Parasite control – getting it right
Choosing the right product and getting the most from it are key factors in ensuring optimum livestock performance for least cost and reducing the risk of anthelmintic resistance.

The aim of this booklet is to provide an accurate, easy-to-use reference guide on all available anti-parasitic products in their various chemical groups and summarising the parasites they have been licensed to control. Decisions on the choice of product should be discussed with your adviser, vet, Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) or Veterinary Pharmacologist (VP).

What type of wormer should be used?
Anthelmintics (wormers) are used to treat and prevent parasite infections – roundworm, tapeworm, lungworm and liver fluke. These products fall into the following groups:

1. (BZ) Benzimidazoles.
2. (LV) Levamisole (Imidazothiazoles).
3. (ML) Macrocyclic lactones, including avermectins and milbemycins.
4. (AD) Amino acetonitrile derivatives (Monepantel).
5. (SI) Spiroindoles (Derquantel available as a multi-active).

Anthelmintics belonging to these groups are active against the major species of gut roundworms and lungworms. Some will also have activity against liver fluke and tapeworms. ML (Group 3) injectables and pour-ons also have activity against some ectoparasites. Other products are more specific in the parasites they will kill, i.e. narrow spectrum. Most anthelmintics in this category are active against liver fluke or ectoparasites. Choosing the most appropriate product for the parasites likely, or known, to be present is vital. Targeting the right parasite will give predictable results and may mean retreatment is less likely to be needed. This may also reduce unnecessary selection pressure for anthelmintic resistance.

Administering wormers (anthelmintics) effectively
When using any medicine or vaccine, it is important to read the product label and package insert to ensure you understand how it needs to be administered to the animal. If you do not understand anything or need further information, ask your veterinary surgeon or SQP.

- Choose the most appropriate product for the parasites likely, or known, to be present
- Store wormers in accordance with instructions, usually away from direct sunlight, avoiding extremes of temperature and keep in a fridge, if appropriate
- Always read the label before using all products, to check it is suitable for the livestock you want to treat, and note any precautions for its use

Only use a product before its expiry date and check the product after first opening.
- Make sure the dosing equipment is compatible with the product you are using and check it is clean and measuring the correct volume
- Administer product according to the manufacturer’s instructions, paying particular attention to specific methods for ear injections and intraruminal boluses
- Dose according to liveweight, as detailed in the manufacturer’s instructions
- Record accurately all wormer products administered (batch number, amount and expiry date), animal identity, treatment dates and withdrawal periods
- Note withdrawal periods for milk and meat, and ensure they are adhered to. Be aware that withdrawal periods do not relate to the length of activity of a product (this will be shown elsewhere on the label)

- Do not mix different wormers together or with other products, as this can inactivate active ingredients

Before using any product, even if you have used it before, read the product information on the packaging and/or the leaflet inside the pack.

For further information on treating dairy cows, contact AHDB Dairy at ahdb.org.uk/dairy or call 024 7669 2051.
### Group 1: Benzimidazoles (BZ) (White)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>Roundworm</th>
<th>Lungworm</th>
<th>Tapeworm</th>
<th>Liver fluke</th>
<th>Mitites</th>
<th>Warbles</th>
<th>Lice</th>
<th>Hornflies</th>
<th>Eyeworm</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>TRACE ELEMENTS</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>MILK WITHHOLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albacert 2.5% SC</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albenil 2.5% oral suspension</td>
<td>Virbac</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albex 10% oral suspension</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albex 2.5% SC oral suspension</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoworm Finisher</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Oxendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Pulse release bolus</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autoworm First Grazer</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Oxendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Pulse release bolus</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bovex 2.265%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Oxendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endospec 2.5% SC</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endospec 10% SC</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovidrench S &amp; C 2.5% w/v oral suspension for cattle</td>
<td>United Farmers</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes – Moniezia spp.</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
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<td>60 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovidrench S &amp; C 10% w/v oral drench for cattle</td>
<td>United Farmers</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes – Moniezia spp.</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panacur bolus</td>
<td>MSD AH</td>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Bolus</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panacur 10% oral suspension</td>
<td>MSD AH</td>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tramazole 2.5% SC</td>
<td>Tulivin Labs</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tramazole 10% SC</td>
<td>Tulivin Labs</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zerofen 2.5%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zerofen 10%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>60 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Group 2: Levamisole (LV) (Yellow)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>Roundworm</th>
<th>Lungworm</th>
<th>Tapeworm</th>
<th>Fluke</th>
<th>Mitites</th>
<th>Warbles</th>
<th>Lice</th>
<th>Hornflies</th>
<th>Eyeworm</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>TRACE ELEMENTS</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>MILK WITHHOLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chanaverm 7.5%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levacide 7.5% solution for injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levacide low volume 7.5%</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levacide pour-on</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levacur SC 3%</td>
<td>MSD AH</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>Co, Se</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check product labels for full and final details

