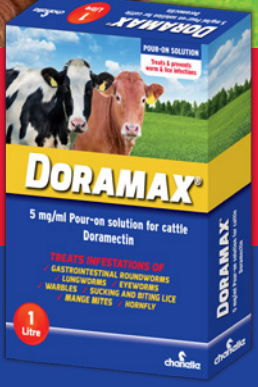
DORAMAX®

5 mg/ml Pour-on solution for cattle
Doramectin

TREATS AND PREVENTS

- LUNGWORM
- STOMACH & GUT WORMS
- EXTERNAL PARASITES

No other pour-on wormer has longer persistent activity



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PARASITE PROBLEM

Our warm, moist climate may be ideal for sustainable, grass-based beef and dairy production, but it's also perfect for certain parasites to thrive in.

LUNGWORM

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 hoose/husk. Feed intake and in-turn performance will then be reduced.

Natural immunity to lungworm will build up over time and so younger animals are most at risk from clinical infection. However, fluctuations in immunity and high burdens of the parasite in intensive, rotational grazing systems means that mature dairy cows commonly present with symptoms during the season, also.

DIGESTIVE TRACT WORMS

Cooperia (gut), and *Ostertagia* (abomasum) 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, milk yield and body condition. In heavy infections cattle can become dangerously dehydrated. Animals will generally be immune to these parasites after two full grazing seasons. However, heavy burdens on pastures can lead to reduced milk yields in adult cows as dietary energy diverts toward immune responses to ingested larvae.

LICE AND MITES

While certain external parasites can transmit important diseases, irritation-causing lice and mites are the most common. Sucking lice, biting lice and mange mites disrupt the animals' normal routines – principally feeding and rumination. They are commonplace in sheds during the winter. While low levels should not cause concern, at higher rates of infection there can be losses in performance as animals spend lots of time scratching and rubbing. Hair loss, dermatitis, rough coats and skin lesions are common symptoms. These parasites are most concerning when farmers are trying to drive performance indoors, for example young growing stock, fattening animals or during breeding. An infection with external parasites can be a sign of an underlying problems as sick animals may spend less time grooming which increases parasites' proliferation.

DORAMAX POUR-ON SOLUTION FOR CATTLE

TREATS

Lungworm, stomach worm (including inhibited *Ostertagia* larvae), gut worm, sucking lice, biting lice and mange mites.

PERSISTENT ACTIVITY

Prevents reinfection with…	Duration of activity…
Lungworm (*D. viviparus*)	6 weeks
Stomach worm (*O. ostertagi*)	5 weeks
Gut worm (*C. oncophora*)	4 weeks
Nodular worm (*O. radiatum*)	3 weeks
Stomach hair worm (*T. axei*)	4 weeks
Sucking lice (*L. vituli*)	7 weeks
Biting lice (*D. bovis*)	6 weeks
Sucking lice (*S. capillatus*)	5 weeks

WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Meat and offal: 35 days.
Not permitted for use in lactating animals producing milk for human consumption.
Do not use in pregnant cows or heifers, which are intended to produce milk for human consumption, within 60 days prior to calving.

DOSE RATE

10ml/100kg administered along the centre of the animal's back.

Live weight (kg)	Dosage (ml)	Doses per 1L	Doses per 3L	Doses per 5L
100	10	100	300	500
200	20	50	150	250
300	30	33	100	166
400	40	25	75	125
500	50	20	60	100
600	60	16	50	83
700	70	14	42	71

Learn more at **farmhealthfirst.com**

FARM HEALTH FIRST By chanelle PHARMA

USING DORAMAX POUR-ON

DAIRY COWS

Doramax can be used at drying off, provided the dry period will last for a minimum of 60 days. The treatment will clear the animal out of any internal worms while also eradicating external parasites. **Doramax** will prevent against reinfection from nuisance lice (sucking and biting) for a prolonged period post-treatment. Our cow will be set up well for her dry period and a subsequent productive lactation.

DAIRY CALVES

Use **Doramax** at 3, 11 and 19 weeks (if necessary) post turnout in set-stocked R1 (first-season) calves. This will prevent a build up of larvae on pasture, reducing the need for further treatments later in the season. The intervals are also designed to protect these extremely vulnerable, immuno-naïve animals while allowing them some exposure in order to build up natural immunity. Ensure these intervals are tightly adhered to.

