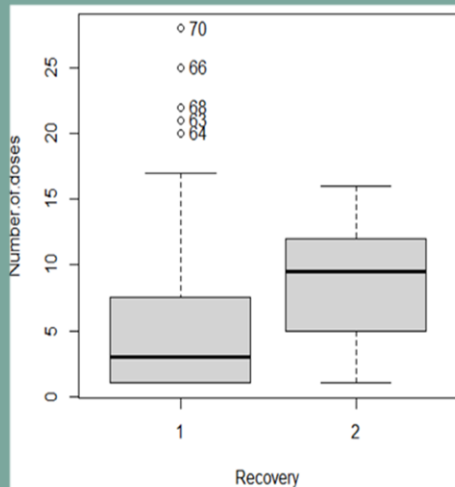
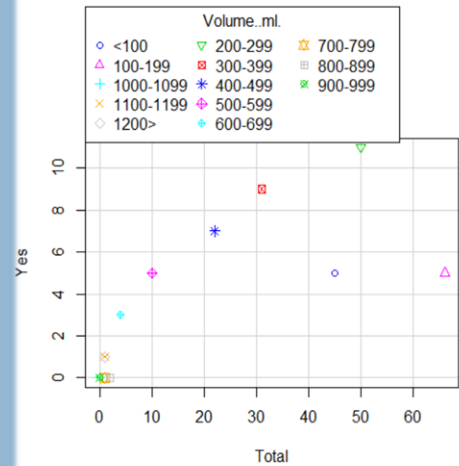


Success Rates of Sarcoptic Mange Treatments in Free-ranging Wombats

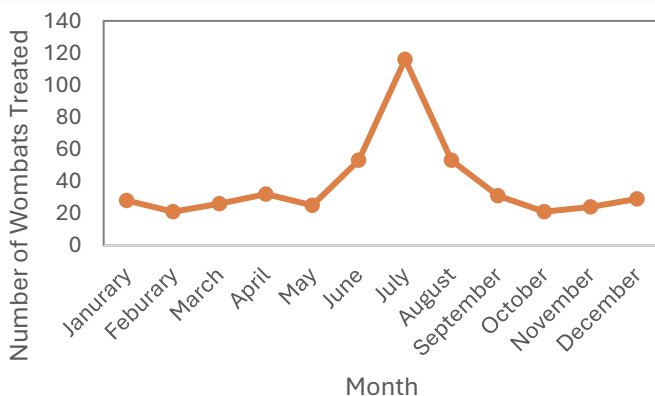
Sarcoptic mange infestations in bare-nosed wombats cause alopecia, erythema, pruritus, skin lesions and skin thickening. Large population declines have been attributed to sarcoptic mange presenting conservation and welfare concerns. Here, we investigated the successfulness of moxidectin in free-ranging wombats and seasonality using a treatment record database.



A total of 214 individual wombats were treated for sarcoptic mange across New South Wales. There were 47 individuals which had confirmable recoveries, the remaining wombats received only one treatment or unconfirmable outcomes. The only total dose volume with a higher probability of recovering than not was 400-499ml administered by both direct application and burrow flaps.



Wombats that only received one dose were unlikely to resolve clinical signs with only 4.9% with confirmed recoveries. The more doses a wombat received the more likely they were to recover. The application numbers of 12 and 14 were moderately successful in resolving sarcoptic mange. The application numbers of 9, 10, 13 and 16 were highly successful in resolving sarcoptic mange.



There was a significant effect of season on the number of wombats being treated for mange. There were more cases of sarcoptic mange in winter when compared to other seasons. Which is in line with mite survivability favouring lower temperatures.