X = not for use in cattle producing milk for human consumption
# Cattle endoparasiticides and ectoparasiticides

## Group 3: Macrocyclic Lactones (ML) (Clear)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>MILK WITHHOLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animec 10 mg/ml solution for injection</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>49 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animec pour-on 0.5%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimectin injection</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>49 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimectin pour-on for cattle</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>31 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin 0.5% pour-on for cattle</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>6 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin 10% LA for cattle</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Ear injection</td>
<td>108 days</td>
<td>80* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dectomax 10 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle and sheep</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Doramectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>70 days</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dectomax pour-on</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Doramectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>35 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecomectin 10 mg/ml solution for injection</td>
<td>ECO AH</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>49 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecomectin 5 mg/ml pour-on solution for cattle</td>
<td>ECO AH</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>31 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eprecis 20 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle</td>
<td>Ceva AH</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>63 days</td>
<td>Zero</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eprinect 5 mg/ml pour-on solution for beef and dairy cattle</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EprinMole pour-on</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epinex pour-on</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epinex multi 5 mg/l pour-on for beef and dairy cattle, sheep and goats</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epimite pour-on</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epromec 5 mg/ml pour-on solution for beef and dairy cattle</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin classic injection for cattle and sheep</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>49 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivermectin classic pour-on for cattle</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molemec injection for cattle</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>49 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molemec pour-on for cattle</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoprin 5 mg/l pour-on solution for cattle</td>
<td>Virbac</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noromectin multi injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>49 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noromectin pour-on</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panomect injection for cattle, sheep and pigs</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>49 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramectin multi injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Roundworm, Lungworm, Taeniasis, Liver fluke, Mites, Warbles, Lice, Hornflies, Eyeworm</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>49 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not permitted for use in cattle producing milk for human consumption or industrial purposes, or in dry cows and pregnant heifers within stated days before calving (check specific details). X = not for use in cattle producing milk for human consumption.

Check product labels for full and final details. Check the datasheets of individual products for mite species activity as it does vary.
Check the datasheets of individual products for mite species activity as it does vary.


### Combination products

*Not permitted for use in cattle producing milk for human consumption or industrial purposes, or in dry cows and pregnant heifers within stated days before calving (check specific details). X = not for use in cattle producing milk for human consumption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>MILK WITHHOLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animec super injection for cattle</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>66 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimectin plus injection</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>66 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closamectin injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>49 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closamectin pour-on</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>58 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combinex cattle</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>56 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin TriclMox</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>143 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downland Fluke &amp; Worm</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivermect super injection for cattle</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>66 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levasaf Diamond</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Oral drench</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molemeck super injection</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>66 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfas</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Pour-on</td>
<td>58 days</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supremadex</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>66 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virbamec Super</td>
<td>Virbac</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Injection SC</td>
<td>66 days</td>
<td>60* days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Paramectin pour-on
- Norbrook Labs
- Ivermectin
- Use: Pour-on
- Withdrawal period for meat: 28 days
- Withdrawal period for milk: 60* days

