

General Recommendations for treating gastrointestinal parasites in beef cattle October 2020

Parasite	Age group	Treatment	Testing	Prevention	Comments
Coccidia	Young (< 12 months)	<p>Coccidiostats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decoquinate (Decox) • Amprolium (Corid) <p>Coccidiocidals in feed (at least 28 days):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lasalocid (Bovatec) • Monensin (Rumensin) 	Fecal sample for fecal flotation or McMaster test. Clinical animals will shed large numbers of oocysts	Good hygiene, good colostrum, disinfect contaminated surfaces with bleach or phenolic disinfectant	Best to prevent rather than treat. if known problems with coccidia, treat all calves at critical times to prevent cases.
Nematodes (worms)	All, but young are more susceptible (< 2 years)	<p>Dewormers: many choices: oral, in-feed, pour-on, injectable; best is combination of 2 classes for routine deworming Do not underdose during routine deworming Do not treat all adults during routine deworming; leave 10-20% of healthy adults > 3 years old untreated for routine deworming</p>	Fecal sample for McMaster: older animals often shed few oocysts; adult cows often shed few oocysts	Proper use of dewormer, pasture management, proper nutrition	Best times to treat: When parasites are in environment (not at end of dry season) Calves before weaning Cows when weaning calves All bulls before breeding season
Flukes	All	<p>Flukizides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clorsulon (Ivomec Plus) • Albendazole (Valbazen) – not in first 45 days of pregnancy - abortions <p>In fall (August / September), when life cycle is complete</p>	Fecal sample for fecal sedimentation	Pasture management; keep cattle from entering marshy wet areas	Requires snails to complete life cycle. If flukes are a problem, vaccinate for Clostridium hemolyticum