Goat Parasite Control
General Guidelines

Gastrointestinal (GI) parasitism is the leading cause of death and decreased production in goats. At least 48% of farms in the southeast have parasites that are resistant to all classes of dewormers. While there is no “one size fits all” recommendation for parasite control, the information in this fact sheet is provided for on-farm use. Contact your veterinarian for specific recommendations. Information provided by Dr. Sarah Reuss of the UF Large Animal Medicine Service.

Targeted Deworming

- Do not deworm all animals on a farm on a routine basis.
- 20% of animals shed 80% of the eggs.
- Leave “refugia” (worms not exposed to drugs so they do not develop resistance).
- FAMACHA © scoring (photos below right)
  - Use mucous membrane color as indication of anemia and therefore parasite load.
  - Need training to acquire card and use effectively.
- Fecal egg counts
  - Generally reflect the animal’s worm burden with some limitations.
  - Use fecal egg count reduction to monitor efficacy of treatment.

Alternative Therapies

- Sericea lespedeza - tannin condensing forage shown to suppress egg counts.
- Nematode-trapping fungi.
- Copper oxide wire particles.
- Herbal products (diatomaceous earth, ginger, garlic, tansy) have never been proven to be effective.

Anthelmintics (Dewormers)

- Resistance is a huge problem.
- Only use products for oral administration.
- Do not use injectable products and do not give injectable products orally.
- DrenchRite® assay can be performed on a farm basis to determine which dewormers are still effective.
- Work with your veterinarian to plan a strategy for your particular farm.

Smart Drenching

- Use proper dose.
- Administer drug properly.
- Pasture management
  - Stocking density
  - If rotating pastures, rest at least six weeks in between use
  - Clip, till and reseed
- Mixed species grazing
  - Horses & cattle do not carry the same parasites as goats and will help to break them down.
- Biosecurity
  - Isolate all new animals for at least 14 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Trade Names</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Milk Withdrawal</th>
<th>Meat Withdrawal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Safeguard®</td>
<td>10 mg/kg</td>
<td>Fast for 12 hours, give 2 doses separate by 24 hours</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>16 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panacur®</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Valbazen®</td>
<td>20 mg/kg</td>
<td>Do NOT use in pregnant does</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>9 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Ivomectin®</td>
<td>0.4 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Cydectin®</td>
<td>0.4 mg/kg</td>
<td>Only use oral drench</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>23 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Levasol®</td>
<td>12 mg/kg</td>
<td>Dose carefully based on weight</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>10 days</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tramisol® Prohibit®</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Morantel tartrate</td>
<td>Rumatel®</td>
<td>10 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyrantel pamoate</td>
<td>Strongid®</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not effective</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Use mucous membrane color as indication of anemia

FAMACHA © Card reading