### Premadex pour-on
- Downland
- Ivermectin
- Use: Pour-on
- Withdrawal period for meat: 28 days
- Withdrawal period for milk: 60* days

### Robonex pour-on
- Norbrook Labs
- Eprinomectin
- Use: Pour-on
- Withdrawal period for meat: 10 days
- Withdrawal period for milk: Zero

### Taurador
- Norbrook Labs
- Doramectin
- Use: Pour-on
- Withdrawal period for meat: 35 days
- Withdrawal period for milk: 60* days

### Virbamec injectable solution
- Virbac
- Ivermectin
- Use: Injection SC
- Withdrawal period for meat: 49 days
- Withdrawal period for milk: 60* days

### Virbamec pour-on
- Virbac
- Ivermectin
- Use: Pour-on
- Withdrawal period for meat: 28 days
- Withdrawal period for milk: 60* days

### Zermex 0.5% pour-on for cattle
- Downland
- Moxidectin
- Use: Pour-on
- Withdrawal period for meat: 14 days
- Withdrawal period for milk: 6 days

### Zermex 100 mg/ml LA for cattle
- Downland
- Moxidectin
- Use: Ear injection
- Withdrawal period for meat: 108 days
- Withdrawal period for milk: 80* days

---

Check product labels for full and final details.
### Flukicides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>MILK WITHHOLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endofluke 10%</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Triclabendazole</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes – all stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasinex 240</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Triclabendazole</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes – all stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumenil 34 mg/ml oral suspension for cattle</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Oxyclozanide</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes – Moniezia spp. segments only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribex 10% oral suspension for cattle</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Triclabendazole</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes – all stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triclaert 10%</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Triclabendazole</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes – all stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanil</td>
<td>MSD AH</td>
<td>Oxyclozanide</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes (adult only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ectoparasiticides – synthetic pyrethroids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>MILK WITHHOLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butox Swish</td>
<td>MSD AH</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dectospot 10 mg/ml spot-on solution for cattle</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltanil cattle and sheep</td>
<td>Virbac</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamole</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysect cattle pour-on</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Alphacypermethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flectron fly tags</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Cypermethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flypor</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Permethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly &amp; lice spot-on insecticide</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flydown</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotrin 10 mg/ml</td>
<td>Norbrook</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zemasect cattle</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Alphacypermethrin</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
<td>Liver fluke Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ectoparasiticides – Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horse &amp; cattle fly repellent – liquid</td>
<td>Battle Hayward and Bower</td>
<td>Diethyltoluamide</td>
<td>Roundworm No</td>
<td>Lungworm No</td>
<td>Tapeworm No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not permitted for use in cattle producing milk for human consumption or industrial purposes, or in dry cows and pregnant heifers within stated days before calving (check specific details).

X = not for use in cattle producing milk for human consumption.

**Check product labels for full and final details** **Check the datasheets of individual products for mite species activity as it does vary.**
Dosing cattle correctly

Whichever method of administration is selected, it is important to read the manufacturer’s instructions carefully. Particular attention should be paid to:

- Class of stock for which the drug is recommended and any limitations regarding use
- Dose rate and any recommended increases to deal with different parasite species or developmental stages
- Meat withholding period before slaughter
- Body weight assessment to avoid underdosing
- Dose according to individual liveweight, using scales or a weigh band. For a group of well-matched cattle, it’s acceptable to weigh a sample of animals and treat the group accordingly
- Correct storage of wormers, i.e. away from direct sunlight, avoiding extremes of temperature. Check the use-by date and once open, use within the time shown on the packaging. Some products need to be shaken well before use
- Ensure that the equipment is appropriate for the product and is calibrated to deliver the dose accurately. After use, rinse, clean and then dry the equipment before storage

Pour-ons

These should be applied along the length of the flattest part of the animal’s back, from the withers to the tail head.

In general, animals should not be treated when the hair is wet or if rain is anticipated within two hours of treatment. However, some products are waterproof and can be used on wet animals. Areas of damaged skin should be avoided, as should areas contaminated with mud or manure.

