Liver Fluke Control in Cattle

First Name:		**Last Name:**	
Email:		**Veterinary Practice:**	
Postcode:	**Date:**		

Please circle <u>one</u> answer only e.g. 

The snail intermediate host requires summer environmental conditions of:

A Cold and wet
B Warm and dry
C Warm and wet
D Hot (above 20°C) and dry
E Prolonged dry weather

Acute fluke typically presents as sudden death in:

A January - March
B April - May
C June - July
D August - October
E November - December

Autumn treatments to control acute and subacute liver fluke must be:

A Ivermectin (e.g. Ivomec)
B Fenbendazole (e.g. Panacur)
C Triclabendazole (e.g. Fasinex)
D Oxtetracycline injection (e.g. Engemycin or Terramycin)
E Nitroxynil (e.g. Trodax)

In high risk years, liver fluke is best controlled by:

A Vaccination
B Reactive drenching when losses occur in the autumn
C Reactive drenching when liver condemnations are found at the slaughterhouse
D Strategic drenching based upon weather predictions
E Drenching every three weeks from early September

Subacute fluke infestation of sheep in your flock in October would be suspected by which of the following signs:

A Rapid loss of body condition despite adequate flock nutrition.
B Itching, rubbing against fences, and fleece loss
C Diarrhoea
D Increased breathing rate, exercise intolerance, and nasal discharge
E Increased prevalence of lameness

Liver fluke can affect which of the following farm species

A Only sheep
B Sheep and cattle
C Only cattle
D Pigs
E Farm dogs

Subacute fluke is most reliably confirmed by

A Presence of fluke eggs in faeces
B Post mortem examination
C Blood samples for liver enzyme concentrations
D Presence of anaemia
E Presence of bottle jaw

Chronic liver fluke can be reliably confirmed by

A Presence of fluke eggs in faeces
B Blood samples for liver enzyme concentrations
C Low body condition score
D Presence of bottle jaw
E Failure to respond to triclabendazole treatment