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BEEF CATTLE

Given its persistency, **Doramax** on can be used as a 'housing' treatment up to five weeks pre-housing. This will reduce any impact on thrive in the weeks pre-housing – traditionally a time of high parasite burden on pasture. An early housing dose also minimizes handlings and potential stress at housing time. **Doramax Pour-on** can also be used safely in pregnant and lactating beef females. Set-stocked cattle can receive Doramax at turnout and 8-10 weeks later and should not require further treatment for worms at pasture.

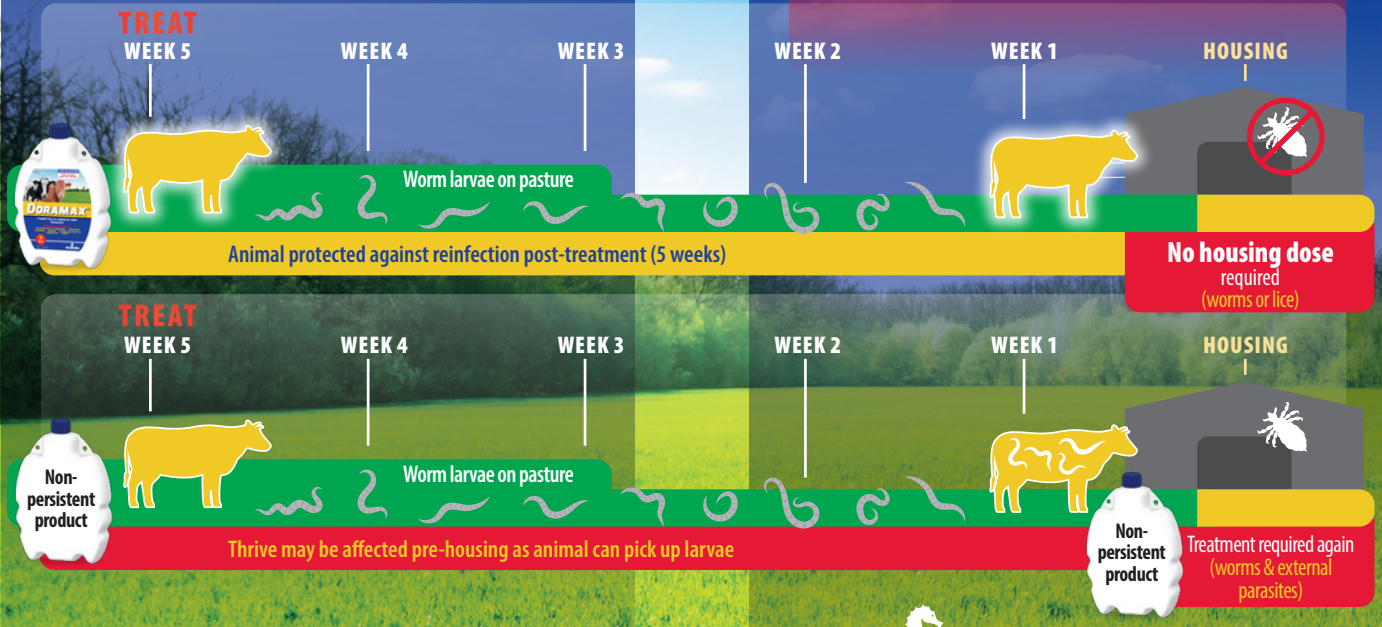
MORE PERSISTENT, LESS LABOUR

Doramax belongs to the clear wormer class (macrocyclic lactones), along with the likes of ivermectin, moxidectin and eprinomectin. Unlike the other wormer classes, white (benzimidazoles) and yellow (levamisoles), clear wormers have prolonged activity post-treatment. So, worm populations in the animal are killed at treatment and then any worm larvae ingested for a period post-treatment are killed too.

Clear wormer active ingredients bind to fat in the body and are slowly released in the system, resulting in this prolonged action. Doramectin forms a stronger bond with the animal's bodyfat than ivermectin. This gives products like **Doramax Pour-on** a longer action.

Labour is becoming a significant limiting factor for many farmers at present. There has been a rapid uptake in methods and technologies that reduce workload and animal handlings - like **Doramax Pour-on.** The long persistency allows farmers to handle animals less frequently versus other anthelmintic ingredients, without sacrificing protection. As well as stress on the farmer, excessive handling of animals can lead to stress on animals and reduced performance. It is important that unnecessary handling is avoided, where possible.

PERSISTENCY IN PRACTICE AT HOUSING TIME



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Doramax 5 mg/ml Pour-on solution for cattle. Contains: Doramectin. Target species: Cattle. 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. Distributed by: Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd, Loughrea, Co. Galway, Ireland.
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