Gutworms in calves

Can lead to:
• Scour
• In appetite and ill-thrift

Main species:
• *Ostertagia* – infects abomasum, quite pathogenic
• *Cooperia* – infects small intestine, main contributor to worm egg count

## Worm control tips

- Know what anthelmintics work on your farm
- Use anthelmintics only when needed
- Use at the recommended dose rate, give correctly
- Use pasture management to limit exposure of naïve calves to worms where possible

### Anthelmintic classes available for worm control in cattle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anthelmintic class</th>
<th>No. farms tested</th>
<th>No. farms with resistance</th>
<th>Prevalence of resistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzimidazole (1-BZ)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levamisole (2-LV)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrocyclic lactone (3-ML; Ivermectin)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrocyclic lactone (3-ML; Moxidectin)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Worms can develop resistance to wormers

**Resistance on dairy calf to beef farms in Ireland**