
Prevalence Of Gastrointestinal Parasites In Domestic Dogs

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KIRSTEN HOOPER

Prevalence Study of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Psittacine Birds in the Klang Valley Wageningen Academic Publishers
Veterinary Parasitology Reference Manual, Fifth Edition is a practical, thorough, bench top reference for basic diagnostic veterinary parasitology. The manual provides pertinent information on parasite life cycles, importance, location in the host, zoonotic potential, current

literature, diagnosis, and treatment. It also includes step-by-step instructions for the most common diagnostic procedures used in routine veterinary practice. Sections are organized by animal host species, including dogs; cats; cattle, sheep and goats; llamas; horses; pigs; birds; ratites (ostriches, emus, and cassowaries); and laboratory animals, as well as wildlife, reptiles, marine mammals, and humans. There is a section in which common artifacts found in fecal samples are presented, and the last section includes conversion tables and a list of abbreviations. Features of the Fifth edition

include: * updated and enhanced references * information on new drugs * improved section on parasites of marine mammals * sections on parasites of laboratory animals and humans * over 500 photographs and figures Readers will find this to be an easily accessible and accurate resource for information about parasites in a variety of animals - wild, domestic, common and exotic.
At Loggerheads? Garland Science
Tropical diseases affect millions of people throughout the world and particularly in the developing countries. The millennium development goals had specifically

targeted HIV/AIDS and Malaria for substantial reduction as well as Tuberculosis while many other tropical diseases have been neglected. The new sustainable development goals have not made such distinction and have targeted all diseases for elimination for the improvement of the quality of life of human beings on earth. The present book was developed to provide an update on issues relevant to the treatment of selected tropical diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis and ectoparasites such as chiggers which are widely distributed throughout the world. The control of these infections has been hampered by the development of drug resistance and the lack of the development of new and more effective drugs. The understanding of the biochemical processes underlying drug activity is therefore essential for the potential elimination of these infections.

Helminths, Arthropods and Protozoa of Domesticated Animals CRC Press
Surveillance for waterborne disease and outbreaks associated with drinking water and water not intended for drinking-- United States, 2005-2006:

"Problem/Condition: Since 1971, CDC, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists have maintained a collaborative Waterborne Disease and Outbreak Surveillance System (WBDOSS) for collecting and reporting data related to occurrences and causes of waterborne-disease outbreaks (WBDOs) and cases of waterborne disease. This surveillance system is the primary source of data concerning the scope and effects of waterborne disease in the United States. Reporting Period: Data presented summarize 28 WBDOs that occurred during January 2005-December 2006 and four previously unreported WBDOs that occurred during 1979-2002. Description of System: The surveillance system includes data on WBDOs associated with recreational water, drinking water, water not intended for drinking (WNID) (excluding recreational water), and water use of unknown intent. Public health departments in the states, territories, localities, and Freely Associated States (FAS) (i.e., the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau,

formerly parts of the U.S.-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) are primarily responsible for detecting and investigating WBDOs and voluntarily reporting them to CDC by a standard form. Only cases and outbreaks associated with drinking water, WNID (excluding recreational water), and water of unknown intent (WUI) are summarized in this report. Cases and outbreaks associated with recreational water are reported in a separate Surveillance Summary."--Page 39

An African Primate Community Food & Agriculture Org

Banish your fears of statistical analysis using this clearlywritten and highly successful textbook. Statistics forVeterinary and Animal Science Third Edition is an introductorytext which assumes no previous knowledge of statistics. Itstarts with very basic methodology and builds on it to encompasssome of the more advanced techniques that are currently used. This book will enable you to handle numerical data and criticallyappraise the veterinary and animal science literature. Written in anon-mathematical way, the emphasis is on understanding theunderlying concepts

