



Dectomax kills the worms that count in the North Coast region of NSW



One Powerful Product. Two Unique Models.

Dectomax® is the high performance drench for Australia's leading cattle producers. The two unique models of Dectomax® Injectable and Dectomax® Pour-On give you two powerful choices to control the parasites that count, including the five major worms, lice, cattle tick and buffalo fly.[^] Both Dectomax® Injectable and Pour-on have their unique benefits, but it's the active doramectin that makes the difference. Its broad-spectrum efficacy and persistent days of activity against the key internal parasites provides protection for your cattle, which means fewer treatments, reduced pasture contamination and an improvement to your bottom line.

Dectomax® Injectable

This high performance model provides injected performance where it's needed.

- Reliable dosing, every time
- Persistent activity against the 5 major worms
- Controls cattle tick for up to 28 days
- Low irritant formulation, easy to administer
- Meat withholding period of 42 days
- Export slaughter interval of 42 days.

Dectomax® Pour-On

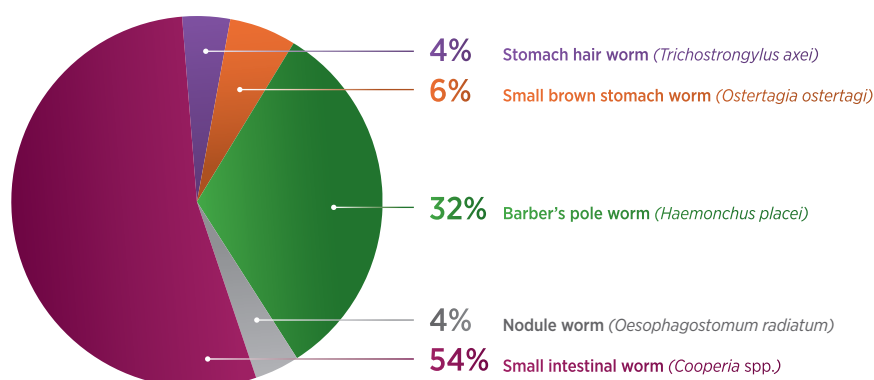
The reliable all-rounder provides protection against the worms that count.

- Convenient, easy to administer
- Persistent activity against the 5 major worms
- Nil milk withholding period
- Rainfast
- Meat withholding period of 42 days
- Export slaughter interval of 42 days.

Australian Parasite Survey¹

Zoetis has funded worm egg count and larval differentiation tests on over 65000 faecal samples collected from cattle around Australia since 2001. These tests have confirmed eggs from a mix of worm types are usually present in the dung. One worm type alone is harmful enough. However, when these different worms join forces, they can cause significant damage to the health and performance of your cattle.²

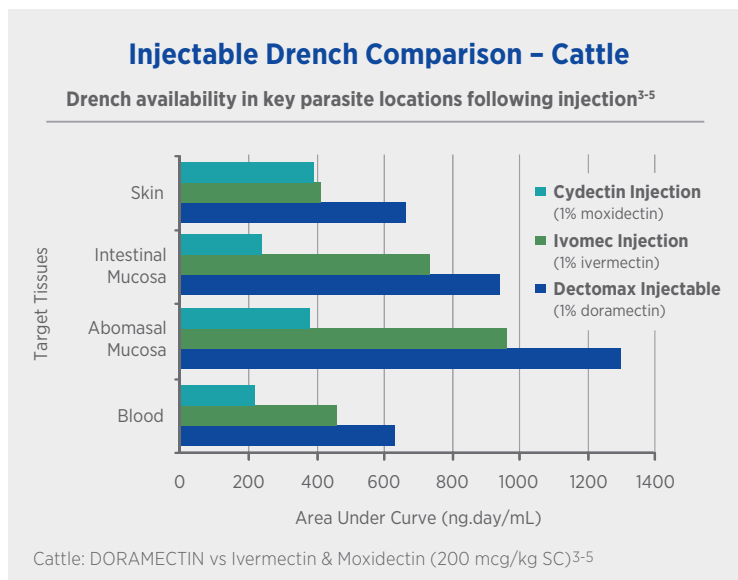
Proportion of species by worm egg counts found in cattle on the North Coast NSW



