



References

1. Virbac data on file. GASD 10-28.00.
2. Virbac data on file. GASD 08-17.00.
3. Virbac data on file. GASD 08-24.00.
4. Virbac data on file. GASD 08-31.01.
5. Virbac data on file. BV-104-2005.
6. Virbac data on file. GASD 13-09.00.
7. Virbac data on file. GASD 12-39.00.
8. While every species has not been tested, four main species have. See label for full details.
9. Virbac data on file. GASD 10-25.00.
10. Virbac data on file. GASD 10-34.00.

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Passionate about animal health

Customer Support 1800 009 847

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CYDECTIN® LONG ACTING

INJECTION FOR CATTLE



The longest lasting
protection going around

120 days protection against Barber's Pole Worm

112 days protection against Small Brown Stomach Worm

51 days prevention of viable Cattle Ticks

Control of other internal and external parasites



Passionate about animal health

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The longest lasting protection going around



See label for full details.

Passionate about animal health

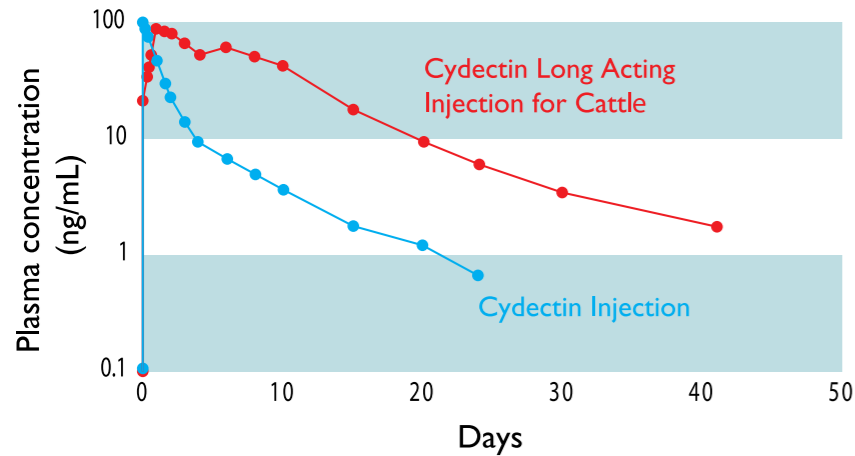
Virbac
ANIMAL HEALTH

UNIQUE FORMULATION

Unique formulation

Cydectin Long Acting Injection for Cattle has a unique formulation that prolongs the release of moxidectin providing a higher plasma concentration of moxidectin for longer.

Cydectin Long Acting Injection for Cattle works rapidly, with peak concentrations reached within 36 hours¹.



Cydectin Long Acting Injection for Cattle is effective against sensitive strains of the following parasites:

Internal parasites

Mature (adult) and immature (L4)

- *Haemonchus placei* (Barber's pole worm)
- *Haemonchus contortus*
- *Ostertagia ostertagi* / *Ostertagia lyrata* (Small brown stomach worm)
- *Trichostrongylus* spp (Black scour worm)
- *Trichostrongylus axei* (Stomach hair worm)
- *Cooperia oncophora* (Small intestinal worm)
- *Cooperia pectinata*
- *Cooperia punctata*
- *Oesophagostomum radiatum* (Nodule worm)
- *Bunostomum phlebotomum* (Hookworm)
- *Trichuris discolor* (Whipworm)
- *Trichuris ovis*
- *Dictyocaulus viviparus* (Lungworm)

Adult nematodes

- *Nematodirus spathiger* (Thin necked intestinal worm)
- *Nematodirus helvetianus*

External parasites

Lice

- *Linognathus vituli* (Long-nosed sucking louse)
- *Haematopinus eurysternus* (Short-nosed sucking louse)
- *Solenopotes capillatus* (Little blue sucking louse)
- Aids in the control of *Bovicola bovis* (Biting louse)

Mites

- *Chorioptes bovis*

Cattle tick

- *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*

PERSISTENT ACTIVITY

Compare the persistent activity

	Cydectin Long Acting Injection	Dectomax® Injection
Barber's Pole Worm <i>(Haemonchus spp)</i>	120 days	Up to 21 days
Nodule Worm <i>(Oesophagostomum radiatum)</i>	120 days	Up to 21 days
Small Brown Stomach Worm <i>(Ostertagia spp)</i>	112 days	Up to 21 days
Stomach Hair Worm <i>(Trichostrongylus axei)</i>	72 days	Up to 21 days
Small Intestinal Worm <i>(Cooperia spp)</i>	21 days	Up to 21 days
Lungworm <i>(Dictyocaulus viviparus)</i>	120 days	Up to 28 days