and correctly interpreting computer output, and not on working through mathematical formulae. Key features: Flow charts are provided to enable you to choose the correct statistical analyses in different situations. Numerous real worked examples are included to help you master the procedures. Two statistical packages, SPSS and Stata, are used to analyse data to familiarise you with typical computer output. The data sets from the examples in the book are available as electronic files to download from the book's companion website in ASCII, Excel, SPSS, Stata and R Workspace formats, allowing you to practice using your own software and fully get to grips with the techniques. A clear indication is provided of the more advanced or obscure topics so that, if desired, you can skip them without loss of continuity. New to this edition: New chapter on reporting guidelines relevant to veterinary medicine as a ready reference for those wanting to follow best practice in planning and writing up research. New chapter on critical appraisal of randomized controlled trials and observational studies in the published literature: a template is provided which is used to critically

appraise two papers. New chapter introducing specialist topics: ethical issues of animal investigations, spatial statistics, veterinary surveillance, and statistics in molecular and quantitative genetics. Expanded glossaries of notation and terms. Additional exercises and further explanations added throughout to make the book more comprehensive. Carrying out statistical procedures and interpreting the results is an integral part of veterinary and animal science. This is the only book on statistics that is specifically written for veterinary science and animal science students, researchers and practitioners. *Monkeys of the Taï Forest* World Health Organization. A great deal has been written about primates; however few volumes have focused on an entire community of sympatric monkeys at a single site. Drawing upon diverse sets of data, the authors provide a multi-thematic case study of the entire monkey community of the Taï forest (Ivory Coast). Much of the book explores how the seven monkey species have adapted to hunting pressures from chimpanzees, leopards, crowned eagles and humans. Other themes

covered include feeding ecology, social behaviour, positional behaviour and habitat use, vocal communication and conservation. Colour photographs of all species are provided, showing the major behavioural characteristics of each, as little is known about these West African monkeys. This scientifically important volume will be of interest to a broad audience including primatologists, functional anatomists, psychologists, and behavioural ecologists.

Gastrointestinal Parasites in Pigs CABI

A Survey of the Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites and Associated Risk Factors in Children in a Rural City of the Dominican Republic
Prevalence and Field Evaluation of Ivermectin and Mebendazole Against Gastrointestinal Parasites in Stable Horses
Elsevier

Liver fluke is an important internal parasite of ruminants. It debilitates livestock from a wide range of economically important species including cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats. This monograph addresses the knowledge gaps in the genetics, immunology, epidemiology and control of liver fluke

disease --Website of online version, viewed 26 June, 2008.

The Relative Prevalence of Dirofilaria Immitis and a Survey of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Missouri Coyotes and Foxes
BoD – Books on Demand

This successful book, now in its third edition, continues to provide a comprehensive introduction to the role of epidemiology in veterinary medicine. Since the publication of the second edition there has been considerable expansion in the application of veterinary epidemiology: more quantitative methods are available, challenges such as the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe in 2001 have required epidemiological investigation, and epidemiological analyses have taken on further importance with the emergence of evidence-based veterinary medicine. In this edition: Completely revised and expanded chapters; Increased attention given to the principles and concepts of epidemiology, surveillance, and diagnostic-test validation and performance; Many examples are drawn from both large and small animal medicine, and from the developing as well as the developed world This paperback

edition includes a new section on risk analysis. Veterinary Epidemiology is an invaluable reference source for veterinary general practitioners, government veterinarians, agricultural economists and members of other disciplines interested in animal disease. It will also be essential reading for undergraduate and intermediate-level postgraduate students of epidemiology.

High Prevalence Of Giardia Lamblia And Other Gastrointestinal Parasites In Children From Urban Bissau, Guinea-Bissau Elsevier Health Sciences

