

University of Kentucky Animal & Food Sciences

Gastro-Intestinal Parasite Fecal Egg Count Workshop GIP102



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<http://www.uky.edu/Ag/AnimalSciences/goats/goat.html>

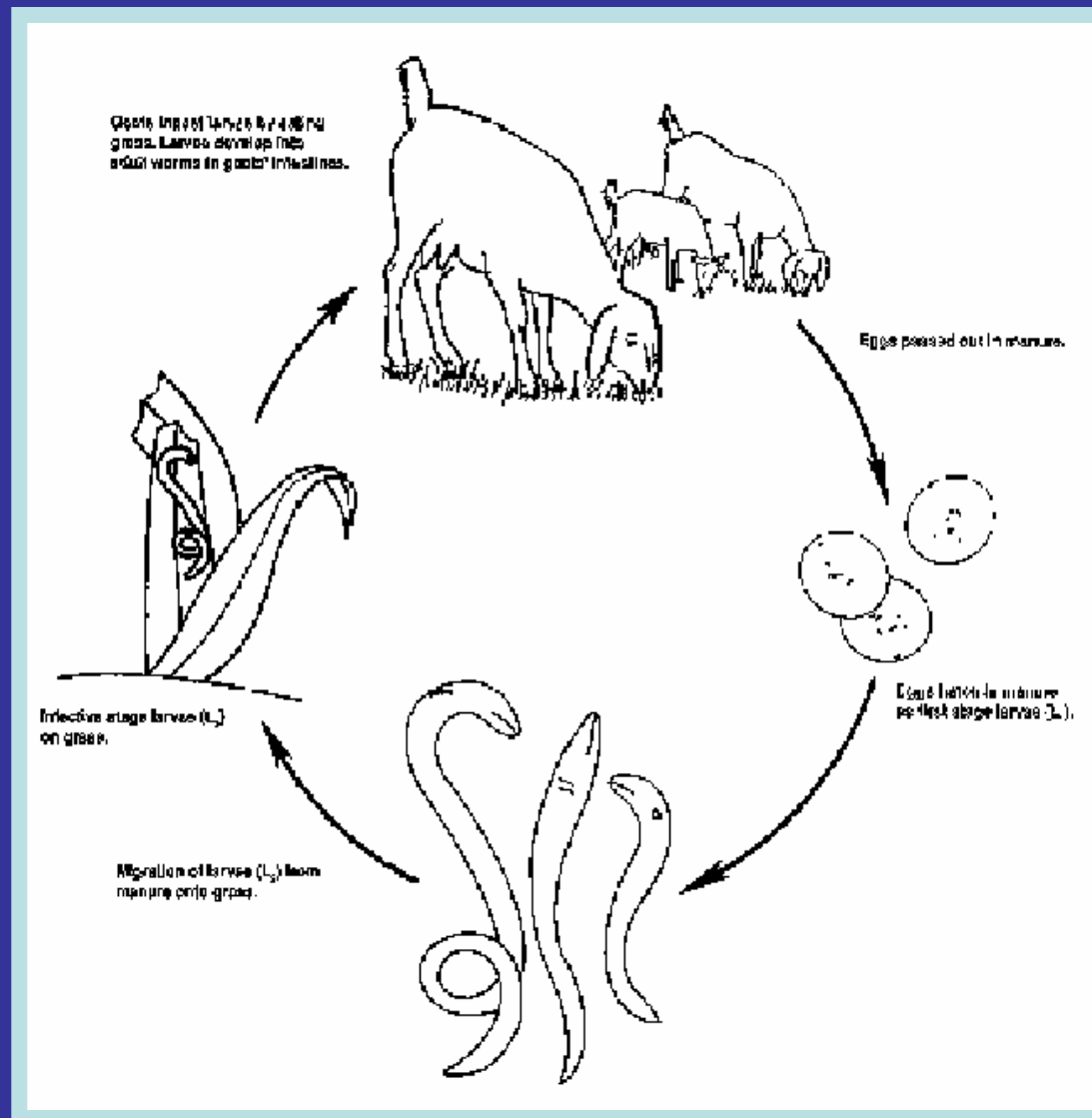
Fecal Egg Count Workshops

- Gastro-intestinal parasite (GIP) workshops are offered to county and regional goat and sheep organizations
- Curriculum
 - Define important parasites effecting goats and sheep
 - Discuss general parasite life cycle
 - How to use elements of the life cycle to achieve GIP infection avoidance

Fecal Egg Count Workshops

- Curriculum cont.
 - How to obtain a fecal sample
 - How to process and store samples
 - Identification of major GIP eggs
 - Quantification of GIP eggs
 - Interpretation of egg count results
 - Discuss appropriate GIP management, avoidance and control techniques

