

# RELIABLE PARASITE CONTROL FOR CATTLE

Inject subcutaneously or intramuscularly at **1 ml per 50 kg body mass**



## INTERNAL PARASITES

	IMMATURES	ADULTS	PERSISTENCY (DAYS)
<b>WIREWORM</b> ( <i>Haemonchus placei</i> ) *	✓	✓	35
<b>BROWN STOMACHWORM</b> ( <i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> ) *	✓	✓	35
<b>BANKRUPTWORM</b> ( <i>Cooperia</i> spp.)	✓	✓	28
<b>HOO KWORM</b> ( <i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i> )	✓	✓	42
<b>NODULAR WORM</b> ( <i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i> )	✓	✓	49
<b>LUNGWORM</b> ( <i>Dictyocaulus viviparus</i> )	✓	✓	21
<b>EYEWORM</b> ( <i>Thelazia</i> spp.)		✓	
<b>LONG-NECKED BANKRUPTWORM</b> ( <i>Nematodirus</i> spp.)		✓	
<b>WHITE BANKRUPTWORM</b> ( <i>Strongyloides papillosus</i> )		✓	
<b>ASCARIDS</b> ( <i>Toxocara vitulorum</i> )		✓	
<b>FALSE BRUISING</b> ( <i>Parafilaria bovicola</i> )		✓	

## EXTERNAL PARASITES

**KILLS:** Sucking lice, Biting lice, Warble flies, Mange mite, Sandtampans, Cattle screw-worm, Blue tick.

For the control of blue ticks, treatment must be repeated every 42 days.

\*including inhibited larvae

# PARASITE CONTROL STRATEGY

## CATTLE

### SUCKLING ANIMALS

... at **5/6 months** of age to ensure maximum growth and weaning mass

### AT WEANING

... to clean them from summer internal/external parasites for minimal loss of mass during winter

### ADULT ANIMALS

... **at end of autumn** to clean out summer internal/external parasites; and  
... **spring/before mating** to maximize milk production (better growth of calves) and quicker regaining of condition for increased conception rate

## SHEEP

### ALL WEANED SHEEP

... **during winter** as an alternative to drenching for:

- the **clean out of inhibited larval stadia** of roundworms as well as nasal bot
- the **control of sheep scab outbreaks** (remember to treat twice in case of sheep scab outbreak – as prescribe by law!)

## PIGS

### WEANER PIGS

... **at weaning** to ensure maximum growth

### SOWS & BOARS

... **treatment 2 to 4 times per year** to maximize milk production (better growth of piglets) and quicker regaining of condition for increased conception rate

**REFERENCES:** 1. Study Report: A pen study to determine and compare the plasma kinetic profiles of a long acting ivermectin formulation and IVOMEQ® injectable solution in cattle, October 1997. 2. Lanusse C, Lifschitz A, Virkel G, et al. Comparative plasma disposition kinetics of ivermectin, moxidectin and doramectin in cattle. *J Vet Pharmacol Ther.* 1997;20(2):91-9. 3. Lifschitz A, Virkel G, Sallovitz J, et al. Comparative distribution of ivermectin and doramectin to parasite location tissues in cattle. *Vet Parasitol.* 2000;87(4):327-38.

**Virbamec® LA** – Ivermectin 1% m/v, Reg. No. G2885 (Act 36/1947) Namibia Reg. No. V01/18.1.2/109 [NSC]

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# VIRBAMEC® LA

The Reliable Choice for Internal and External Parasite Control

Shaping the future of animal health

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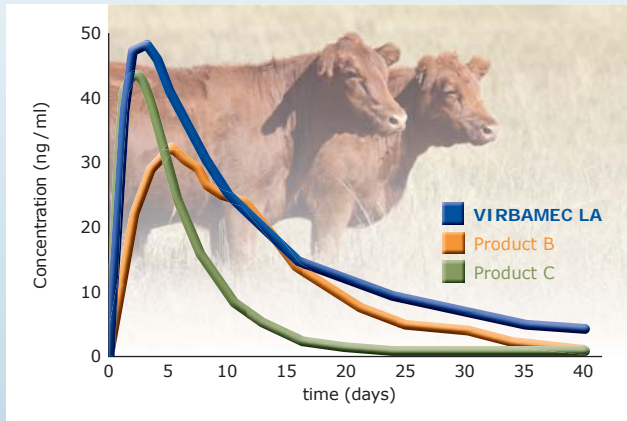
# VIRBAMEC LA – THE 1 % IVERMECTIN WITH A DIFFERENCE