Gastrointestinal parasites impose a great and often silent burden of morbidity and mortality on poor populations in developing countries. Verón, Dominican Republic (DR), is a rural city in the southeastern corner of the country where many Dominicans and Haitians migrate to for work in support and expansion of the tourist industry of Punta Cana. Few studies of the prevalence of gastrointestinal (GI) parasitic infections have been published in the DR. Presently, there is a high prevalence of gastrointestinal parasitic infections throughout the poorest areas of the DR and Haiti. This study investigated

the prevalence of GI protozoan and helminth parasites from children at the Rural Clinic of Verón during 2008. Participants provided a fecal sample that was examined microscopically for protozoan and helminth parasites using the fecal flotation technique to concentrate and isolate helminth ova and protozoan cysts. Of 108 fecal samples examined, 107 were positive for one or more parasites. Participant ages ranged from 2 to 15 years; 52 were males and 56 were females. Percent infection rates were 48.2% for *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 13.9% for *Enterobius vermicularis*, 24.1% for *Entamoeba histolytica*, and 22.2% for *Giardia intestinalis*. 9.3% had double infections. A survey of subject characteristics and risk factors was completed by each parent/guardian. Any plan to reduce GI parasites in children of this region will require a determined effort between international, national, and local health authorities combined with improved education of schools, child care providers, food handlers, and agricultural workers. A special effort must be made to reach out to immigrants and those not part of the public education system and to address

microbial water quality.

Veterinary Parasitology Reference Manual
John Wiley & Sons

Peromyscus leucopus is the most abundant rodent in the North East United States and it is also a reservoir host for many zoonotic pathogens. The population dynamics of *P. leucopus* are unstable and resultant irruptions in the mouse population can increase exposure of humans to rodents and their byproducts. The drivers of this population instability are not known. Gastrointestinal parasites can destabilize host population dynamics and so this study set out to characterize the infections of six helminths.

Peromyscus leucopus were captured from four field sites in Central Pennsylvania, and their gastrointestinal parasites were removed and identified. *Syphacia peromysci* was most prevalent and occurred in the highest intensity. Mass and body length in general had a positive relationship with parasite infection, but body condition displayed a negative relationship with infection.

Pterygodermatites peromysci showed clear and significant turnovers in both the age prevalence and age intensity

relationships, which supports a prior result that *P. peromysci* is not aggregated as are most other macroparasites. *Brachylaima peromysci* age prevalence and intensity curves showed a large increase in the later age classes based upon mass. Coupling the non-aggregated distribution of *P. peromysci* with the known impact upon host fecundity, one should expect this parasite to destabilize host population dynamics and future manipulative population level experiments are warranted.

WAAP book of the year 2006 World Bank Publications

The report offers a simple framework for policy analysis by identifying three forest types: frontiers and disputed lands; lands beyond the agricultural frontier; and, mosaic lands where forests and agriculture coexist. It collates geographic and economic information for each type that will help formulate poverty-reducing forest policy.

Host-Parasite Interactions John Wiley & Sons

Human helminthiasis, known as worm infections, is any macroparasitic disease affecting humans, in which a part of the

body is invaded by a lot of worms, known as helminths. They are broadly classified into flukes, tapeworms, and roundworms. Soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis are the most important, being included into the neglected tropical diseases. Helminthiasis has been found to result in poor birth outcome, less cognitive development, lower school and work performance, lower socioeconomic development, and poverty. Soil-transmitted helminthiasis are responsible for parasitic infections in as much as a quarter of the human population worldwide. This group of infective diseases has been targeted under the joint action of the world's leading pharmaceutical companies and local governments, trying to achieve their eradication.

Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Captive Bovidar at Zoo Negara Food & Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

Roundworms are the most prevalent parasite of swine in the world today. Their presence on a pig farm can have detrimental effects on farm profitability due to their impact on growth rate, feed conversion, and general health of the produced pigs. For farmers, it is therefore

essential to be aware of the “worm status” of their herd in order to make informed decisions on how to control this disease on their farm. This chapter concentrates on the diverse aspects involved in the diagnosis and control of *Ascaris suum* infections on pig farms. It focuses on how the results obtained from different detection methods should be interpreted and what efforts could be made to control parasite transmission and consequentially reduce the prevalence and economic impact of this parasite on a pig farm. Ruminant Parasitology, An Issue of Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice BoD – Books on Demand www.wageningenacademic.com/waap2006

