

Moredun Sheep Scab Blood Test

- for the early detection and confirmation of sheep scab

- Sensitive detection detects disease before clinical signs appear limiting the spread of infection.
- Detects sheep scab within
 2 weeks of mite infestation –
 informs rapid treatment and control strategies.
- Accurate diagnosis of scab highly specific, will not detect other ectoparasites such as lice, ensures correct treatment prescribed.



When to use the test?

- Testing of individual animals e.g. when sheep scab infestation is suspected.
- Whole flock testing to detect the presence or confirm the absence of sheep scab, e.g. hogs returning from wintering pasture.
- Use as a biosecurity tool prior to introduction of new stock onto farms, e.g rams or breeding females
- Use as a surveillance tool for scab, e.g. test rams before and after introduction to a flock.
- Eradication programs use to confirm effectiveness of treatment or eradication of disease.

How many sheep should be tested in a flock?

For use on a whole flock or management group test 12 sheep from the group (up to a group size of 2,000).



Sheep Scab

Sheep scab is caused by infestation with the ectoparasitic mite *Psoroptes ovis*. It is highly infectious and a single infested animal can spread the disease. The mites can remain infective in the environment for 16-19 days.

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Sheep that have been infested with the sheep scab mite produce antibodies specific to a mite protein.

The test can detect these antibodies in the blood of affected animals within 2 weeks of a mite infestation.

Skin scraping can only effectively diagnose scab once lesions have developed (this can be several weeks after the initial infestation). This sensitive diagnostic test is a major step forward in controlling and preventing further spread of the disease.



Note: As with any blood test of this type, which measures antibody levels in the blood, it indicates exposure to the mite but cannot discriminate between a sheep with a current 'active' infestation or a very recently resolved infestation. In the absence of clinical signs, sheep testing positive should be re-sampled and tested after at least 10 days to confirm an "active" infestation.

Contact your veterinarian to discuss the application of the test and arrange for blood samples to be taken for testing.

Contact us for further information: Dr Stewart Burgess, Moredun Research Institute stewart.burgess@moredun.ac.uk



Moredun Research Institute, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PZ, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)131 445 5111 Fax: +44 (0)131 445 6111

Email: info@moredun.ac.uk