Based on larval differentiation testing, the most prevalent worm types in the North Coast region of NSW are *Cooperia* spp. (most likely *C. punctata* and *C. pectinata* or small intestinal worm) and *Haemonchus* spp. (most likely *H. placei* or barber's pole worm), followed by a mix of other common worms. This testing is the most reliable means of estimating worm burdens in live cattle.¹

Dectomax® Injectable gets to the sites where it's needed most in the highest concentrations.

- It's the active doramectin that makes the difference with Dectomax
- Doramectin concentrates at high levels in areas where parasites can infect and cause damage in your cattle
- The figure to the right compares Dectomax to other key drenches when given by injection
- Dectomax achieves higher concentrations at key sites than Ivomec and Cydectin 1% injections
- The persistent activity of Dectomax means reliable worm control.



Dectomax® Injectable coverage – North Coast NSW

Injectables – Days of Persistent Activity**			
Major worm types	DECTOMAX® Injectable	CYDECTIN* Injection for Cattle	IVOMECS* Injection
<i>Cooperia</i> spp. (Small intestinal worm)	21 days [#]	NO CLAIM	7 days
<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> (Small brown stomach worm)	21 days	21 days	7 days
<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i> (Stomach hair worm)	21 days	14 days	NO CLAIM
<i>Haemonchus placei</i> (Barber's pole worm)	21 days	14 days	NO CLAIM
<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i> (Nodule worm)	21 days	NO CLAIM	NO CLAIM

Dectomax® Pour-On coverage – North Coast NSW

Pour-on Drenches – Days of Persistent Activity**			
Major worm types	DECTOMAX® Pour-On	CYDECTIN* Pour-On	ECLIPSE* Pour-On
<i>Cooperia</i> spp. (Small intestinal worm)	35 days [§]	NO CLAIM	NO CLAIM
<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> (Small brown stomach worm)	35 days	42 days	NO CLAIM
<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i> (Stomach hair worm)	35 days	28 days	NO CLAIM
<i>Haemonchus placei</i> (Barber's pole worm)	35 days	28 days	NO CLAIM
<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i> (Nodule worm)	21 days	42 days	NO CLAIM

Dectomax has no adverse impact on dung beetle populations

The APVMA has concluded that there's no evidence that any of the 'mectin' group of drenches has a long-term detrimental effect on dung beetle populations or dung disappearance rates in the field if used appropriately under Australian conditions.⁶



Identify the mixture of worm types in your local area:

www.wormtrax.com.au

References:

1. Taylor LF, Hodge A, 2014. Descriptive findings from analysis of a large database of cattle worm egg count and larval culture results collected across Australia between 2002 and 2012. *Vet. Parasitol.* 204, 269–278.
 2. Kloosterman *et al.*, 1984. Negative interactions between *Ostertagia ostertagi* and *Cooperia oncophora* in calves. *Vet Parasitol.* 15, 135–150.
 3. Lanusse *et al.*, 1997. Comparative plasma disposition kinetics of ivermectin, moxidectin and doramectin in cattle. *J. vet. Pharmacol. Therap.* 20, 91–99.
 4. Lifschitz *et al.*, 1999. Moxidectin in cattle: correlation between plasma and target tissues disposition. *J. vet. Pharmacol. Therap.* 22, 266–273.
 5. Lifschitz *et al.*, 2000. Comparative distribution of ivermectin and doramectin to parasite location tissues in cattle. *Vet. Parasitol.* 87, 327–338.
 6. NRA Special Review of Macrocylic Lactones, May 1998.
- [^] Buffalo fly claim for Dectomax® Pour-On only. *Registered trademarks. [#]Provides up to 14 days of persistent activity against *Cooperia oncophora* as per label claim. [§]Provides up to 21 days of persistent activity against *Cooperia oncophora* as per label claim. **Maximum number of days approved.