Second edition A Survey of the Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites and Associated Risk Factors in Children in a Rural City of the Dominican Republic Gastrointestinal parasites impose a great and often silent burden of morbidity and mortality on poor populations in developing countries. Verón, Dominican Republic (DR), is a rural city in the southeastern corner of the country where many Dominicans and

Haitians migrate to for work in support and expansion of the tourist industry of Punta Cana. Few studies of the prevalence of gastrointestinal (GI) parasitic infections have been published in the DR. Presently, there is a high prevalence of gastrointestinal parasitic infections throughout the poorest areas of the DR and Haiti. This study investigated the prevalence of GI protozoan and helminth parasites from children at the Rural Clinic of Verón during 2008. Participants provided a fecal sample that was examined microscopically for protozoan and helminth parasites using the fecal flotation technique to concentrate and isolate helminth ova and protozoan cysts. Of 108 fecal samples examined, 107 were positive for one or more parasites. Participant ages ranged from 2 to 15 years; 52 were males and 56 were females. Percent infection rates were 48.2% for *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 13.9% for *Enterobius vermicularis*, 24.1% for *Entamoeba histolytica*, and 22.2% for *Giardia intestinalis*. 9.3% had double infections. A survey of subject characteristics and risk factors was completed by each parent/guardian. Any

plan to reduce GI parasites in children of this region will require a determined effort between international, national, and local health authorities combined with improved education of schools, child care providers, food handlers, and agricultural workers. A special effort must be made to reach out to immigrants and those not part of the public education system and to address microbial water quality. Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Adult Dogs in Sweden Surveillance for Waterborne Disease and Outbreaks Associated with Recreational Water Use and Other Aquatic Facility - Associated Health Events -- United States, 2005-2006 Surveillance for waterborne disease and outbreaks associated with drinking water and water not intended for drinking-- United States, 2005-2006: "Problem/Condition: Since 1971, CDC, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists have maintained a collaborative Waterborne Disease and Outbreak Surveillance System (WBDOSS) for collecting and reporting data related to occurrences and causes of waterborne-disease outbreaks (WBDOs) and cases of

waterborne disease. This surveillance system is the primary source of data concerning the scope and effects of waterborne disease in the United States. Reporting Period: Data presented summarize 28 WBDOs that occurred during January 2005-December 2006 and four previously unreported WBDOs that occurred during 1979-2002. Description of System: The surveillance system includes data on WBDOs associated with recreational water, drinking water, water not intended for drinking (WNID) (excluding recreational water), and water use of unknown intent. Public health departments in the states, territories, localities, and Freely Associated States (FAS) (i.e., the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau, formerly parts of the U.S.-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) are primarily responsible for detecting and investigating WBDOs and voluntarily reporting them to CDC by a standard form. Only cases and outbreaks associated with drinking water, WNID (excluding recreational water), and water of unknown intent (WUI) are summarized in this report.

Cases and outbreaks associated with recreational water are reported in a separate Surveillance Summary."--Page 39
Gastrointestinal Parasites in Pigs: Its Prevalence and Diagnosis
High Prevalence Of Giardia Lamblia And Other Gastrointestinal Parasites In Children From Urban Bissau, Guinea-Bissau
Background: Guinea-Bissau, Western Africa, is one of the poorest countries in the world. Although previous health interventions have improved childhood mortality and morbidity dramatically, gastrointestinal parasitic infections and associated diarrhea remain a major health concern. The current prevalence and impact of these infections is unknown, and previous studies are outdated. In the present cross-sectional field study, we investigate the prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites among children in the capital of Guinea-Bissau, Bissau and identify potential risk factors for infection.
Methods: From August 2015 to April 2017, a total of 1.274 participants aged 2-15 years were included. We collected fecal samples and obtained information on age, household composition, animal husbandry and hygienic standards. Fecal samples were

