

# The internal parasites that affect sheep and goats [2012]

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Genus and species	Common name	Location	Life cycle	Life cycle	Ideal conditions	Diagnostics	Clinical signs	Clinical significance
<i>Haemonchus contortus</i>	Barber pole worm Wire worm Large stomach worm	Abomasum	Direct	19-21 d	Warm, moist Summer rainfall	Strongyle-type eggs	Blood loss (anemia) Edema ("bottle" jaw) Weakness Wool breaks Sudden death	Major problem in warm, moist climates
<i>Teladorsagia circumcincta</i> (formerly called <i>Ostertagia</i> )	Medium or brown stomach worm	Abomasum	Direct	Min. 17 d	Cool, moist	Strongyle-type eggs	Production loss Lack of appetite Scours (diarrhea) Weight loss Decreased wool production	Usually secondary to barber pole worm in warm, moist climates. Additive
<i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp.	Black scours worm Bankrupt worm Stomach hair worm	Abomasum Occasionally small intestines	Direct	20-25 d	Warm, moist	Strongyle-type eggs	Black scours Reduced appetite Production loss Wasting Occasional death	Usually secondary to barber pole worm. Commonly present in mixed species infections. Effect is additive.
<i>Strongyloides papillosus</i>	Common threadworm	Small intestines	Direct	7-9 d	Warm, moist	Small, thin-shelled eggs containing larvae	Weight loss Diarrhea Inflammation between toes	Disease is rare.
<i>Cooperia</i> spp.	Small intestinal worm	Small intestines	Direct	15-20 d	Cool, wet Winter rainfall	Strongyle-type eggs	Loss of appetite Diarrhea Weight loss Decreased wool growth	Not known Additive
<i>Nematodirus</i> spp.	Thread neck strongyle	Small intestines	Direct	15-28 d	Cool, wet	Large strongyle-type egg	Usually sub-clinical Diarrhea Dehydration Loss of appetite Weight loss	Occasional problem in U.S. Common problem in Europe.
<i>Dictyocaulus filarial</i>	Large lungworm	Small airways Bronchi and bronchioles	Direct	5 w	Warm, moist	Larvae in feces	Irritate airways Coughing Secondary bacterial infections Pneumonia	Usually not significant. Additive

<i>Muellerius capillaries</i>	Hair lungworm	Alveoli and surrounding tissue	Indirect	5 w	Cool, wet	Larvae in feces	Usually no signs of infection. Coughing Fluid in lungs, if disease is severe Pneumonia	Usually not significant Additive May contribute to pneumonia
<i>Moniezia</i> spp.	Common tapeworm	Small intestines	Indirect	6 w	Wet	Triangular-shaped eggs Segments in feces	Heavy infestations may result in unthriftiness and GI disturbances May cause obstruction	Do not cause serious disease
<i>Eimeria</i> spp.	Coccidia	Small intestines	Direct	12-20 d	Cool, wet Overcrowding	Oocytes	Failure to thrive Diarrhea Dehydration Weight loss Death	Can be a major problem in young lambs and kids
<i>Trichuris ovis</i>	Whipworm	Caecum	Direct	1-3 m	Dry	Barrel-shaped eggs with transparent plugs	Diarrhea	Usually of little consequence Additive
<i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i>	Hookworm	Small intestines	Direct	8-10 w	Warm, moist	Strongyle-type eggs	Unthriftiness Diarrhea Blood loss (anemia) Skin irritation Sore feet	Minor
<i>Oesophagostomum</i>	Nodule worm	Large intestines	Direct	41 d	Cool, wet Winter rainfall	Strongyle-type eggs 4 <sup>th</sup> stage larvae	Damage lining of small intestines	Minor
<i>Paralaphostrongylus tenuis</i>	Meningeal worm Deer worm Brain worm	Central nervous system	Indirect	82-91 d	Cool, wet	Larvae in spinal fluid	Hindquarter weakness Ataxia Paralysis Blindness	Regional
<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	Common liver fluke	Bile ducts of liver	Indirect	8-12 w	Wet	Eggs similar to strongyles, but larger and capped at one end Flukes in the liver	Production loss Organ condemnation Death	Regional

Source: Merial, Merck Veterinary Manual, Australian Wool Innovation Ltd.