The internal parasites that affect sheep and goats [2012]

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Genus and species	Common name	Location	Life cycle		Ideal conditions	Diagnostics	Clinical signs	Clinical significance
Haemonchus contortus	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
Teladorsagia circumcinta (formerly called *Ostertagia*)	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
Trichostrongylus 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.
Strongyloides papillosus	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.
Coopera 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
Nematodirus 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.
Dictocaulus filarial	Large lungworm	Small airways Bronchi and broichioles	Direct	5 w	Warm, moist	Larvae in feces	Irritate airways Coughing Secondary bacterial infections Pneumonia	Usually not significant. Additive

Muellerius capillaries	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
Moniezia 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
Eimeria 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
Trichuris ovis	Whipworm	Caecum	Direct	1-3 m	Dry	Barrel-shaped eggs with transparent plugs	Diarrhea	Usually of little consequence Additive
Bunostomum phlebotomum	Hookworm	Small intestines	Direct	8-10 w	Warm, moist	Strongyle-type eggs	Unthriftiness Diarrhea Blood loss (anemia) Skin irritation Sore feet	Minor
Oesophagostomum	Nodule worm	Large intestines	Direct	41 d	Cool, wet Winter rainfall	Strongyle-type eggs 4th stage larvae	Damage lining of small intestines	Minor
Paralaphostrongylus tenius	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
Fasciola hepatica	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.