**IVERMECTIN**

1 % m/v

## GREATER PEAK PLASMA LEVELS <sup>1,2</sup>

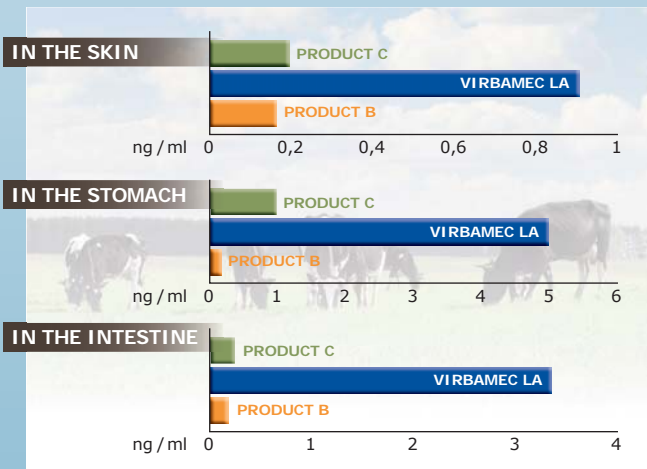
Higher plasma levels means more active available to kill parasites under all conditions



Adapted from Study Report <sup>1</sup> and Lanusse et al. <sup>2</sup>

## MORE ACTIVE AVAILABLE IN TISSUES <sup>3</sup>

Better action, better control and healthier animals under all conditions



# RELIABLE PARASITE CONTROL FOR SHEEP



Inject subcutaneously only at 1 ml per 50 kg body mass

## INTERNAL PARASITES

	IMMATURES	ADULTS
<b>WIREWORM</b> ( <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> )	✓	✓
<b>NOOITGEDACHT RESISTANT WIREWORM STRAIN</b> ( <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> )		✓
<b>BROWN STOMACHWORM</b> ( <i>Teladorsagia</i> spp.)	✓	✓
<b>BANKRUPTWORM</b> ( <i>Cooperia</i> spp.)	✓	✓
<b>HOOKWORM</b> ( <i>Gaigeria pachyscelis</i> )	✓	✓
<b>NODULAR WORM</b> ( <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.)	✓	✓
<b>LARGE-MOUTHED BOWELWORM</b> ( <i>Chabertia ovina</i> )	✓	✓
<b>LUNGWORM</b> ( <i>Dictyocaulus filaria</i> )	✓	✓
<b>LONG-NECKED BRANKRUPTWORM</b> ( <i>Nematodirus</i> spp.)	✓	✓
<b>WHIPWORM</b> ( <i>Trichuris</i> spp.)	✓	✓
<b>WHITE BANKRUPTWORM</b> ( <i>Strongyloides papillosus</i> )	✓	✓

## EXTERNAL PARASITES

**KILLS:** Sheep scab mites, Sarcoptic mange mite, Australian itch mite, Sucking lice, Nasal bot (controls all stages (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> instar larvae).

# RELIABLE PARASITE CONTROL FOR PIGS & OSTRICHES



Inject subcutaneously or intramuscularly at 1 ml per 33 kg body mass

## INTERNAL PARASITES

	IMMATURES	ADULTS
<b>ASCARIDS</b> ( <i>Ascaris suum</i> )	✓	✓
<b>WHITE BANKRUPTWORM</b> ( <i>Strongyloides ransonii</i> )	✓	✓
<b>NODULAR WORM</b> ( <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.)	✓	✓
<b>LUNGWORM</b> ( <i>Metastrongylus</i> spp.)	✓	✓
<b>WHIPWORM</b> ( <i>Trichuris</i> spp.)		✓

## EXTERNAL PARASITES

**KILLS:** Sucking lice and Mange mites (with a persistent activity for 56 days).

Inject subcutaneously only. The recommended dose is 1 ml per 50 kg body mass



## INTERNAL PARASITES

	IMMATURES	ADULTS
<b>OSTRICH WIREWORM</b> ( <i>Libyostrongylus douglassii</i> )*	✓	✓

**KEY**



Control (≥ 90 % effective)



Aids in control (60 – 89 % effective)