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Llama & Alpaca Deworming & Vaccination Guidelines

- ❖ Please note: these are guidelines only and our veterinarians may have specific recommendations for your farm or a particular animal.

Deworming:

Llamas and alpacas raised where white-tailed deer are found have the possibility of becoming infected with the parasite *Parelaphostrongylus tenuis* or meningeal worm.

1. **Meningeal worm prevention:** If meningeal worms have been a problem, then use Doramectin (Dectomax) injectable subcutaneously once a month. Dose at 1cc per 110lbs body weight. Deworming at least annually for the remainder of the intestinal parasites is recommended based on fecal examination. Ivermectin resistance is common in the other species of intestinal parasites due to the frequency of administration of this drug. Other drug classes must be used to control the remainder of the intestinal parasites. (example: Panacur = fenbendazole)
2. **If meningeal worms are not a problem (NO exposure to deer/cervid species):**
 - Strongid C 2x (equine product) daily – dose at 500 lbs/head & Avermectin injectable (ivermectin or dectomax) twice yearlyOR
 - Alternate oral dewormers April, May, June & November 1st
Eqvalan paste (Ivermectin)
Panacur paste (Fenbedazole)

A routine fecal exam is the only way to judge the efficacy of your deworming program. Qualitative screening tests look at what species of parasites an animal/herd may have. These tests are sent to our consulting laboratory. Quantitative fecal tests look at what species and how heavy of a parasite load the animal/herd has. These tests are sent to a specialty large animal laboratory. The best time to run fecal exams is 3-5 weeks after deworming, as any breakthrough or re-infestation problems should be detected. 10% of your herd (10 animals as a minimum) should be tested to screen for deworming issues. Fresh samples (collected fresh that day) may be dropped off to be sent to one of the labs. Please call in advance if you will be bringing more than 10 samples. Collect fresh samples directly from the rectum using lube and a glove (sample size about as big as a walnut) or if you witnessed a bowel movement, you may collect from that fresh pile. Samples should be refrigerated until testing (24-hours maximum).

- ❖ Please call if you have any questions regarding dosages or other concerns.

Vaccinations for all llamas & alpacas:

- 1. Clostridium C & D plus Tetanus (CD&T)** – 2cc given subcutaneously at 3-4 months of age, then again 3-4 weeks later, then annually
- 2. Rabies** – given at 3 months of age or later, then booster (off label, but gives better titers), then re-vaccinate annually

❖ PLEASE NOTE: There is currently no licensed vaccination for rabies protection in camelids. The above vaccinations are considered “off label” when used, but they are commonly recommended to protect you and your animals.