General Life Cycle of GIP



Fecal Sampling



Participants-Processing Eggs



Participants-Identifying GIP Eggs



Participants of All Ages Counting Eggs



Relationship Between FAMACHA and Egg Counts



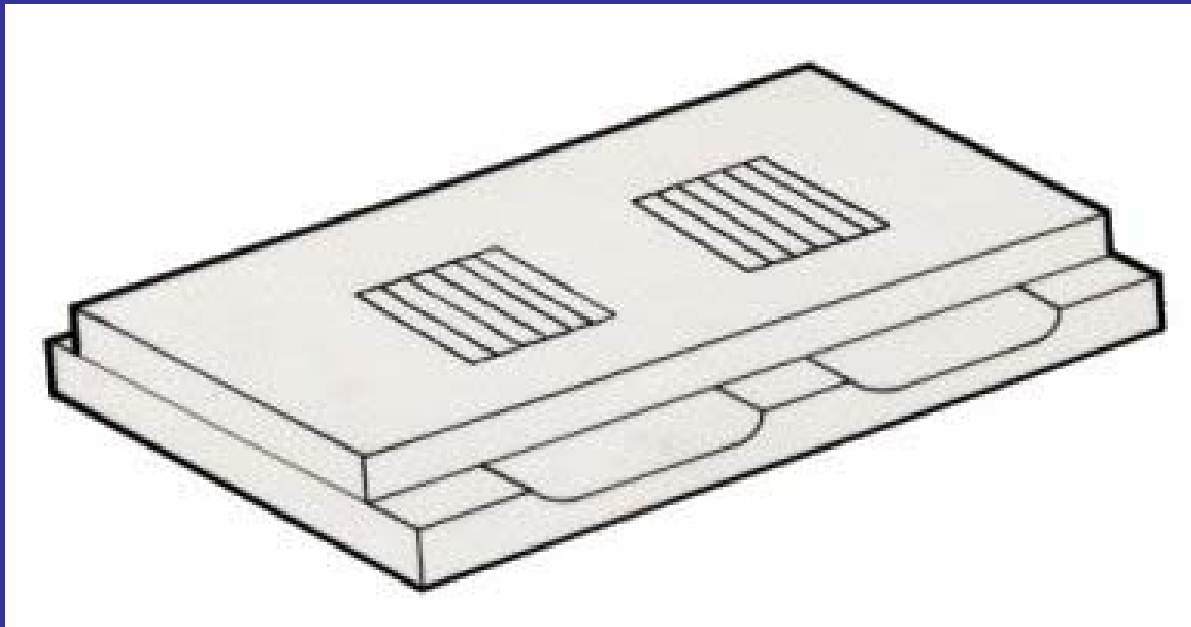
Wisconsin Method

both Quantitative and Qualitative also called the
+ method



McMaster's Counting Slide Method

a Quantitative counting method



Mash and Filter Fecal Material

Separates eggs from fecal waste.



Float Eggs in Flotation Solution

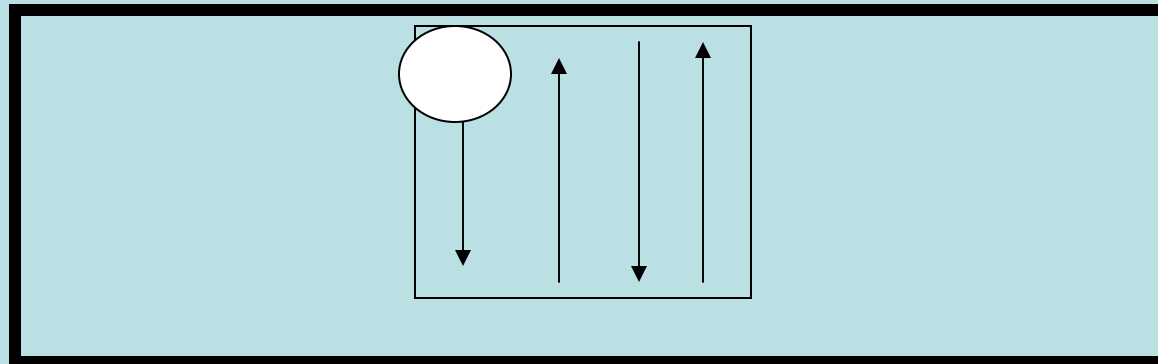


Observe with Compound Microscope



**40X Power &
Nice to have
mechanical stage**

Microscope Slide Scanning Technique



Ostertagia sp. (Brown Stomach Worm)



photograph by Janssen Pharmaceutica

× 640

Haemoncus contortus (Barber pole worm)



photograph by Janssen Pharmaceutica

× 640

Trichostrongylus sp. (Bankrupt worm)



photograph by Janssen Pharmaceutica

× 640

Cooperia sp. (Small Intestinal worm)



photograph by Janssen Pharmaceutica

× 640

Moniezia sp. (Tapeworm)



photograph by Janssen Pharmaceutica

× 640

THE END