Injectables

Injectables should be given according to the manufacturer’s instructions at the recommended injection site.

- Always use a clean, sterile syringe and needle. If using a multiple injection gun, ensure the needle is disinfected between injections, e.g. with an automatic sterilisation system
- If the site to be injected is dirty, clean the skin and swab with an alcohol-impregnated wipe or cotton wool
- Before injecting, check the expiry date and read the instructions of the product to be used. Some products need to be shaken before use
- Use the correct-sized needle according to the size of the animal and site of injection
- Ensure the animal is adequately restrained before attempting the injection

Boluses

These types of wormers are administered orally using product-specific equipment. Closely follow the manufacturer’s instructions to ensure that the boluses are delivered over the back of the tongue, so they can be swallowed. Avoid any excess force, as this can cause damage to the throat and do not depress the plunger until you are satisfied with the positioning of the bolus.

It is important that the animal stays as calm as possible and can swallow. This is normally achieved by keeping the head and neck in a straight line. It is very difficult to successfully and safely complete administration if the neck is twisted and the animal is fighting you.

Oral drenches

Oral drenching guns are designed to deliver the treatment towards the back of the mouth over the tongue, so the entire dose is swallowed at once to optimise efficacy.

- Make sure animals are properly restrained, with their head held up
- Slide the nozzle of the dosing gun in the side of the mouth and over the tongue so that the entire dose is swallowed immediately
- Drenching equipment must be correctly calibrated and in good working order
- Calibrate the gun using the product just before treatment starts by delivering two or more doses into a graduated measuring cylinder Faulty equipment, or attempting to dose too quickly, may mean that the barrel of the gun does not fill properly or that the liquid is full of bubbles.

Storage

Wormers should be stored securely, away from direct sunlight at 4–25°C. Check the use-by date and once open, use within the time shown on the packaging. Shake white (BZ) products well before use.

The product may be compromised by incorrect storage.
### What type of anthelmintic should be used?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasite</th>
<th>Treatment advice</th>
<th>Product notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gutworms e.g. Ostertagia Cooperia</strong></td>
<td>Worming is essential to break the life cycle of gutworms where cattle are grazing infected pastures. Treatments should aim to limit disease and minimise pasture contamination. At housing of first- and probably second-year grazing animals, it is important to choose cattle anthelmintics (commonly known as wormers) that are effective against inhibited fourth stage Ostertagia ostertagi larvae that can cause Type II ostertagiasis (resulting from the emergence of thousands of inhibited larvae, from the wall of the fourth stomach) – a serious, potentially fatal disease known as winter scour.</td>
<td>Macrocyclic lactone (ML) products are active against inhibited larvae. Benzimidazoles may also be used, but their efficacy against inhibited larvae can be unpredictable. Levamisole is ineffective against larval O. ostertagi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lungworm</strong></td>
<td>Lungworm infection (husk) usually occurs in youngstock during the second half of the grazing season. Without good lungworm control, cattle may be more susceptible to pneumonia after housing. Routine vaccination should be considered for calves born into herds with an identified lungworm problem or when there is a previous history of lungworm on the farm. Anthelmintics can be used strategically in first-year grazing cattle to prevent build-up of larvae on pasture over the grazing season.</td>
<td>If considering using a lungworm vaccine, take veterinary advice to ensure correct use. Care is required to avoid using wormers for a number of weeks before and after vaccine administration. Avoid vaccination during the period of activity of long-acting anthelmintics, endectocides or long-acting bolus preparations and do not use any anthelmintics or endectocides for 14 days after vaccination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liver fluke</strong></td>
<td>Treatment for fluke should take account of the particular risk, time of year and the stage of development of the fluke. This should be discussed with your adviser. If rumen fluke are suspected, discuss options with your vet, as treatment is not always required, few products are effective and the dose rate may need to be adjusted.</td>
<td>Different products will kill different ages of fluke so product selection is important. There have been reports of triclabendazole resistance so, where appropriate, other products should be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ectoparasites e.g. lice, mange, ticks, flies</strong></td>
<td>Spread of lice and mange is by close contact and occurs most frequently during the winter months when cattle are housed. Low levels of ectoparasite infection can be tolerated. Where heavy infestations occur, all in-contact cattle should be treated.</td>
<td>Ectoparasites can be controlled with synthetic pyrethroid products or MLs (avermectins and milbemycins). The range of ectoparasites controlled differs among formulations so it is important to read the label for each product before use and get appropriate advice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Products that combine a wormer and flukicide can seem like an attractive option for broad-spectrum control with a single administration. It is recommended that they are used, if the following apply:

