

Haemonchus & Hookworms



questions



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.)

- ___ 1. FAMACHA
- ___ 2. Dark watery diarrhea
- ___ 3. Moroccan Leather
- ___ 4. Ingest L3s while Grazing
- ___ 5. Bottle Jaw
- ___ 6. Bankrupt worm
- ___ 7. Blood feeder
- ___ 8. Most important helminth of Sheep & Goats
- ___ 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

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

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

True/False:

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

- ___ 1. Adult Dog
- ___ 2. Ingestion of Infective L3s
- ___ 3. Pale Mucous Membranes
- ___ 4. Transmammary Transmission
- ___ 5. More prevalent in Northern, cooler regions
- ___ 6. Cutaneous Larval Migrants
- ___ 7. Blood feeder
- ___ 8. Associated with Fading Puppy Syndrome
- ___ 9. Small Intestine
- ___ 10. Larval Leak

- A. *Ancylostoma caninum*
- B. *Ancylostoma tubaeforme*
- C. *Uncinaria stenocephala*

Ancylostoma spp.

Fill in the blank:

1. Because of _____ transmission, one should assume that all puppies are infected with *Ancylostomum caninum*.
2. One deworms a female dog peri-parturiently to _____.
3. What route of infection results in adult *Ancylostoma spp.* in the intestine of the adult dog or cat? _____
4. Kittens and puppies should be treated at _____ old and every _____, 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

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

A. Peracute
B. Acute
C. Chronic

True/False:

- ___ 1. Multi-Drug Resistance is a growing problem for trying to control *Ancylostoma caninum*.
- ___ 2. If a lethargic 2-week-old puppy comes in with pale mucous membranes, one should verify hookworm eggs in the feces prior to giving a dewormer.