

extremely difficult with most of our working facilities to do this without getting the product on non target areas. Therefore, we should use the proper safety equipment. Even while working with spray dip machines, or sprayers, respirators are in order, and rubber suits are in order. Goggles are a must! OSHA would be very upset with us if they could see the ways and some of the methods we go about mixing our chemicals, and stirring our vats. We need to be very aware of these precautions because many times we are financially *and* morally responsible if accidents do occur. Proper safety equipment, proper knowledge of the symptoms if accidental poisonings do occur and also knowledge of pest control is imperative. If you do have an accidental poisoning, take the label of the product with you so that the physician will know what to use as an antidote.

Many times we have products that are applied through self treatment devices and these products are only as good as we maintain them. If we don't do a good job on keeping those items in shape, we can run into some real problems. Also, all of our products are dangerous. We need to treat

them that way.

We would like to be able to just turn and walk away from all of these problems. But, they are real problems. They are not problems that we can just skip over. I think many of us in school took those courses and learned a little about the parasites and got on with the medicine! We overlook a real important part of our practices as far as being effective in helping our clients with their various problems.

In the cattle industry, we make our mark on our cattle by a brand. And, I think we in this industry can make our mark on society and on the cattle industry as well by following the safety practices that we need to follow, by knowing a little bit about the parasites and being able instead of making tracks on the beach with hundreds of people, to make our own tracks in the sand. It is up to each and every one of us to see that we follow the proper safety precautions, properly analyze the problem, and recognize the parasite. If you don't know what the parasite is, call someone in that does and let us be professional in helping our clients with the various external parasite problems that exist today!

Abstracts

Assessment of an oxfendazole pulsed release bolus for control of parasitic gastroenteritis in calves in a rotational grazing system

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A group of 71 Friesian bullocks, aged six to nine months, vaccinated against lungworm, were randomly allocated on a live-weight basis to two groups of 40 and 31 animals. At turn-out each calf in the group of 40 calves was dosed orally with a pulsed release bolus designed to deliver five doses of oxfendazole at regular intervals during a period of up to 130 days, the first dose being released about 21 days after administration. The group treated with the bolus grazed 2.4 ha and the control group grazed 3.6 ha of permanent pasture for six weeks before having additional access to similar areas of silage aftermath. The control group was treated 99 days after turn-out and when they were housed with fenbendazole (7.5 mg/kg). Faecal worm egg counts, plasma pepsinogen activities, pasture larval counts and liveweights were recorded fortnightly. Significant reductions in worm egg counts and plasma pepsinogen activities were recorded in the calves dosed with the pulsed release bolus together with significant improvements in the live-weight of younger calves compared with control animals. Pasture larval counts were lower in the fields grazed by animals treated with the bolus.

Use of an oxfendazole pulse release bolus in calves exposed to natural subclinical infection with gastrointestinal nematodes

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Veterinary Record (1987) 121, 536-540

During the first grazing season a group of calves treated with an oxfendazole pulse release bolus achieved a mean (\pm sem) weight gain of 140.7 (\pm 6.7) kg compared with 106.5 (\pm 5.7) kg by a group treated once with ivermectin mid-season, and 116.9 (\pm 6.9) kg by a group which received no treatment. This economic advantage was maintained during the period of winter housing. By the end of the second grazing season, during which the animals received no anthelmintic medication, they weighed on average 20 kg more than the wholly untreated group, a difference which was not statistically significant. No signs of clinical disease were observed in either the animals dosed with a pulse release bolus or the undosed control animals during the two year trial period. The treatment with the oxfendazole pulse release bolus greatly reduced the degree of pasture contamination in the first year but in the second year those animals that had been treated in the first year developed higher worm egg counts ($P < 0.001$) and thus augmented the levels of pasture