- Cattle require treatment for both worms and fluke
- The wormer is effective against the stages of the target worms present and the value of any persistent activity is assessed
- The flukicide has the appropriate activity for the stages of liver fluke likely to be present

**Consult your vet, or SQP for more detailed advice, to ensure you choose the right product and administer it in the right way.**
Treatments for sheep parasite control – endoparasiticide

### Group 1: Benzimidazoles (BZ) (White)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>TRACE ELEMENTS</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MILK)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albacert</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albenil 2.5% SC</td>
<td>Virbac</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albex 2.5% SC</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albex 10%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzimole</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovex 2.265%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Oxfendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endospec SC 2.5%</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endospec 10% SC</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovidrench S &amp; C 2.5%</td>
<td>United Farmers</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes – Moniezia spp.</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovidrench S &amp; C 10%</td>
<td>United Farmers</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes – Moniezia spp.</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panacur 10% oral suspension</td>
<td>MSD AH</td>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parafend 2.265%</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Oxfendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rycoben SC 2.5% oral suspension</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Ricobendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tramazole 2.5% SC</td>
<td>Tulivin Labs</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tramazole 10% SC</td>
<td>Tulivin Labs</td>
<td>Albendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zerofen 2.5%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zerofen 10%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Group 2: Levamisole (LV) (Yellow)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>TRACE ELEMENTS</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MILK)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chanaverm 7.5%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levacide 7.5% solution for injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levacide low volume</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levacur SC 3%</td>
<td>MSD AH</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levamol</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Levamisole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X = Do not use in sheep producing milk for human consumption

Check product labels for full and final details
## Group 3: Macrocyclic Lactones (ML) (Clear)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MILK)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animec oral for sheep</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimectin</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin 0.1% oral</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin 1% injection</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dectomax 10 mg/ml solution for injection</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Doramectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecomectin 10 mg/ml solution for injection</td>
<td>ECO AH</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eprinex 20 mg/ml solution for injection</td>
<td>CEVA</td>
<td>Epimectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivomec Classic injection for cattle and sheep</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molemec drench for sheep</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molemec injection for cattle and sheep</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxidex Oral</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noromectin drench</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noromectin multi injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oramec drench</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panomectin injection for cattle, sheep and pigs</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramectin multi injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramectin drench</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premadex 1% injection</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premadex drench</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zermex drench</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zermex 1% injection</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zermex 20 mg/ml LA for injection</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I/M = Intramuscular, SC = Subcutaneous

X = Do not use in sheep producing milk for human consumption

Check product labels for full and final details

For the treatment of sheep scab, two injections may be required.
Treatments for sheep parasite control – endoparasiticides

### Group 4: Amino Acetonitrile Derivatives (AD) (Orange)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roundworm</td>
<td>Lungworm</td>
<td>Tapeworm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zolvix</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Monepantel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Group 5: Spiroindoles (SI) available as a multi-active (Purple)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roundworm</td>
<td>Lungworm</td>
<td>Tapeworm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Startect dual active</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Derquantel Abamectin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Combination Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>PARASITES CONTROLLED</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roundworm</td>
<td>Lungworm</td>
<td>Tapeworm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closamectin injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin Closantel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closiver solution for injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin Closantel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combinex sheep</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Levamisole Triclabendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin Triclabendazole</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Moxidectin Triclabendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downland Fluke &amp; Worm</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Levamisole Oxydiazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasimec Duo</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Ivermectin Triclabendazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levafas Diamond</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Levamisole Oxydiazole</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supaverm oral suspension</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Mebendazole Closantel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I/M = intramuscular, SC = subcutaneous

Note: Lice – endectocides do not cover biting (chewing) lice, which are the species of importance in the UK.

