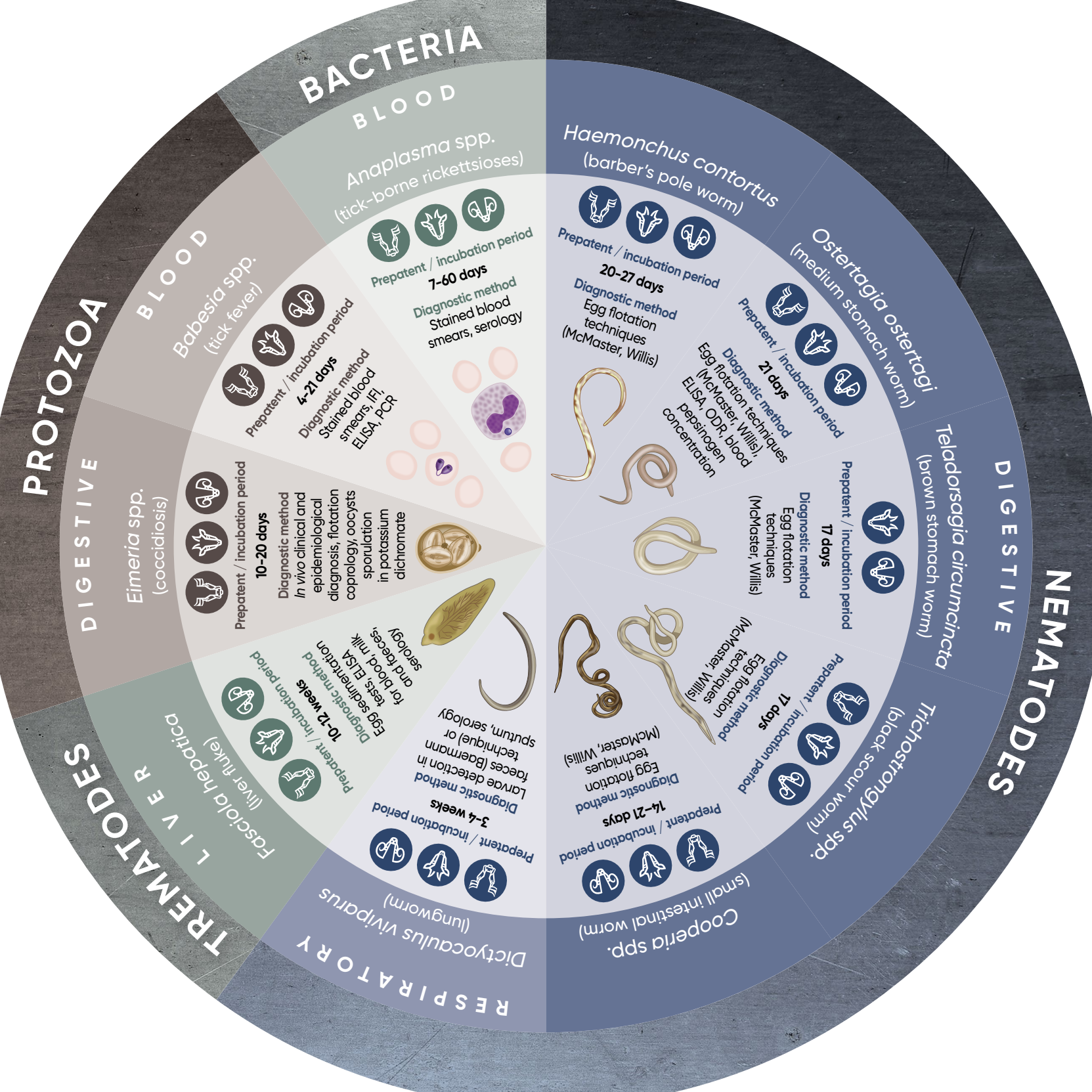




INSECTS

Lucilia cuprina
(blowfly)

Life cycle duration
2,5-3 weeks
Diagnostic method
Direct visualization,
identification



Stomoxys calcitrans
(stable fly)

Life cycle duration
12-20 days
Diagnostic method
Direct visualization,
identification



Life cycle duration
1-3 weeks
Diagnostic method
Direct visualization,
identification



Cochliomyia hominivorax
(screw worm)

Life cycle duration
3-10 weeks
Diagnostic method
Direct visualization,
identification



Haematobia irritans
(horn fly)

Life cycle duration
1-3 weeks
Diagnostic method
Direct visualization,
identification



Life cycle duration
3-6 weeks
Diagnostic method
Microscopical
identification

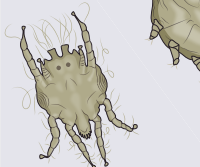


Bovicola ovis
(sheep louse)



Chorioptes bovis
(tail / leg mange)

