Superior performance against the parasites that count.

Dectomax kills the worms that count in Central Queensland, Northern Territory and Kimberley regions excluding tropical coastal areas of central and north Queensland

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 provide 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 Survey**

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.

Based on larval differentiation testing, the most prevalent worm types in Northern Australia (Central Queensland, Northern Territory, Kimberley region excluding tropical coastal areas of central and north Queensland) 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.

**Proportion of species by worm egg counts found in cattle in Northern Australia**

- Stomach hair worm (Trichostrongylus axei) 2%
- Small brown stomach worm (Ostertagia ostertagi) 1%
- Cooperia spp. (most likely C. punctata and C. pectinata or small intestinal worm) 10%
- barber’s pole worm (Haemonchus placei) 9%
- Nodule worm (Haemonchus placei) 78%
- Small intestinal worm (Cooperia spp.)

**Zoetis Leading Innovation in Animal Health For over 75 Years**
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 – Northern Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major worm types</th>
<th>DECTOMAX® Injectable</th>
<th>CYDECTIN® Injection for Cattle</th>
<th>IVOMEC® Injection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperia spp. (Small intestinal worm)</td>
<td>21 days*</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
<td>7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostertagia ostertagi (Small brown stomach worm)</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichostrongylus axei (Stomach hair worm)</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemonchus placei (Barber’s pole worm)</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesophagostomum radiatum (Nodule worm)</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dectomax® Pour-On coverage – Northern Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major worm types</th>
<th>DECTOMAX® Pour-On</th>
<th>CYDECTIN® Pour-On</th>
<th>PARAMAX® Pour-On</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperia spp. (Small intestinal worm)</td>
<td>35 days*</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostertagia ostertagi (Small brown stomach worm)</td>
<td>35 days</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichostrongylus axei (Stomach hair worm)</td>
<td>35 days</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemonchus placei (Barber’s pole worm)</td>
<td>35 days</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesophagostomum radiatum (Nodule worm)</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

References:

*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.

Identify the mixture of worm types in your local area:
www.wormtrax.com.au

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