

June 2010

The Future for Worm Resistance is.....Orange!

Novartis have produced the first completely new broad spectrum wormer for sheep for 25 years called Zolvix.



It will become known as the Orange drench and be called a group 4 wormer (Monepantel) as compared to Group 1 (Benzimidazole-White wormer) Group 2 (Levamisole-Yellow wormer) and Group 3 (Macrocyclic Lactone- Clear wormer).

As it is a novel wormer Zolvix can have a major impact on worm control in the UK when used in the following ways:

Quarantine treatment

Treatment of all in-coming sheep to prevent them importing resistant worms is essential. The SCOPS advice now is that Zolvix and Cydectin should be used. If injectable Cydectin is used then this will treat for sheep scab as well. The two should be given sequentially, with treated sheep held off pasture for 24-48 hours and then turned out onto dirty (worm infected) pasture.

Used annually in worm control programme

Zolvix should be used once a year in all lambs in the mid/late season, close to weaning. Lambs will be cleared of any resistant worms that have accumulated during the summer. Not only will

this delay the build up of any resistance to your routine wormer but it will give lambs a performance boost as well.

Existing wormer resistance in flock

Use Zolvix if you have wormer resistance to the other three groups of wormer.

Zolvix is used at a dose rate of 1ml per 10kg and has a 7 day meat withdrawal.

To encourage responsible use it is only available through vet practices. Because we believe it should be used by **all sheep farmers** we are selling it at a tiny margin over cost!

1 litre is £138.85 and 2.5 litre is £376.06



Emergency slaughter of cattle

Under certain circumstances cattle can undergo emergency on-farm slaughter and enter the food chain. We are fortunate enough to have Sargeants at Bramshall, one of the few abattoirs in the UK which accept such cattle.

To be eligible for on farm emergency slaughter the following conditions must be fulfilled

“An otherwise healthy animal must have suffered an accident that prevented its transport to the slaughterhouse for welfare reasons”

Factors which need to be considered include:

- Veterinary Medicines - Have the statutory withdrawal periods for all veterinary medicines been observed including dry cow tubes, pulse release and injectable wormers and pour on medicines?
- Clean livestock policy - Does the animal fulfil the requirements of the clean livestock policy?
- Is it an emergency? - Animals suffering from a chronic condition cannot be considered eligible for slaughter for human consumption.
- Was it an accident? - The definition of an accident is “an unforeseen or unexpected event especially one causing injury or damage.”
- Was the animal healthy before the accident? - The attending vet examines the animal and must be satisfied that the animal was healthy before the event which brought about the need for emergency slaughter.

If all the criteria above are satisfied then the vet will issue an emergency slaughter certificate.

If you have any doubts about the suitability of an animal for emergency slaughter then discuss it with one of the vets before requesting a visit.



Forthcoming Events

Dairy Farmers

We are holding a meeting on Dairy Cow Fertility on Thursday 24th June starting at 8pm. This meeting is being held at the Doveridge Club and will be followed by a Hog Roast.

Sheep Farmers

We are holding a FarmSkills course on “Sheep Parasite Control” which will be run by John Kirk and Alex Sindrey at our Uttoxeter surgery on Wednesday 30th June starting at 10.30am.

This course is subsidised by the RDPE and costs £36.66 for West Midland residents and £55 for East Midland residents and includes an excellent lunch!

Please book your place on this course with the Farm Office.