**Parelaphostrongylus tenuis**

**Presentation:** Ataxic llamas, sheep, goats, horses
- Lumbar weakness, ataxia, lameness
- Stiffness, circling,
- Scoliosis
- Paralysis

**Test(s) of choice:**
- CSF analysis – pleocytosis, elevated protein, ± eosinophils
- Necropsy

**Rx of choice:**
- No definitive treatment regimen is established
- Fenbendazole or ivermectin often used.
- Antihelmintic resistance has complicated treatment

**Prognosis:** Guarded, recumbency is a bad prognostic sign

**Prevention:**
- Avoid exposure to feces of white-tailed deer – deer-proof fence
- Anthelmintics every 30-45 days from spring to fall

**Pearls:**
- Usually asymptomatic in white-tailed deer in eastern North America
- Deer ingest infective larva from intermediate host (snails and slugs) or their slime secretions as they graze

**Classic Question(s)**

What species are aberrant hosts for *Parelaphostrongylus tenuis*?

In what species is *P. tenuis* infestation usually asymptomatic?

Name five clinical signs of *P. tenuis* in an affected llama

How is *P. tenuis* treated?

How is *P. tenuis* prevented?