

Haemonchus & Hookworms



answers



Haemonchus v/s other Pasture-borne Nematodes

Matching: Match each Nematode with its associated characteristic.

ASSUME SINGLE INFECTION

(Some blanks have more than one answer.)

B 1. FAMACHA

C,D 2. Dark watery diarrhea

C 3. Moroccan Leather

A 4. Ingest L3s while Grazing

B,C 5. Bottle Jaw

D 6. Bankrupt worm

B 7. Blood feeder

B 8. Most important helminth of Sheep & Goats

D 9. Small Intestine

A. All of the Following

B. *Haemonchus contortus*

C. *Ostertagia ostertagi*

D. *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*

Forms of Haemonchosis

Matching: Match each Form of Haemonchosis with its associated characteristic

- C 1. Progressive weight loss over time, Poor Body Score
- B 2. Moderate FAMACHA, Moderate FEC, Bottle Jaw, Good Body Score
- A 3. Lambs start dying 1 week after put out to pasture
- C 4. High Morbidity, Low Mortality
- A 5. High FAMACHA, No FEC, No Bottle Jaw, Good Body Score
- A 6. Very High Mortality

- A. Hyperacute
- B. Acute
- C. Chronic

True/False:

- T 1. When trying to manage *Haemonchus* infections, Dewormer Resistance is a very serious problem for Sheep and Goat producers.
- T 2. The 1st action for a veterinarian confronted with a kid goat with severe hyperacute haemonchosis is to deworm.

Haemonchus contortus

Clues

Check box: Check the Boxes that would be clues to a veterinarian that there is a serious haemonchosis issue on the farm.

- Goats
- Horse & Sheep grazed together
- Spring, Lambing Season
- Black Tarry Feces
- Few sheep raised on dirt paddocks fed hay & grain
- FECRT is less than 75%
- Pale Mucous Membranes
- Average herd FEC is less than 350
- Isolated Ewe on pasture, with rapid, shallow breathing, and refusing to rise

Pet Hookworms

Matching: Match each Hookworm with its associated characteristic.
(Some blanks have more than one answer.)

A,C 1. Adult Dog

A,B,C 2. Ingestion of Infective L3s

A,B 3. Pale Mucous Membranes

A 4. Transmammary Transmission

C 5. More prevalent in Northern, cooler regions

A,B 6. Cutaneous Larval Migrants

A,B,C 7. Blood feeder

A 8. Associated with Fading Puppy Syndrome

A,B,C 9. Small Intestine

A 10. Larval Leak

A. *Ancylostoma caninum*

B. *Ancylostoma tubaeforme*

C. *Uncinaria stenocephala*

Ancylostoma spp.

Fill in the blank:

1. Because of ___**transmammary**___ transmission, one should assume that all puppies are infected with *Ancylostomum caninum*.
2. One deworms a female dog peri-parturiently to ___**reduce transmammary transmission**___.
3. What route of infection results in adult *Ancylostoma spp.* in the intestine of the adult dog or cat? ___**Ingest Infected Paratenic Host**___
4. Kittens and puppies should be treated at ___**2-weeks**_ old and every ___**2 weeks**___, until heartworm preventative is started.

Ancylostoma spp.

Control

Check box: Check the Boxes that are good control measures against Pet Hookworms.

- Prevent ingestion of grasshoppers
- Prompt removal of feces
- Fecal checks 4x in a puppy or kittens 1st year of life
- Mosquito repellent
- Prevent predation of rodents
- Monthly HW preventative that includes dewormer for GI nematodes
- Prevent a cat from sleeping with a hookworm positive dog.
- Check for Dewormer Resistance, with a 14-day fecal recheck.

Forms of Hookworm Disease in Dogs

Matching: Match each Form of Hookworm DZ with its associated characteristic

- C 1. Unthrifty Older Dogs with Immunosuppression issues
- A 2. Severe acute anemia in neonate puppies
- B 3. Skin Penetration of Puppy by Infective L3s
- C 4. Larval Leak
- A 5. May need transfusions & iron supplements
- A 6. Transmammary Transmission

A. Peracute
B. Acute
C. Chronic

True/False:

- T 1. Multi-Drug Resistance is a growing problem for trying to control *Ancylostoma caninum*.
- F 2. If a lethargic 2-week-old puppy comes in with pale mucous membranes, one should send out for a fecal diagnostic exam to confirm a hookworm infection prior to giving a dewormer.