

Tapeworm in Angora Kids

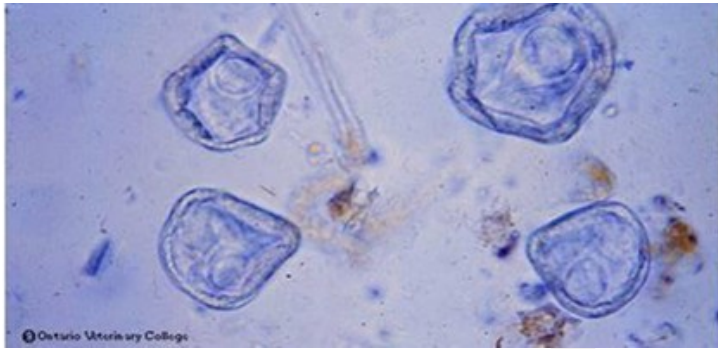
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This year Angora farms have had very high tapeworm infestations in their kids both on lands and in the veld. Faecal samples from kids checked at vets have also been found to have significant numbers of eggs present.

Monezia tapeworm species are the most common tapeworm of Angora kids. They usually do not cause clinical disease except with heavy infesta-



Monezia tapeworm eggs under microscope

tions. Heavy tapeworm burdens in kids may result in poor condition and cause diarrhoea. In rare cases intestinal obstruction and predisposition to enterotoxaemia (Clostridial infection) may occur.

The summer months, October to April, favour the

tapeworm life cycle which involves a soil mite (Oribatid mite) in which the developmental period may take 6 weeks. The mites are taken in by the goats when grazing and the tapeworm develops into an adult. The adult tapeworm lives for about 3 months in the small intestine. The eggs are passed in proglotid segments (visible as 'rice grains' in the faeces) and are later taken up by the mites.

Adult goats tend to develop good immunity against tapeworm and do not usually show clinical signs.



Post Mortem: Small intestines filled with tapeworm

(Photo: Jaco Oelofse)

A number of treatments are available on the market to treat tapeworm.

Examples include:

Dose Name	Active ingredient/s
Ectolint; Ex-A-Lint	Salicyclanilides
Maxi-Lint; Rid-A-Lint; Brutal	Praziquantal
Oxfen; Panacur	Benzimidazoles
Endotape; Endo+Lint	Levamisole, Praziquantal
Prodose Orange; Maxicare	Albendazole, Closantel
Triton Tape	Albendazole, Levamisole, Ivermectin, Praziquantal