

# Dewormer \*fecal check 3-4 weeks prior to lambing, weaning and 2-3 additional per year

**Internal Parasites Common to Sheep and Goats:**

**Roundworms - Nematodes:**

1. Large stomach worm, barber pole worm, twisted worm - *Haemonchus*
2. Brown stomach worm - *Ostertagia*
3. Stomach/intestinal hairworm, small stomach worm - *Trichostrongylus*
4. Thread-necked worm - *Nematodirus*
5. Hookworm - *Bunostomum*
6. Nodular worm - *Oesophagostomum*
7. Large-mouthed bowel worm - *Chabertia*
8. Whipworm - *Trichuris*
9. Large lungworm - *Dictyocaulus filaria*
10. *Cooperia*
11. *Strongyloides*

**Tapeworms (adult and larvae) - Cestodes:**

12. Broad tapeworm - *Moniezia expansa*
13. Fringed tapeworm - *Thysanosoma actinioides*
14. Hydatid cysts - *Echinococcus granulosus*
15. Cysticercosis - *Taenia ovis*
16. *Taenia hydatigena*
17. Gid - *Taenia multiceps*

**Flukes - Trematodes:**

18. Common liver fluke - *Fasciola hepatica*

**Protozoa - Coccidia:**

19. *Coccidia* (coccidiosis) - *Eimeria*

**Clinical Signs:** Signs of parasite infestation are most common in young, very old, or diseased animals. Each infected animal, depending on the parasite or parasites it is infected with, will have different signs of disease. In general, most infections cause weight loss, unthriftiness, and poor weight gains. Some parasites can cause diarrhea, decreased appetite, poor conception rates, and fluid retention (bottle jaw). Parasites can also cause poor fiber production.

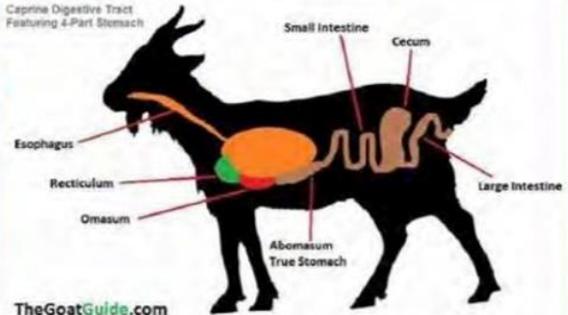
**Disease Transmission:** Some internal parasites are spread by orally ingesting the infective stage of the parasite. This most commonly occurs during grazing. External parasites and some internal parasites are spread by direct contact or having infested animals in close association with other animals. The following diagram shows the various routes that are commonly used by parasites to enter the host animal.

Brand Name (Active Ingredient)	Effective Against
Albon (Sulfadimethoxine)	#19
Baycox (Toltrazuril)	#19
Corid (Amprolium)	# 19
Cydectin (Moxidectin)	# 1-11
Dectomax (Doramectin)	# 1-11, 21
Ivomec (Ivermectin)	# 1-11, 21, 25
Panacur (Fenbendazole)	# 1-4, 7, 10-12
Praziquantel (Biltricide)	#12-18
Pyrantel Pamoate (Tetrahydropyrimidines)	#1-11
Prohibit (Levamisole)	# 1-7, 9, 10
Quest (Moxidectin)	# 1-11
Rumensin (Monensin)	# 19
Safeguard (Fenbendazole)	# 1-4, 7, 10-12
Sulfaquinoxaline	#19
Valbazen (Albendazole)	# 1-4, 7, 10, 12, 18

**Locations of Common Stomach and Intestinal Roundworms:**

<b>Abomasum:</b> <i>Haemonchus</i> <i>Trichostrongylus</i> <i>Ostertagia</i> <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	<b>Large intestine:</b> <i>Oesophagostomum</i> <i>Chabertia</i>	<b>Small intestine:</b> <i>Trichostrongylus</i> <i>Nematodirus</i> <i>Bunostomum</i>	<b>Caecum:</b> <i>Trichuris</i>
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Caprine Digestive Tract  
Featuring 4-Part Stomach



TheGoatGuide.com

All information was researched off the net from reliable sources and recopied and charts made by Rosie Ramsey. Not responsible for errors. Hope this helps

Medication	Dose
Cydectin*	9ml/100 lbs. (1mg/ml); repeat in 3 days
Fenbendazole Liquid (Safeguard/Panacur) *	0.5cc/10lbs x5 days; repeat in 3 weeks
Ivermectin (Ivomec)*	11ml/100 lbs. (.08% or .8mg/ml; Protect from light)
Prohibit* (oral solution only)	1 oz./100 lbs. OR 2ml/50 lbs.
Valbazen <b>**Use with caution</b>	3ml/100 lbs. <b>**Never while pregnant/breeding</b>

\*Safe in pregnancy.

**\*\*NOT safe in pregnancy**