

# Paddock Card - Treatments



**Routine treatments that can be done without a vet. These are guidelines only. Variable circumstances in New Zealand mean variable treatments. Discuss with your vet what is needed for your farm.**

Parasite problems are one of the most common causes of disease and death!

*Disclaimer: none of the products are registered for alpacas, but have been safely used in and on them.*

- **Preventative vaccination against life threatening clostridial infections** - Use the plain version without added selenium. Inject under the skin. Initially 2 doses are necessary (if vaccinated for the first time) followed by either a half yearly (stressful environment, eg shows, long transport), or a yearly booster (low-stress environment/life). If in doubt start with 2 doses 3-4 weeks apart. Products available Ultravac 5 in 1, Covexin 10 in 1. Use sheep dose on crias and alpacas.
- **Parasite drench for worms** - Manage the level of worms on your property. Check body condition scores, do faecal egg counts. Consider the number of alpacas per hectare, the number of young stock, temperature, rainfall. One year can be very different from another year on the same property! Check with other alpaca owners in your area about possible problems being recognised, like specific worms and/or worm resistance to drenches. There are injectable and oral drenches on the market. Ask veterinary advice for a suitable product for your farm and a suitable drenching regime. Tapeworms and fluke worms need a different product and are available in combination with the routine worm drench products. Consider meat withholding time of 63 days after drenching.
- **Parasite drench for coccidia** - Specific oral drench required called Baycox C.
- **External parasite treatments** - Treat mites and ticks as necessary. With mites there are often only a couple of animals affected. Only treat affected animals with repeated ivermectin-type injections under the skin. Can add local treatment by painting an “oil-based mixture with ivermectin-type drench” on the affected areas. For ticks treat newborn and young cria with Frontline during the tick season. Apply Frontline to chest and armpits only. Use dose for dog with the same weight as the cria. Animals older than 6 months can be treated with Ripcord for ticks. Use as per instructions on the label for cattle. Don't spray on the udder of nursing females!
- **Vitamin ADE** - Support of bone metabolism, immune system, fertility. Growing alpacas and alpacas under stress seem to need it. Injectable and oral products available. Overdosing is possible. Injectable dose lasts about 3 months. Currently available injectable products are Hideject and Adject (vit AD only). Dosing at the end of autumn and the end of winter are usually enough.
- **Zinc** - Prevention of liver damage in facial eczema. Can be given as a drench, as pellets, or sprayed over feed. Check also Facial Eczema paddock card.
- **Ketol** - Raises blood glucose levels, accelerates general metabolic function, can act as a tonic. Administer as an oral drench in animals that are not eating, can dilute with water if necessary.
- **Zinc ointment** -For zinc responsive skin problems. Can be used to prevent sunburn on pink noses and ears as well.
- **Iodine** - Antiseptic solution for umbilical cord and cut

## ROUTINE TREATMENT SCHEDULE

|                                       | Cria 4 w   | Cria 8 w                           | Cria 12 w                             | Cria general                        | Pregnant female  | Adults  |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Clostridial vaccination               | 1 <sup>st</sup>  | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>2 <sup>nd</sup> | 2 <sup>nd</sup> OR<br>3 <sup>rd</sup> | *                                   | 4 w prior to unpacking   | 1-2 x per year*                               |
| Vitamin ADE (Hideject)                |  |                                    |                                       | End of autumn<br>0.25 -0.5 ml<br>SC |  | End of autumn<br>AND end of winter<br>1 ml SC |
| Internal parasite drenches            | <b>As needed</b> , discuss with your vet<br>Consider meat withholding periods if appropriate (63 days) |                                    |                                       |                                     |  |   |
| Zinc (see Facial Eczema paddock card) | In Facial Eczema season, discuss with your vet   |                                    |                                       |                                     |  |   |
| Frontline for dogs                    | In tick season, dosing as for dog with same weight   |                                    |                                       |                                     |  |   |
| Ripcord                               | Do not use   |                                    |                                       |                                     | In tick season. After shearing. Do not spray on udder that produces milk |   |

\*If vaccination status unknown start full program with 2 vaccinations 4 weeks apart, followed by once or twice per year boosters

SC = subcutaneous, or under the skin