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Factors Affecting the Incidence of Gastrointestinal Nematode Infection in Sheep

Produced for the CRC for Premium Quality Wool undergraduate program by; Dr. Steve Walkden-Brown and Dr. Brad Crook, The University of New England.

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Typical larval distribution patterns on Australian sheep pastures in the winter and summer rainfall zones

> Steve Walkden-Brown Source: Brightling, A. (1994)

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Prevalence of common gastrointestinal nematodes of sheep

Parasite	Rainfall zone	
	Summer	Winter
Haemonchus contortus	+++	+
<i>Ostertagia</i> sp.	++	+++
Trichostrongylus spp.	+++	+++
Nematodirus spp.	++	++
Oesophagostomum colu	mbianum ++	-
Oes. venulosum	+	+++
Chabertia ovina	+	+++

Steve Walkden-Brown Source: Cole, V.G. (1986)

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Parasite factors

Egg production •

- Haemonchus: 5,000 -10,000 eggs/day
- Trichostrongylus & Ostertagia: 100-200 eggs/day
- Nematodirus: 50 eggs/day
- Oesophagostomum: 12,000 eggs/day

Pathogenicity of adult worms

- Haemonchus adults are ~ 6-8 x more pathogenic than Ostertagia, Nematodirus, Trich. adults, and T4 larvae

Resistance to cold and desiccation

- Haemonchus eggs and larvae are most susceptible to desiccation, Trichs and Nematodirus most resistant
- Anthelmintic resistance HUGE PROBLEM!
 - widespread for levamisole and benzimidazole groups and closantel
 - increasing with the macrocyclic lactones

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Host factors

Immunity

- Acquired or "age immunity" influenced by:
 - Worm species Haemonchus induces less immunity
 - Degree of challenge immunity requires infection
 - Host genotype EPG in faeces has a h² ~ 0.2-0.4
 - Physiological state immunity is "relaxed" during late pregnancy and lactation; this leads to a "peri parturient rise" in faecal egg counts
 - Host nutrition affects both resistance and resilience
- Hypersensitivity or "Self cure" phenomenon
 - Independent phenomenon expulsion of worms
- Stocking rate/grazing management
 - This has profound effects on the level of pasture contamination with eggs and infective T3 larvae