**None of the products listed on this page are licensed for sheep producing milk for human consumption.**

**Check product labels for full and final details**

Products to control sheep scab require a second injection of an ivermectin seven days later.
## Narrow spectrum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>Roundworm</th>
<th>Lungworm</th>
<th>Tapeworm</th>
<th>Liver fluke</th>
<th>Mange mites</th>
<th>Nasal bots</th>
<th>Sheep scab</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endofluke 10%</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Triclabendazole</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes – including immature fluke</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>56 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasinex 5%</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Triclabendazole</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes – including immature fluke from 2 days of age</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>56 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flukiver 5% w/v oral suspension</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Closantel</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes – including immature fluke over 5 weeks of age</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>42 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solantel</td>
<td>Norbrook</td>
<td>Closantel</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes – including immature fluke from 2 days of age</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>42 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribex 5%</td>
<td>Chanelle Pharma</td>
<td>Triclabendazole</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes – including immature fluke</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>56 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricacert 5%</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Triclabendazole</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes – including immature fluke</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>56 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triclasaf drench</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Triclabendazole</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes – including immature fluke from 2 days of age</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>56 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanil</td>
<td>MSD AH</td>
<td>Oxyclozanide</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes (adult only)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Barbers Pole Worm

## Injectable s for sheep scab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>SHEEP SCAB</th>
<th>NASAL BOTS</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
<th>MOVE TO CLEAN PASTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closamectin injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin Closantel</td>
<td>Inject Ivermectin only 7 days later</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin 1%</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>28 days persistent activity for protection. Two injections 10 days apart to treat existing scab</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>70 days</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin 20mg/ml LA injection</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>60 days persistent activity for protection. One injection to treat existing scab</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>104 days</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dectomax 10 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle and sheep</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Doramectin</td>
<td>One injection</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>70 days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecomectin 10 mg/ml solution for injection for cattle and sheep</td>
<td>ECO AH</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Two injections 7 days apart</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivomec Classic injection for cattle and sheep</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Two injections 7 days apart</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>37 days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molemec injection</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Two injections 7 days apart</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>37 days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noromectin multi injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Two injections 7 days apart</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panomec injection for cattle, sheep and pigs</td>
<td>Boehringer Ingelheim</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Two injections 7 days apart</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>37 days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramectin multi injection</td>
<td>Norbrook Labs</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Two injections 7 days apart</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premadex 1% injection</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>Two injections 7 days apart</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zermex 1% injection</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>28 days persistent activity for protection. Two injections 10 days apart to treat existing scab</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>70 days</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zermex 20 mg/ml LA for injection</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>60 days persistent activity for protection. One injection to treat</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>104 days</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None of the products listed on this page are licensed for sheep producing milk for human consumption.