examined by conventional light microscopy. Potential risk factors were identified by logistic regression.
Results: The prevalence of intestinal helminths and protozoa were 11,5% (95% confidence interval (CI): 9,7% - 13,2%) and 44,0% (95% CI: 41,3% - 46,8%), respectively. Helminth infections were dominated by hookworm, which was present in 7,8% of all included (95% CI: 6,3% - 9,2%). The prevalence of pathogenic protozoa Entamoeba histolytica/dispar and Giardia lamblia was 17,3% (95% CI: 15,2% - 19,3%) and 23,9% (95% CI: 21,5% - 26,2%), respectively. Older children were more susceptible to infection with hookworm and Entamoeba histolytica/dispar, whereas younger children were more susceptible to infection with Giardia lamblia (Odds ratio (OR) 3,56 and 0,52. respectively). Poor hygienic standards, including source of drinking water and toilet access were found to be major risk factors for infections with hookworm and Giardia lamblia. Conclusion: We find a surprisingly high prevalence of pathogenic protozoans among children from urban Bissau. Future improvement of sanitation standards and

education of both children and adults should aid to lower the prevalence. Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Captive Bovidar at Zoo Negara Prevalence of Equine Gastrointestinal Parasites in Montana, Correlation of Parascaris Equorum Egg Per Gram Counts and Worm Burdens, and Comparison of Two Parasite Egg Counting Techniques for Equine Feces Overcoming Liver Fluke as a Constraint to Ruminant Production in South-East Asia Liver fluke is an important internal parasite of ruminants. It debilitates livestock from a wide range of economically important species including cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats. This monograph addresses the knowledge gaps in the genetics, immunology, epidemiology and control of liver fluke disease --Website of online version, viewed 26 June, 2008. Prevalence and Field Evaluation of Ivermectin and Mebendazole Against Gastrointestinal Parasites in Stable Horses Gastrointestinal Parasites in Pigs Prevalence, Risk Factors and Control Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites of the Local Indigenous Ponies in the State of Kelantan Manual of Veterinary Parasitological Laboratory Techniques The

Relative Prevalence of *Dirofilaria Immitis* and a Survey of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Missouri Coyotes and Foxes Veterinary Epidemiology Veterinary Clinical Parasitology, Eighth Edition, prepared under the auspices of the American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists (AAVP), emphasizes the morphologic identification of both internal and external parasites of domestic animals. Focusing on the tests and information most relevant to daily practice, the book describes accurate, cost-effective techniques for diagnosing parasitic infections in animals. Including clear, easy-to-find information on the distribution, life cycle, and importance of each parasite, Veterinary Clinical Parasitology offers more than 450 images to aid with diagnosis. The Eighth Edition includes a new chapter on immunologic and molecular diagnosis, increased coverage of ticks and new sections on identification of microfilariae and larvae in diagnostic samples. The new edition also features expanded information on quantitative egg counts, detection of anthelmintic resistance and identification of ruminant strongylid larvae. Additional

improvements include many new images throughout the book, revised taxonomic information, a new layout featuring tabs by section to improve user-friendliness, and a companion website offering the images from the book in PowerPoint at www.wiley.com/go/zajac. Veterinary Clinical Parasitology is a highly practical benchside reference invaluable to clinicians, technicians, and students. *Gastrointestinal Parasites in Peromyscus Leucopus* John Wiley & Sons A unique resource for all those interested in the impact of worms on livestock, the anthelmintics used to get rid of them and the emerging problem of anthelmintic resistance. This book provides an overarching view of past, present and suggested future strategies for control of gastrointestinal nematode parasites in sheep and cattle. The book begins with descriptions of the biology of gastrointestinal nematodes, the harm they cause to the host and their economic impact. The main body of the book deals with the control of worms, focusing on the use of anthelmintic drenches. The relationship between drenching practices and the development of drug resistance is

discussed, as well as resistance management. The authors also break new ground by discussing alternative options for worm control, including: nutritional interventions, biological control, breeding for desirable genetics and artificially improving immunity to infection. They also offer useful recommendations for program development.

