

## LESS DOSING REQUIRED

Farmers will generally use benzimidazole (white drench) products during the high risk period for *Nematodirus* (April/early-May), with intervals between treatments dependent on prevailing weather conditions. These products are highly effective against *Nematodirus* and resistant populations are extremely rare.

After *Nematodirus* season, when *Teladorsagia* (Brown Stomach Worm) becomes the main roundworm of concern, switching to **Moxodex** can drastically reduce the handling required for parasite treatments during the season. Figure 1 demonstrates the residual activity of **Moxodex** versus a product with zero residual activity, in practical terms. Note that while **Moxodex** has efficacy against *Trichostrongylus* (Black Scour Worm) - a worm traditionally affecting store lambs later in the year - it does not have licensed persistent activity protecting against reinfection.



## #GIVETHEDOGABREAK

Given the current issues around labour in the agricultural industry, as well as the part-time nature of many farms, any product that reduces the need for animal handling will have significant benefits for farmers.

The 14 day meat withdrawal means that **Moxodex** can be strategically fitted into a dosing protocol without adversely affecting drafting routines during the summer.

## WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

Meat and offal: 14 days.  
Milk (sheep): 5 days

# MOXODEX<sup>®</sup>

1 mg/ml oral solution for sheep  
Moxidectin

## TREATS AND PREVENTS

- ✓ Adult Roundworms
- ✓ Immature Roundworms
- ✓ Lungworms



Figure 1 - Dosing Strategy with **Moxodex** versus white wormer #GiveTheDogABreak

**FARM HEALTH FIRST** By **chanelle PHARMA**

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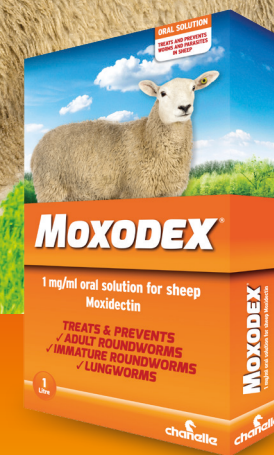


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Moxodex 1 mg/ml oral solution for sheep. Contains: Moxidectin. Target species: Sheep. Refer to product packaging and leaflets for full indications, side effects, precautions, warnings and contra-indications. **Use medicines responsibly.** Further information can be found on the datasheet, SPC or at [www.chanellegroup.com](http://www.chanellegroup.com).  
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## WORMS

Gastrointestinal roundworms have been shown to reduce lamb growth rates by up to **40%**. On a commercial farm a heavy burden would lead to a longer finishing period and increased rates of meal supplementation required pre-slaughter - reducing profit per lamb.

### CLINICAL SIGNS OF GASTROINTESTINAL WORM INFESTATION

- ✓ Loss of appetite
- ✓ Dehydration
- ✓ Diarrhoea
- ✓ Weight loss
- ✓ 'Hollow' appearance
- ✓ Anaemia
- ✓ Lethargy
- ✓ Oedema
- ✓ Death



Traditionally, lambs receive their first treatment covering gastrointestinal worms at 4-6 weeks of age, in April and May. During this time, **Nematodirus** is the main gastrointestinal worm which farmers should worry about. Lambs become resistant to *Nematodirus* from approximately ten weeks of age.

From this point *Teladorsagia* (formerly known as *Ostertagia*) – early summer, *Trichostrongylus* – late summer/early autumn and *Haemonchus* – full season - should be on farmers' radar as important worms for consideration.

## MOXODEX - EIGHT-WEEK DOSING INTERVAL

**Moxodex** is a 0.1% moxidectin, broad spectrum anthelmintic. It belongs to the macrocyclic lactone (clear) class of wormers, as does ivermectin. It is orally administered. Unlike benzimidazole (white) and levamisole (yellow) products, which have no residual effect, moxidectin has **persistent activity** against certain worm species (*Teladorsagia circumcincta* and *Haemonchus contortus*) which prevents reinfection from important parasites for **five weeks**. We can therefore work from a **dosing interval of eight weeks** (five weeks activity plus three weeks life cycle). This is provided we use the product correctly.

### DOSING

Dose rate of 1 ml per 5 kg of body weight.

Body-weight (kg)	Dose Volume (ml)	Doses per 1 Litre Pack	Doses per 2.5 Litre Pack	Doses per 5 Litre Pack
10kg	2ml	500	1250	2500
20kg	4ml	250	625	1250
30kg	6ml	166	416	833
40kg	8ml	125	312	625
50kg	10ml	100	250	500
60kg	12ml	83	208	416
70kg	14ml	71	178	357
80kg	16ml	62	156	312



## MOXODEX STRATEGY FOR EWES AND RAMS

**Moxodex** is **safe for use during pregnancy and during the breeding season**, both for ewes and rams. It is an ideal product to use in advance of the breeding season and around lambing, where necessary.

In flocks where lambs will be grazing on dirty pastures (e.g. grazed by store lambs or ewes around lambing time) there can be heavy worm burdens. In the weeks before and after lambing, there will be an increased rate of roundworm egg shedding and pasture contamination via ewe's dung - known as the Spring Rise. Here, an option is to treat ewes three weeks pre-lambing with **Moxodex** to reduce potential pasture contamination. Given its persistent activity, a ewe treated with **Moxodex** will have the effect of a **vacumn cleaner**.



She will re-consume previously shed parasites which will be killed in her system for five weeks after dosing. It is generally accepted that well-conditioned ewes should be left untreated at this time. Target **Moxodex** towards thin, young and multiple-carrying sheep.

### CHANGING UP

In order to ensure the efficacy of all of the available wormer classes going forward, best practice is to rotate between different active ingredients. When using any anthelmintic we should always make sure that our equipment (drenching gun) is correctly calibrated and we dose based on the animal's weight.