

Management Practices: When to do What

With no Mitigation - Case Rates Will likely be Below 20% of Total Population Of Susceptible Animals – 80% of Cases Will Be Newborn Animals

- Practices should be focused on minimizing “wounds” or potential entry sites for the larvae
- Calves
 - Birth – Naval cord, vulva of heifer calves, eartag, ear notch (season)
 - Branding (turn out) - Brand site, castration, implant, dehorn, eartag, notch, rope burn
 - Grazing – Fly & tick control, pasture injuries (briars, dogs, wildlife), eyes on the herd \$\$\$
- Cows
 - Calving – potential vulvar tears
 - Chute / handling injuries, working dog bites
 - Processing “wounds” - brands, tags, etc.



Definitions

Prevention

- Treatment when there is a suspected recent or anticipated future increased risk.
 - Cattle being moved from an affected zone to an unaffected zone.
 - Cattle in an affected zone with increased risk of wounds, injuries, or bites.
 - Long acting, easy to administer systemic products are optimal.

Prophylaxis

Treatment of animals with pre-existing “open wounds” (see definition below) in an affected area.

- Examples are newborns, castration, dehorning, tagging, recent injuries, etc.
- Fast-acting systemic and topical non-systemic long-acting products are optimal.

Treatment

Treatment of existing infestations with larvae present in the wound.

- Treat infested animals with thorough cleaning, aggressive debridement, combined with systemic and long-acting topical non-systemic products.
- Multiple treatments may be necessary.
- The sooner cases are identified:
 - Less expensive the treatment(s);
 - Less treatments needed;
 - Quicker the recovery;
 - Higher success rate; and
 - Less permanent damage.



Management Practices: What to use When

Over 90% mortality of untreated infested newborn calves

Therapeutic Intervention: Practices should be focused on choosing products based on desired “attributes”

Prevention

Non-affected healthy animal with speculated past or present risk event / exposure.

- Example: Treat every animal coming from an affected zone with doramectin / ivermectin / fluralaner.

Prophylaxis

“Open wound” (includes naval, compromised tissue, and unintended or management-induced wounds).

- Example: Treat every newborn calf with doramectin / ivermectin / permectrin spray naval + vulva.
- Example: Treat every animal at branding, castration, dehorning, tagging, etc. with doramectin / ivermectin / permectrin spray/ fluralaner.

Treatment

Animals with active myiasis.

- Example: Treat infested animals with thorough cleaning, aggressive debridement, doramectin / ivermectin / permectrin spray.