

When your cattle are at grass, your vet can guide you with the appropriate **Zoetis worming solution** for your farm.



Persistent worm control from Dectomax Pour-On and Injection



Flexible treatment options for labour saving and effective worm control

GLOSSARY AND FAQs

¹What is set stocking?

Animals must be turned out to clean pasture where no other animals have grazed that season. All animals in the group must be treated. No animals can be added to the group throughout the grazing season. The animals must remain on the same pasture throughout the grazing season or alternatively can be moved to low risk pasture (i.e. silage aftermath).

²Which classes of anthelmintics are used in cattle?

Group 1 or white wormers, also known as benzimidazoles (BZ).
Group 2 or yellow wormers, also known as levamisoles (LV).
Group 3 or clear wormers, also known as macrocyclic lactones (MLs).

³What is FEC?

FEC= Faecal Egg Count
FEC monitoring provides information about the stomach and gutworm status of a herd of cattle and can help in the decision about the need for treatment with anthelmintics.
To take a good sample for FEC monitoring:
• Sample at least 10 animals in the group.
• Animals should be healthy and have full access to pasture and/or feed prior to collection.
• Samples should be fresh when collected and kept cool (not frozen) in an airtight container or plastic bag.
• Identify the sample with the animal's tag number.
• Deliver samples within 48 hours to the laboratory.

⁴What is a positive FEC?

If grazing calves have FECs > 200 eggs per gram and the faecal samples have been collected appropriately, treatment is likely to be justified.

⁵How do you work out the DLWG?

DLWG=Daily Live Weight Gain
To work out DLWG, record weight at two different timepoints. Your DLWG can then be worked out with the following formula:

$$DLWG \text{ equals: } \frac{(\text{Latest weight recording} - \text{earliest recording})}{(\text{Number of days in between weight recordings})}$$

Dairy heifers are expected to grow 0.7-0.8kg per day, on average, to meet targets for breeding and calving. Heifers growing less than 0.7kg per day, could be suffering from a worm burden. Target DLWG for growing beef cattle is in the region of 0.8-1.2 kg and may vary depending on cattle type, system and target market.

⁶What is FECRT?

FECRT= Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test can help to determine the effectiveness of a wormer.
To perform a FECRT:
• Ensure the animals are weighed and the dose is administered with a properly calibrated dosing gun.
• Collect faeces of 10 animals at the time of dosing and then again from the same animals at the following time periods after treatment.
» Levamisole (LV): 7 days
» Benzimidazole (BZ): 14 days
» Macrocyclic Lactones (MLs): 14 days
A reduction in FEC of <95% of the pre-treatment is suggestive of a lack of wormer efficacy if the correct dosing procedure has been carried out.

⁷What is PHD?

PHD=Pre-Housing Dose
Animals treated with either Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On within five weeks of housing will not require a further dose at housing.

⁸Persistency of Zoetis wormers

Worm species	<i>Ostertagia</i>	<i>Dictyoaulus</i>
Cydectin 1% injection	5 weeks	6 weeks
Cydectin Pour-On	5 weeks	6 weeks
Cydectin 10% Long Acting injection	120 days	120 days
Dectomax 10 mg/ml injection	5 weeks	5 weeks
Dectomax Pour-On	5 weeks	6 weeks

DOSING PLANNER

INSIDE: Find the treatment plan most suitable for your farm. Work out and mark your specific dates on the dosing chart.



Using wormers in a planned and responsible manner, can **protect your cattle now and maintain the effectiveness of wormers** on your farm for the future.



WHICH PROTOCOL IS MOST SUITABLE FOR YOUR FARM?

Decision flow chart for **First Season Grazers** (calves & weanlings) and **Second Season Grazers** (heifers & bullocks)

Step 1: Identify the option most suitable on your farm using the decision tree.

Step 2: Identify your health plan option on the treatment chart.

Step 3: Fill in turn-out and housing dates at the top of chart.

Step 4: Work out your specific dosing dates and write them on the chart.



