



THE DONKEY
SANCTUARY

Endoparasites in Donkeys

Endoparasite prevalence, control and clinical relevance in donkeys can often cause confusion and concern to vets and owners alike. Many products are not licensed for use in donkeys and must therefore be prescribed in the UK using the 'Cascade System'. Although donkeys can be infected by the same parasites as horses there are some notable differences in parasite dynamics and treatment regimes so this quick reference guide is designed to provide information on these differences and on treatment regimes that The Donkey Sanctuary has experience of being successful and safe in donkeys and mules.

It must be noted that all animals are individuals and clinical judgement is required when designing parasite control programmes. We are always happy to offer advice so please get in touch if you have any queries.

Note:

MOX = moxidectin, IVM = ivermectin, PYR = pyrantel embonate, FBZ = fenbendazole

All preparations mentioned are those licensed for use in horses except where specifically described. No data is available for the use of combination de-wormers in donkeys (e.g. IVM + praziquantel or MOX + praziquantel) and the DS does not recommend their use.

Small Strongyles (Cyathostomins)

Small strongyles are a concern for many equine owners and should be controlled and assessed using a dosing programme including a once yearly larvicidal treatment (e.g. MOX). Faecal worm egg counts (FWEC) are useful throughout the grazing season to assess new infections and to assist with reducing pasture contamination; they do not provide any information on the presence of encysted larvae so should not be relied upon for this purpose.

Donkeys do not appear to show classical signs of larval cyathostominosis, donkeys are more likely to present with weight loss, colitis and may show lowered total proteins on a blood sample.

The decision to treat for small strongyles (other than a once yearly treatment for encysted larvae) should be based upon a FWEC. There is no recognised threshold for treatment but in the majority of cases treatment of individuals with a FWEC ≥ 300 epg is reasonable. When individual animals are routinely presenting with high FWECs it is recommended that screening for PPID is undertaken as there appears to be an association with high FWECs.

Drug Choices

All classes of drug licensed against the cyathostomin family appear to be safe to use in donkeys when dosed according to weight and using guidelines developed for other equines. However, some drug classes (MOX) are not licensed for use in donkeys but may be prescribed using the 'Cascade' system.

Moxidectin should be reserved for targeted use against encysted larvae only. Other drugs (e.g. IVM, PYR) should be considered when treatment is indicated by a FWEC. It should be noted that high levels of resistance to FBZ have been noted in the UK equine population, low levels of IVM, MOX and PYR resistance have also been detected in donkey parasites. Where there is concern that resistance may be an issue a faecal egg count reduction test carried out at 14 days post treatment is recommended.

Large Strongyles

Donkeys are susceptible to large strongyles with a similar lifecycle to that seen in horses. Large strongyles can cause serious disease related to their migratory larvae or tissue feeding habits. Levels of large strongyles have been substantially reduced in the UK donkey and horse population with the use of macrocyclic lactones (MLs; IVM or MOX). Large strongyle eggs are indistinguishable from those of small strongyles so FWECs cannot be relied upon for guidance. Donkeys and mules where administration of MLs has been erratic, absent or is unknown should be treated as a precaution. Once-yearly administration of MOX for encysted cyathostomins should be sufficient to control large strongyles in most populations.

Drug Choices

Administration of MLs as per the directions for small strongyles is recommended. At present there is no indication of resistance to anthelmintics in the large strongyles.

Oxyuris equi (pinworm)

Pinworm is an emerging parasite in donkeys; in most cases it produces few or no clinical signs. Irritation and damage to the tailhead and perineal area are often seen; whenever such symptoms are present pinworm should be considered.

Treatment should be based upon diagnosis using sellotape preparations to assess the presence of *Oxyuris* eggs.

Drug Choices

Pinworm appears increasingly refractory to anthelmintic treatment. Licensed treatments include IVM, MOX and PYR. In the experience of the DS administration of PYR at a double dosage with particular attention to pasture, housing and animal hygiene is recommended. A second treatment with PYR may be required as this drug is only licensed for adult *Oxyuris*.

***Dictyocaulus arnfieldi* (lungworm)**

Unlike horses, donkeys are permissive of the entire lifecycle of *D. arnfieldi*, as such they are viewed as the reservoir host. Healthy donkeys rarely develop clinical signs related to lungworm infection; however, infection in horses can cause severe coughing. Therefore control of lungworm in donkeys is particularly beneficial for co-grazing equines. It is essential to maintain a 'zero tolerance' approach to this parasite as once established on pasture it is extremely difficult to eradicate due to the ability of L3 to overwinter.

Drug Choices

Lungworm can be successfully treated with MLs, at present time there is no indication of resistance to anthelmintics. A de-worming schedule that includes a once yearly larvicidal ML treatment should control lungworm in closed populations. New arrival donkeys or mules should always be treated with an ML and restricted from grazing for 48 hours.