Check product labels for full and final details.
## Plunge dips

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>BLOWFLY</th>
<th>SHEEP SCAB</th>
<th>LICE</th>
<th>TICKS</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osmonds Gold Fleece Dip</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Diazinon</td>
<td>8 weeks protection</td>
<td>Up to 4 weeks protection</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3–6 weeks protection</td>
<td>49 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paracide 62</td>
<td>Animax Ltd</td>
<td>Diazinon</td>
<td>8 weeks protection</td>
<td>Up to 4 weeks protection</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3–6 weeks protection</td>
<td>70 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Pour-ons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COMPANY NAME</th>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>BLOWFLY</th>
<th>LICE</th>
<th>TICKS</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL PERIOD (MEAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLiK</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Dicyclanil (IGR)</td>
<td>16 weeks P</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>40 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLiK EXTRA</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Dicyclanil (IGR)</td>
<td>19 weeks P</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>40 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLiKZN</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Dicyclanil (IGR)</td>
<td>8 weeks P</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>40 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crovect</td>
<td>Elanco AH</td>
<td>Cypermethrin</td>
<td>6–8 weeks P+T</td>
<td>Kills existing lice</td>
<td>Up to 10 weeks</td>
<td>8 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dectospot 10 mg/ml</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Treats established strike only</td>
<td>4–6 week reduction in incidence</td>
<td>Up to 6 weeks</td>
<td>35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltanil cattle and sheep</td>
<td>Virbac</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Treats established strike only</td>
<td>4–6 week reduction in incidence</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysect</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Alphacypermethrin</td>
<td>8–10 weeks P+T</td>
<td>Kills existing lice</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>49 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ectofly 12.5 mg/ml</td>
<td>Bimeda</td>
<td>Cypermethrin</td>
<td>6–8 weeks P+T</td>
<td>Kills existing lice</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly &amp; lice spot-on</td>
<td>Zoetis</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Treats established strike only</td>
<td>4–6 week reduction in incidence</td>
<td>Up to 6 weeks</td>
<td>35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flydown</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Treats established strike only</td>
<td>4–6 week reduction in incidence</td>
<td>Up to 6 weeks</td>
<td>35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly Off</td>
<td>United Farmers</td>
<td>Cypermethrin</td>
<td>6–8 weeks P+T</td>
<td>Kills existing lice</td>
<td>Up to 10 weeks</td>
<td>8 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotinor 10 mg/ml</td>
<td>Norbrook</td>
<td>Deltamethrin</td>
<td>Treats established strike only</td>
<td>4–6 week reduction in incidence</td>
<td>Up to 6 weeks</td>
<td>35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoleEcto</td>
<td>Mole Valley</td>
<td>Cypermethrin</td>
<td>6–8 weeks P+T</td>
<td>Kills existing lice</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>49 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vectocert 1.25%</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Cypermethrin</td>
<td>6–8 weeks P+T</td>
<td>Kills existing lice</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zermaset sheep</td>
<td>Downland</td>
<td>Alphacypermethrin</td>
<td>8–10 weeks P+T</td>
<td>Kills existing lice</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>49 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P = Prevention, T = Treatment

None of the products listed on this page are licensed for sheep producing milk for human consumption.

Check product labels for full and final details
Sheep treatment best practice

Subcutaneous injections
Subcutaneous injections need to be administered with care to ensure the product is placed under the skin and not into the fleece or muscle. The sheep needs to be well restrained and the skin ‘tented’ away from the underlying muscle. The preferred injection site is 10–15 cm (4–6 inches) below the ear on the side of the neck (see diagram below). Usually a 1.6 cm (5/8 inch) needle is ideal. After administration, the site should be gently massaged.

Intramuscular injections
Intramuscular injections are made into muscle. Again, care is needed to ensure the product is deposited in muscle and not just under the skin. This requires sheep to be well restrained. The correct site is on the side of the neck 10–15 cm (4–6 inches) in front of the shoulder in the mid-neck area, well above the large jugular vein. Insert a 2.5–4 cm (1–1½ inch) needle at a 60 degree angle to the neck, aiming inwards and upwards towards the head. Again, massage in after administration.

The neck site for intramuscular injections ensures no valuable cut of meat is damaged and the constant movement of the neck ensures good dispersion of the product.

Pour-ons and spot-ons
Pour-ons and spot-ons need to be applied accurately and each manufacturer may recommend subtle differences. Use appropriate and calibrated guns, always clean with warm soapy water and then rinse after use. Store in a safe dry place. When treating sheep with these products, make sure they are applied along the back line. If placed to one side, the product will not spread evenly around the body. No pour-on or spot-on is effective against sheep scab.
Weigh – do not guess
Underestimating the weight of sheep is a common cause of underdosing. Select and weigh the biggest sheep in the group to determine the correct dose. If there is a wide range of weights, consider splitting the group, then weigh the heaviest in each section. Do not forget to check that the weigh crate is accurate before starting!