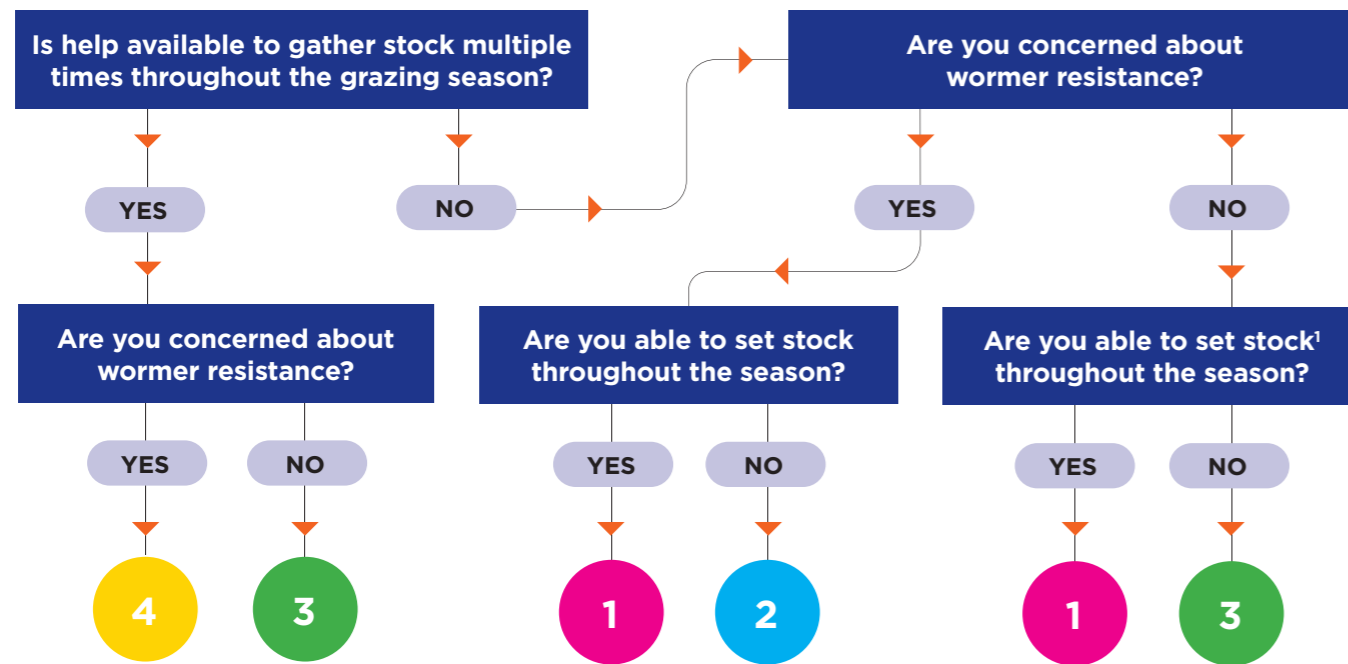
DECTOMAX
Doramectin

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CYDECTIN

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	TURN OUT	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9	WEEK 10	WEEK 11	WEEK 12	WEEK 13	WEEK 14	WEEK 15	WEEK 16	WEEK 17	WEEK 18	WEEK 19	WEEK 20	WEEK 21	WEEK 22	WEEK 23	5 WEEKS PRE-HOUSING	HOUSING			
DATE																											
1					Weigh + FEC ² .		FECRT ³ .																	PHD ⁴ Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On.			
		LV or BZ ¹			Cydectin 10% Long Acting Injection																						
2		FEC ² . Treat if FEC positive.			FEC ² .		FECRT ³ .															FEC ² . Treat if FEC positive.		PHD ⁴ Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On.			
		LV or BZ ¹			Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On or 1% injection								Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On or 1% injection									LV or BZ ¹					
3		Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On or 1% injection							Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On or 1% injection								Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On or 1% injection									PHD ⁴ Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On.	
4	Weigh.	Weigh & FEC ² . Treat if FEC positive or DLWG ⁵ < 0.7 to 1kg.			Weigh & FEC ² . Treat if FEC positive or DLWG ⁵ < 0.7 to 1kg.			Weigh + FEC ² .		FECRT ³ .						Weigh & FEC ² . Treat if FEC positive or DLWG ⁵ < 0.7 to 1kg.			Weigh & FEC ² . Treat if FEC positive or DLWG ⁵ < 0.7 to 1kg.			Weigh & FEC ² . Treat if FEC positive or DLWG ⁵ < 0.7 to 1kg.		PHD ⁴ Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On.			
		LV or BZ ¹			LV or BZ ¹			Dectomax or Cydectin Pour-On or 1% injection									LV or BZ ¹			LV or BZ ¹			LV or BZ ¹				

¹ LV= Levamisole; BZ= Benzimidazole. ² FEC= Faecal Egg Count. ³ FECRT= Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test. ⁴ PHD= Pre-Housing Dose. ⁵ DLWG= Daily Live Weight Gain. Dairy: 0.7 kg/day. Beef: 0.8 to 1 kg/day. *Use Cydectin Pour-On in dairy heifers close to calving. Milk withdrawal period: 6 days.

Arrows indicate length of persistency of the product for *Ostertagia* and *Dictyoacaulus*

Beware of the risk of hoose or lungworm at all times. If cattle show signs of hoose, e.g. coughing, consult your vet immediately as additional treatment may be required.

