



Farm Veterinary Solutions

DISEASE INVESTIGATION

SHEEP

Abortions / Barren Ewes

During the peak season, we often receive funding for Toxoplasmosis and Enzootic abortion - the most common causes of abortion in ewes. If you experience an abortion rate of 2% or more, or a higher number of barren ewes, testing between March - June is essential to establish if a vaccination protocol is necessary.

Post Mortem Examinations

Deaths can often be overlooked, but dead sheep can be extremely valuable. Discovery of the cause of death can enable us to prevent further losses by improving management techniques, or implementing preventative treatments to others in the flock.

Trace Element Screen

Testing for trace elements is important to ensure your flock are getting the minerals they require to thrive. By blood testing a sample group post weaning, we can establish if there are deficiencies in the flock's diet enabling us to provide accurate supplementation.

Blood Testing for Disease

We are able to diagnose many infectious and viral diseases through blood sampling and testing at external labs. For example: MV, Borders, CLA and more!

Cull ewes are extremely valuable in terms of the information they can tell us. By performing cull ewe screens post weaning we can identify if any iceberg disease are present on farm

Our primary lab offer discounted MV testing under the MV Monitored Free Scheme

Ewe Mastitis

Increased incidence of mastitis in ewes should be investigated. We work closely with drug companies to diagnose pathogens that may be causing inflammation and then work out a plan to prevent further cases.

Liver Fluke:

There are a range of tests available to detect the presence of liver fluke. Firstly we can assess the farm and grazing strategies to establish if the right conditions are present for liver fluke. Secondly, we can send samples to external labs to detect antibodies, active infection, or presence of fluke eggs in faeces.

In House Faecal Egg Counts

We encourage routine FECs to monitor the worm status of your flock through risk periods. At a minimum we suggest a FEC prior to treatment if worm burdens are suspected. We can also carry out drench testing to establish if anthelmintic resistance is present.



These are just some of the investigations we can perform following discussions with a vet.