Enteric Infection 2 John Wiley & Sons
Background: Guinea-Bissau, Western Africa, is one of the poorest countries in the world. Although previous health interventions have improved childhood mortality and morbidity dramatically, gastrointestinal parasitic infections and associated diarrhea remain a major health concern. The current prevalence and impact of these infections is unknown, and previous studies are outdated. In the present cross-sectional field study, we investigate the prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites among children in the capital of Guinea-Bissau, Bissau and identify potential risk factors for infection. Methods: From August 2015 to April 2017, a total of 1,274 participants aged 2-15 years were included. We collected fecal samples and obtained

information on age, household composition, animal husbandry and hygienic standards. Fecal samples were examined by conventional light microscopy. Potential risk factors were identified by logistic regression. Results: The prevalence of intestinal helminths and protozoa were 11,5% (95% confidence interval (CI): 9,7% - 13,2%) and 44,0% (95% CI: 41,3% - 46,8%), respectively. Helminth infections were dominated by hookworm, which was present in 7,8% of all included (95% CI: 6,3% - 9,2%). The prevalence of pathogenic protozoa *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar* and *Giardia lamblia* was 17,3% (95% CI: 15,2% - 19,3%) and 23,9% (95% CI: 21,5% - 26,2%), respectively. Older children were more susceptible to infection with hookworm and *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar*, whereas younger children were more susceptible to infection with *Giardia lamblia* (Odds ratio (OR) 3,56 and 0,52. respectively). Poor hygienic standards, including source of drinking water and toilet access were found to be major risk factors for infections with hookworm and *Giardia lamblia*. Conclusion: We find a surprisingly

high prevalence of pathogenic protozoans among children from urban Bissau. Future improvement of sanitation standards and education of both children and adults should aid to lower the prevalence. [Agricultural Expansion, Poverty Reduction, and Environment in the Tropical Forests](#)
Cambridge University Press
Intestinal infection continues to be a major problem worldwide to which helminths make an enormous contribution with billions of individuals currently affected. Like the first volume - which covered bacterial, viral and protozoan infections of the gut - this book brings together clinical descriptions of disease and up-to-date guidance on management with important basic helminth infection. The contributors are an international panel of experts - with expertise as clinical and laboratory investigators and many of whom have a continuing active research interest in those parts of the world where these infections are most common. This companion volume produces serves as a complete text on enteric infection. The book should be of value to infectious disease physicians, microbiologists, gastroenterologists, general physicians

and hospital specialists, as well as basic scientists working on all aspects of intestinal infection.

Veterinary Clinical Parasitology Elsevier Inc. Chapters

Control of parasitic infections of humans has progressed rapidly over the last three decades. Such advances have resulted from focal disease control efforts based on historically effective interventions to new approaches to control following intensive research and pilot programs. Control of Human Parasitic Diseases focuses on the present state of control of the significant human parasitic infectious diseases. Includes the impact of recent research findings on control strategy Discusses the health policy implications of these findings

and the importance of evaluation and monitoring Highlights the lessons learned and the interactions between control programs and health systems

Veterinary Epidemiology John Wiley & Sons

This issue of *Veterinary Clinics: Food Animal Practice*, guest edited by Dr. Ray M. Kaplan, focuses on Ruminant Parasitology. This is one of three issues each year selected by the series consulting editor, Dr. Robert A. Smith. Articles in this issue include, but are not limited to: biology and epidemiology of GI nematode parasites in cattle, epidemiology and control of GI parasites of cattle in southern climates, epidemiology and control of GI parasites of cattle in

northern climates, anthelmintic resistance and strategies for sustainable control of parasites, refugia-based strategies for parasite control in livestock, epidemiology and control of liver flukes, diagnostic methods in livestock parasitology, parasite vaccines, what Modeling parasites, transmission and resistance can teach us, fecal egg count reduction tests in cattle and small ruminants, ectoparasites of ruminants, ruminant coccidiosis, neosporosis, toxoplasmosis, and sacrocystosis in ruminants, giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis in ruminants, biology, epidemiology and control of GI nematodes in small ruminants, and realistic approaches to parasite control in ruminant livestock.