Life cycle duration
2-3 weeks
Diagnostic method
Clinical signs,
skin scrapings



Life cycle duration
4-5 weeks
Diagnostic method
Clinical signs,
skin scrapings



Life cycle duration
3 weeks - months
Diagnostic method
Direct visualization



Rhipicephalus microplus
(southern cattle tick)

TICKS

Life cycle duration
4-6 months
Diagnostic method
Direct visualization



Life cycle duration
11-19 days
Diagnostic method
Clinical signs,
skin scrapings



Psorergates ovis
(itch mite)

MITES

Psoroptes ovis
(sheep scab)

ACCARIDS



Endoparasites of RUMINANTS

Parasites in ruminants cause health problems and reduce productivity



- Reduced fertility
- Poor growth of young stock
- Low milk yields
- Poor carcass quality
- Loss of wool

1 Small intestine

- *Trichostrongylus* spp.
- *Cooperia* spp.
- *Eimeria* spp.

2 Abomasum

- *Haemonchus contortus*
- *Ostertagia ostertagi*
- *Teladorsagia circumcincta*
- *Trichostrongylus* spp.

3 Liver

- *Fasciola hepatica*

4 Trachea, bronchi, bronchiole

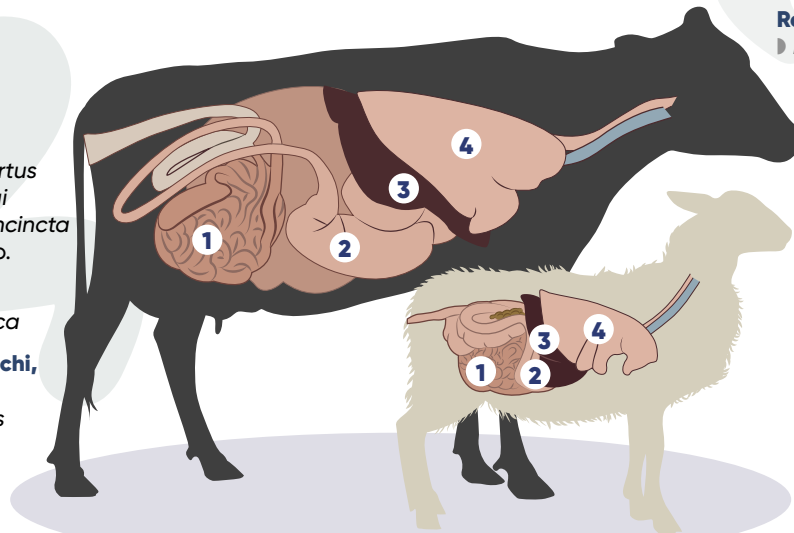
- *Dictyocaulus viviparus*

Red blood cells

- *Babesia* spp.

White blood cells

- *Anaplasma* spp.



ELISA: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay;
ODR: Optical density ratio; IFI: indirect immunofluorescence;
PCR: Polymerase chain reaction



Ectoparasites of RUMINANTS

**Parasites in ruminants cause
health problems and reduce
productivity**



- Reduced fertility
- Poor growth of young stock
- Low milk yields
- Poor carcass quality
- Loss of wool

- **Ticks**

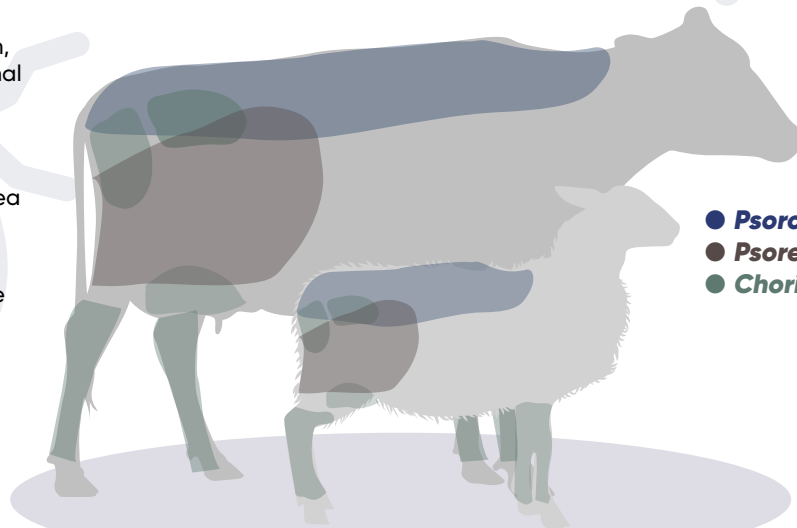
Ears, head, neck, dorsum,
inguinal folds and perianal
and vulvar regions

- **Flies**

Wounds, mucous
membranes, dorsal area

- **Lice**

Dorsal area, from
the neck to the base
of the tail



- ***Psoroptes***
- ***Psorergates***
- ***Chorioptes***