	Cydectin Long Acting Injection	Dectomax Injection
Cattle Tick <i>(Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus)</i>	51 days	28 days
Prevents Cattle Tick egg lay	65 days	no claim

	Cydectin Long Acting Injection	Dectomax Injection
Sucking Lice <i>(Linognathus vituli)</i>	133 days	No Claim

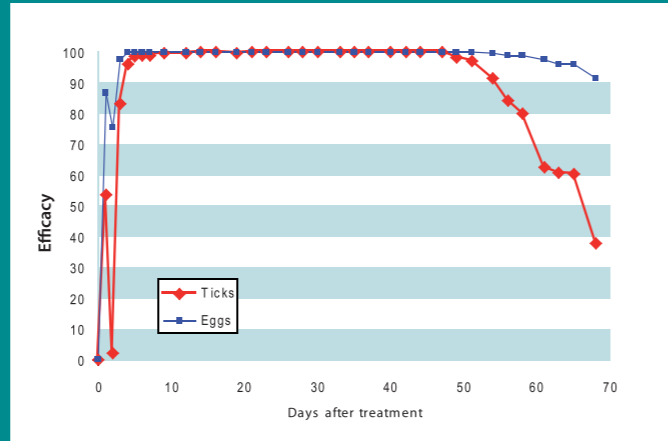
MANAGING TICKS & SUCKING LICE

Cattle Tick *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*

A pen trial² was conducted in Queensland to demonstrate the efficacy of Cydectin Long Acting Injection against the cattle tick (*Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*).

Two groups of cattle were housed in individual pens and challenged with 5,000 tick larvae two or three times per week from 22 days prior to treatment until the end of the trial.

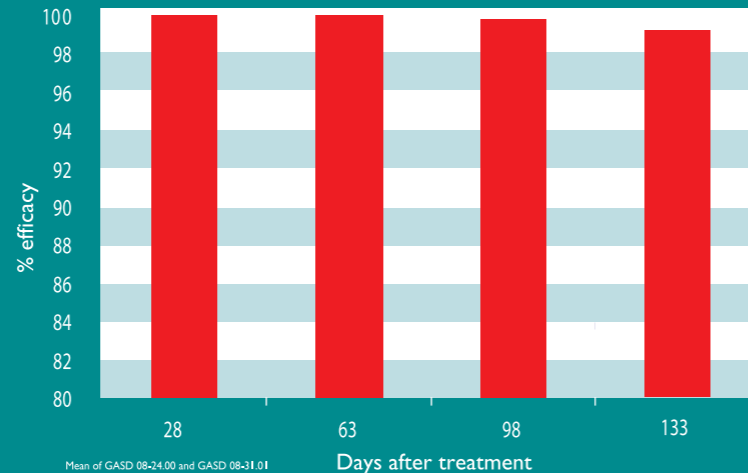
The Cydectin Long Acting Injection group was treated on Day 0, while the Control group was left untreated. Efficacy was determined by a comparison between the two groups of the number of engorged ticks falling off the cattle and the weight of eggs from those ticks. The results show that Cydectin Long Acting prevented the development of viable cattle tick for at least 51 days and suppressed egg laying for at least 65 days.



Efficacy of Cydectin Long Acting Injection against cattle tick (*Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*) based on number of ticks falling off cattle, and the weight of eggs from the ticks

Sucking Lice

Two studies^{3,4} were conducted to determine the efficacy and persistent activity of Cydectin Long Acting Injection against sucking lice (*Linognathus vituli*). Cattle with natural lice infestations were treated with Cydectin Long Acting Injection or left as untreated controls. From Day 28, the cattle were housed with lice-infested cattle. Periodic lice counts were taken throughout the trials. The trials demonstrated that Cydectin Long Acting Injection prevented reinfection for 133 days.



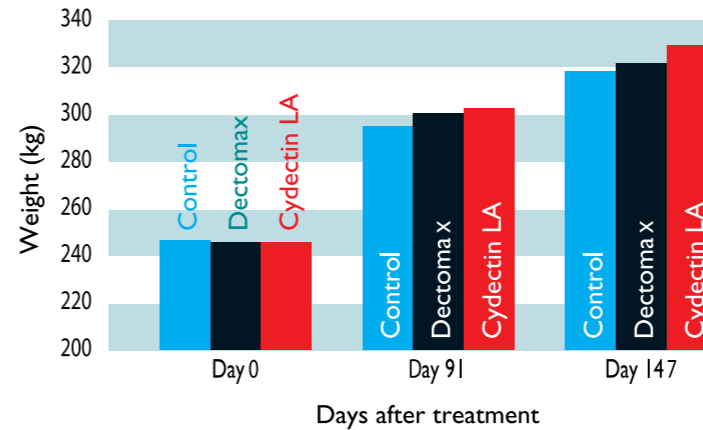
Efficacy of Cydectin Long Acting Injection against *Linognathus vituli*

PRODUCTIVITY

Productivity

Ten field trials⁵ have been conducted comparing weight gains in animals treated with Cydectin Long Acting Injection or Dectomax Injectable with those of untreated control animals. A total of 333 cattle, mostly *Bos indicus* aged between 10 and 28 months, were in each treatment group. Weight gains were measured over 147 days.

