Superior performance against the parasites that count.

Dectomax kills the worms that count in the Southern and Central Slopes and Tablelands 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 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 the Southern and Central Slopes and Tablelands of NSW are Cooperia spp. (most likely C. oncophora 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.

Dectomax® Pour-On
Stomach hair worm (Trichostrongylus axei)
Small brown stomach worm (Ostertagia ostertagi)
Barber’s pole worm (Haemonchus placei)
Nodule worm (Oesophagostomum radiatum)
Small intestinal worm (Cooperia spp.)

Proportion of species by worm egg counts found in cattle on the Southern, Central Slopes and Tablelands NSW

7% Stomach hair worm (Trichostrongylus axei)
14% Small brown stomach worm (Ostertagia ostertagi)
24% Barber’s pole worm (Haemonchus placei)
6% Nodule worm (Oesophagostomum radiatum)
49% Small intestinal worm (Cooperia spp.)
**Dectomax® Injectable coverage – Southern, Central Slopes and Tablelands NSW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major worm types</th>
<th>DECTOMAX® Injectable</th>
<th>CYDECTIN* Injection for Cattle</th>
<th>VETMEC* Injectable</th>
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<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>7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesophagostomum radiatum (Nodule worm)</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
<td>7 days</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Dectomax® Pour-On coverage – Southern, Central Slopes and Tablelands NSW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major worm types</th>
<th>DECTOMAX® Pour-On</th>
<th>CYDECTIN* Pour-On</th>
<th>ECLIPSE* Pour-On</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperia spp. (Small intestinal worm)</td>
<td>35 days*</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostertagia ostertagi (Small brown stomach worm)</td>
<td>35 days</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>NO CLAIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichostrongylus axei (Stomach hair worm)</td>
<td>35 days</td>
<td>28 days</td>
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<tr>
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<td>35 days</td>
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</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.