Tapeworm

Tapeworm does not appear to be common in donkeys in the UK and reports of clinical disease in donkeys associated with this parasite are rare. Where clinicians are aware that tapeworm is common in the local equine population or if tapeworm eggs are seen on faecal tests then treatment once per year is recommended. Faecal counts are insensitive for tapeworm and should not be relied upon for diagnosis, similarly the Diaqnosteq ELISA has not been validated in donkeys and the DS does not recommend its use.

Drug Choices

Treatment should be undertaken in late autumn and products specifically licensed for tapeworm used. PYR at an increased dose ('double dose') or praziquantel (equitape) should be used. Note: praziquantel is not licensed for use in donkeys so should be used where appropriate through the cascade system. No data is available for the use of combination de-wormers in donkeys (e.g. IVM + praziquantel or MOX + praziquantel) and the DS does not recommend their use.

Fasciola hepatica (liver fluke)

Donkeys appear to be susceptible to liver fluke and this parasite is an increasing problem in donkeys in the UK and Ireland. Donkeys grazing wet, marshy paddocks are susceptible as fluke requires the water snail *Lymnaea spp.* to act as an intermediate host. Donkeys may be at particular risk if co-grazing with other infected livestock. Where fluke is known to be a risk donkeys should have a faecal sample assessed using a sedimentation technique. Environmental management is key with avoidance of grazing donkeys on marshy areas, drainage of land and fencing off habitats of the snail host.

Drug Choices

There are no fluke treatments licensed for use in donkeys so treatment must be prescribed using the cascade system. Triclabendazole has been used extensively by the DS at an increased dose rate of 18 mg/kg bodyweight. There are numerous reports of lack of efficacy of triclabendazole and this has been observed in donkey infections, to ensure treatment has been successful a faecal sample should be analysed 14-28 days post treatment. Where triclabendazole is known to be ineffective closantel (20 mg/kg bwt) may be considered, it should be noted that this product is only effective against adult fluke so re-dosing is required 8-10 weeks later. Rare symptoms of closantel overdose are blindness, anorexia and ataxia, however, these symptoms have not been observed by the DS.

Parascaris equorum

Parascaris equorum is generally acknowledged as a parasite of foals and youngstock, however, donkeys of all ages have been shown to be affected by this parasite and mature donkeys may harbour patent infections. Foals and youngsters are at risk of severe disease (colic, respiratory distress) and adult donkeys that are sick or otherwise immunocompromised may also be at risk. A 'zero tolerance' approach to *Parascaris* is recommended in donkey populations to deter heavy pasture contamination and cycling of this parasite in both young and mature donkeys. *Parascaris equorum* eggs are extremely tolerant of environmental challenges and are known to survive for years on ungrazed pastures, therefore assessment and treatment of new arrivals is essential. Collection and proper composting of dung is especially important on premises known to have *P. equorum* present.

Drug Choices

MOX, IVM, PYR and FBZ have label claims against *P. equorum*, however, resistance to IVM and MOX appears common and lack of PYR efficacy has also been experienced by the DS. FBZ appears to have good efficacy against this parasite and is the DS treatment of choice at this time.

Environmental Management

Anthelmintics are useful to reduce pasture contamination and treat clinical disease but only impact the population of parasites within the animal. The vast majority of parasites reside in the environment (on pasture in all cases and on buildings / fences in some cases) and control of this population is essential.

Simple control measures include:

- Dung removal at least twice per week has been shown to significantly decrease the number of parasite larvae present and the requirement to treat with anthelmintics. This is especially important with donkeys and mules as owing to their propensity to gain weight easily they are often intensively grazed.
- Proper composting of manure before spreading on to grazing land. Manure should be composted for a minimum of 3 weeks with regular turning and maintenance, a minimum temperature of 50-70°C is recommended to kill helminth eggs.
- Quarantine and treatment of new equines. Treatment for lungworm with an ML is recommended for any new donkey or mule entering a property before it is allowed to graze.
- Co-grazing with ruminants is useful as a 'biological Hoover'. Care should be taken grazing donkeys alongside other species as they can exhibit aggressive behaviour towards unknown animals; unless they are carefully introduced grazing separately is recommended.
- Disinfection of stables, fencing and fomites is advisable where *Parascaris* or *Oxyuris* are present.
- Where fluke is an issue drainage of grazing land and treatment and monitoring of other livestock is essential.

These recommendations are only for use in healthy mature donkeys and should always be used alongside clinical judgement. Foals, lactating mares, pregnant mares and sick donkeys may have different requirements and further advice should be sought. Please don't hesitate to get in touch with us on: **01395 578222** or **vets @thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk**