>, <i>Ostertagia</i>, <i>Haemonchus</i>.</p> <p>Small intestine: <i>Bunostomum</i>, <i>Strongyloides</i>, <i>Moniezia</i>.</p> <p>Large intestine: <i>Trichuris</i> (whipworm), <i>Oesophagostomum</i>, <i>Coccidia</i> (especially in the young).</p> <p>Liver: <i>Fasciola</i>, <i>Fascioloides</i> (flukes).</p> <p>Lungs: <i>Dictyocaulus</i>.</p>	<p>Thiabendazole</p> <p>Haloxon</p> <p>Mebendazole</p> <p>Levamisole (for lung-worms)</p> <p>Amprolium or one of the sulfa drugs (for <i>Coccidia</i>)</p>	<p>All cattle: 3-4 times a year (beginning at 1 month of age).</p> <p>Mothers: Before giving birth and 90 days after.</p> <p>All sheep: Spring and fall (beginning at weaning). If parasites are particularly bad in your area, treat once a month.</p> <p>All goats: Midsummer and late in season (after first killing frost).</p> <p>Mothers: Soon before and after giving birth.</p> <p>Young ruminants with <i>Coccidia</i>: Before reaching 1 month of age.</p>
HORSES	<p>Stomach: <i>Habronema</i>, Bots, <i>Trichostrongylus</i>.</p> <p>Small intestine: <i>Parascaris</i> (roundworms), <i>Strongylus</i>, <i>Strongyloides</i>.</p> <p>Large intestine: <i>Oxyuris</i> (pinworms).</p> <p>Arteries that supply the intestines: <i>Strongylus</i> larvae.</p>	<p>Dichlorvos (especially for bots)</p> <p>Mebendazole</p> <p>Thiabendazole</p> <p>Cambendazole</p> <p>Trichlorfon (especially for bots)</p> <p>Pyrantel Pamoate</p> <p>Pyrantel Tartrate (use at low level over a long term)</p> <p>Fenbendazole</p>	<p>Foals: Begin at 2 months of age and treat every 2 months until 1 year old.</p> <p>Grown horses: 3-4 times yearly (include a bot-effective anthelmintic at least once a year).</p>
HOGS	<p>Stomach: <i>Hyostrongylus</i>, <i>Ascarops</i>, <i>Physocephalus</i>.</p> <p>Small intestine: Ascarids (roundworms), <i>Strongyloides</i>, <i>Macracanthorhynchus</i>.</p> <p>Large intestine: <i>Trichuris</i> (whipworms), <i>Oesophagostomum</i>.</p> <p>Liver: <i>Metastrongylus</i>.</p> <p>Muscle: <i>Trichinella</i>.</p>	<p>Dichlorvos</p> <p>Levamisole</p> <p>Pyrantel Tartrate</p>	<p>Sows: 10 days before and 10 days after farrowing.</p> <p>Pigs raised for food: Every 4-5 weeks (beginning at 5-6 weeks of age).</p>
DOGS AND CATS	<p>Intestines: Hookworms, Ascarids (roundworms), <i>Trichuris</i> (whipworms), <i>Taenia</i> and <i>Dipylidium</i> (tapeworms).</p> <p>Heart: <i>Dirofilaria</i> (heartworms).</p>	<p>Mebendazole</p> <p>Dichlorvos</p> <p>Pyrantel Pamoate</p> <p>N-butyl Chloride</p> <p>Methyl Benzene</p> <p>Dichlorophene-Toluene combination (for hook- and roundworms)</p> <p>Niclosamide (for <i>Dipylidium</i> tapeworms)</p> <p>Piperazine (for roundworms only)</p>	<p>Mothers: Treat with a broad-spectrum anthelmintic once or twice before breeding.</p> <p>Young: 3-5 treatments at 3-week intervals (beginning at 3-6 weeks of age).</p> <p>All: 1 or 2 doses of niclosamide should treat a tapeworm problem. Then get rid of your pets' fleas, so the animals won't get the worms all over again.</p> <p>All: Check a fecal sample with your vet once a year.</p> <p>All: Heartworm treatment is dangerous. Check with vet.</p>