

# ChanaVerm 7.5%

Low Volume  
levamisole/**yellow** wormer



*Levamisoles have displayed less wormer resistance versus other classes<sup>1</sup>*



**For non-dairy  
cattle and sheep**

  
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PHARMA

# What is Chanaverm 7.5%?

Chanaverm 7.5% is a drench for cattle and sheep that contains levamisole (wormer active ingredient).

Levamisole is the sole active in the 2-LV, or yellow wormer class. It works by affecting the parasite's nervous system, causing paralysis.



  
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## What it Treats

**Chanaverm 7.5%** kills all of the important internal worms in cattle and sheep. This includes lungworm and gastrointestinal (stomach and gut) worms.

## How to use Chanaverm 7.5%?

Dose orally, using calibrated equipment based on the following dose rate:

**1ml per 10kg liveweight**

Never under- or over dose with **Chanaverm 7.5%**. Adhere strictly to the above dose rate.

**Chanaverm 7.5%** is safe for young animals, as well as pregnant and lactating suckler cows and ewes.

Do not use **Chanaverm 7.5%** in animals producing milk for human consumption.

Withdrawal period on meat and offal in cattle and sheep is **20 days**.



## When would a cattle/beef farmer use Chanaverm 7.5%?

- Use **Chanaverm 7.5%** during the grazing season, in rotation with white and clear wormers, as needed.
- Where a clear wormer (injection or pour-on with efficacy against worms and external parasites) is to be used at housing, use **Chanaverm 7.5%** during the grazing season, as needed.

## When would a sheep farmer use Chanaverm 7.5%?

- Use **Chanaverm 7.5%** after *Nematodirus* season (white drench will likely have been used here) in lambs, as needed.

## What worms do to our animals?



**Lungworm** irritate the respiratory system as well as having a capacity-reducing effect. The stress of an infection weakens immunity, increasing

susceptibility to other diseases and often manifests as deep **coughing** – aka husk. Feed intake and in-turn performance will then be reduced.

**Gastrointestinal worms** act to disrupt our animals' proper digestive function and reduce appetite. They latch onto the lining of the digestive tract and damage tissue, which, as well as nutrient absorption is important for the production of important digestive components. The most important nutrient for our animals is water and when digestion is compromised by these worms, the inability to absorb water contributes to the '**scour**' symptom that every farmer is familiar with. These parasites cause significant reductions in feed intake, thrive and body condition.





## Ten Tips for Good Worm Control

**Diagnose** – use tools like FEC, or simple weight gain monitoring to determine requirement for worming.

**Calibrate** – ensure dosing equipment is properly calibrated before use.

**Rotate** - use products from different wormer classes throughout the farming year.

**Feed** - animals on a high plane of nutrition will be better adapted to dealing with worm burdens.

**Quarantine** - treat incoming animals with appropriate products (e.g. **Albex** for cattle) to avoid the introduction of new and/or potentially resistant parasite populations into a farm.

**Return** - after using **Chanaverm 7.5%**, return animals to the pasture they came from for 4-7 days before moving to clean pasture.

**Weigh** - group animals of similar visual weights when treating. Weigh the heaviest and dose group to this weight.

**Mix** - grazing cattle and sheep together reduces worm burdens for both species. This typically reduces the requirement for dosing and leads to better performance.

**Change** - every year is different. Avoid using the same calendar-based treatment protocol every year.

**Listen** – be alert for cattle coughing. **Chanaverm 7.5%** can be a good option for animals already carrying significant lungworm burdens<sup>2</sup>. Consult your vet.

### Resistance

*Recent research<sup>1</sup> has demonstrated that on cattle farms with diagnosed ivermectin resistance, levamisole-based wormers were the most effective of any class. The study also demonstrated that levamisole was the wormer class with the lowest prevalence of anthelmintic resistance.*





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1. Keane, 2018, Teagasc Beef Conference Proceedings. 30th October, Tullamore, Co. Offaly.
2. Hayton, 2009, Vet Times – *Husk. Lungworms and Cattle*. July 20th 2009.

## **Chanaverm 7.5% Oral Solution.**

Contains: 7.5% w/v levamisole hydrochloride. Target species: Cattle and sheep.

Refer to product packaging and leaflets for full indications, side effects, precautions, warnings and contra-indications. Use medicines responsibly. Further information can be found on the datasheet, SPC or at [www.farmhealthfirst.com](http://www.farmhealthfirst.com).

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