Calibrate and maintain the drench gun
Always check the gun is delivering the right amount before you drench. Remove the plunger from a 10 ml syringe, put a thumb over the end and squirt the dose into it, making sure there are no air bubbles left. Adjust the gun until the dose delivered is correct. Drenching guns should also be well maintained and replaced regularly. Clean with warm soapy water after use and check springs and tubes to make sure there are no kinks that will form air bubbles.

Drench correctly
The drenching technique is a vital part of ensuring that the wormer does its job effectively. Make sure the sheep are properly restrained and cannot leap around when they are being drenched so they swallow the whole amount. Sheep can also suffer serious injury, or even death, if they are unrestrained and the gun penetrates the tissues at the back of the mouth. Place a hand under the head and tilt slightly to the side.

Slot the nozzle in the gap between molar and incisor teeth and then over the back of the tongue. If the wormer is just put into the mouth, it will bypass the rumen as it escapes down the oesophageal groove and will be less effective. This is particularly important for white (BZ) drenches.

Withholding food
Research has shown that the efficacy of the white (BZ) and clear (AV) drenches can be improved by withholding food for 12–24 hours before treatment. It is not advised to deprive heavily pregnant ewes of food, so if you treat this class of stock with anthelmintics, you may wish to use yellow drenches (LV) because their efficacy is less dependent on rumen fill.

Storage
Wormers should be stored securely, away from direct sunlight at 4–25°C. Check the use-by date and, once open, use within the time shown on the packaging. Shake white (BZ) products well before use.

Dipping
For plunge dipping, it is essential to know the capacity of the bath. Use only the two closed systems to charge the bath and to top up. Always top up as per instructions; if not, the dip wash will strip out and later sheep will not carry enough ectoparasiticide for it to be effective. Do not dip tired, thirsty or heat-stressed sheep. Allow dipped sheep to drain in designated draining pens and do not return to pasture until excess dip has been shed. When dipping, use protective clothing, handle equipment carefully and stick to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Plunge-dip products are not approved for use in shower or spray races and may be less effective compared with plunge dipping because the product may not reach all parts of the fleece in sufficient concentrations.
**Wormer purchase checklist**

**Do you need to treat?**
- Which animals are at risk?
- Have animals been grazing high-risk pastures?
- Have weather/grazing conditions increased the risks (e.g. wet conditions and liver fluke infection)?
- Has the risk been monitored, e.g. using Faecal Egg Counts (FECs)?
- Can management be used to reduce the risk and the need to treat (e.g. move lambs/calves to lower-risk grazing)?

**Product choice**
**What are the target parasites?**
Treatments should be chosen according to the target parasites, the life-cycle stage, time of year and objective (curative or preventative). Use combination products only when the target parasites are present.

**Avoid overuse of the same products**
Consider alternative chemical groups, where possible, to reduce selection for resistance to one group.

**Withdrawal periods**
Consider withdrawal periods carefully when choosing a product.

**Administer effectively**
Make sure you have the right equipment, it is properly calibrated and you know the correct dose rate for the weight of animal to be treated. Avoid underdosing or overdosing. Always follow the manufacturer’s recommendations, store products correctly and do not use out-of-date product.

**What pack size is required?**
If a pack size is slightly less than required, leave one or two fit animals undosed; never underdose the whole group.

**Do not mix wormers with any other product prior to administration.**

Consult your vet, SQP or RAMA (Registered Animal Medicines Advisor) for further advice when purchasing anthelmintics if you require clarification.

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Produced for you by:

**AHDB**
Stoneleigh Park
Kenilworth
Warwickshire
CV8 2TL

**T** 024 7669 2051  
**E** comms@ahdb.org.uk  
**W** ahdb.org.uk

@TheAHDB

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