On average across the ten farms, cattle treated with Cydectin Long Acting Injection gained an extra 8 kg (10.5%) compared with those treated with Dectomax Injectable.



FIELD TRIALS

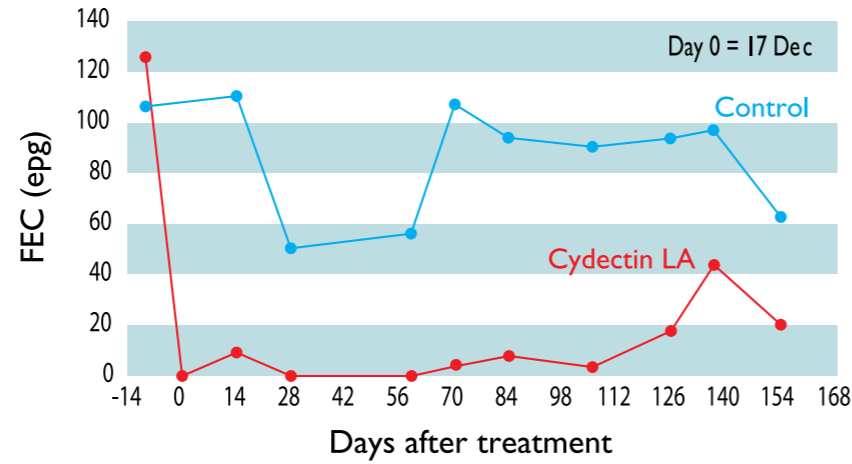
Field Trial 1 Gloucester, NSW

A field trial⁶ was conducted at Gloucester, NSW with 2-year old heifers, weighing 250-364 kg. Twenty seven of the cattle were treated with Cydectin Long Acting Injection and 27 were left untreated as controls.

Following treatment, the Cydectin Long Acting Injection group had significantly lower faecal egg counts for 154 days.

The predominant worm species identified in the untreated group throughout the trial were barber's pole worm (*Haemonchus placei*) and black scour worm (*Trichostrongylus axei*).

The Cydectin Long Acting Injection group gained 20 kg more body weight over 154 days than the untreated group. This represents a 17.6% greater weight gain.



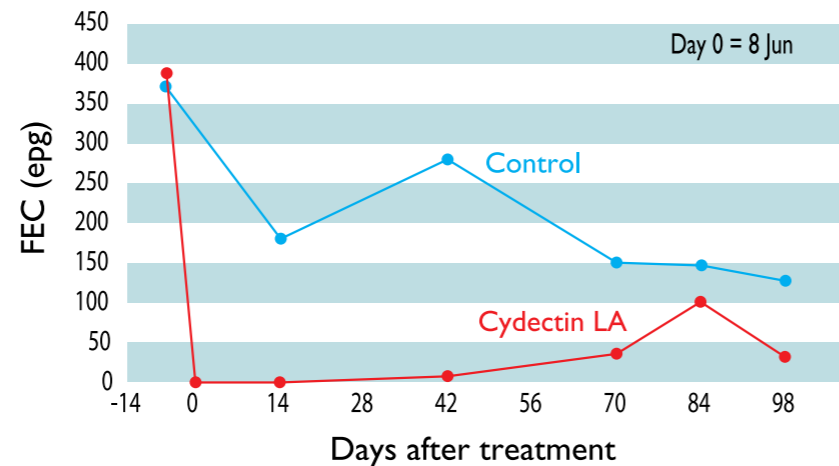
Faecal egg counts in cattle treated with Cydectin Long Acting Injection – Gloucester

Field Trial 2 Western Victoria

A field trial⁷ was conducted at Elaine, Western Victoria with Beef Shorthorn cattle aged 8-10 months, and weighing 160-290 kg. Twenty five of the cattle were treated with Cydectin Long Acting Injection and 25 were left untreated as a control group.

The Cydectin Long Acting Injection group had lower faecal egg counts for 98 days after treatment. The predominant worm species identified in the untreated group throughout the trial were small brown stomach worm (*Ostertagia* spp) and small intestinal worm (*Cooperia* spp).

The Cydectin Long Acting Injection group gained 24.9 kg (55.8%) more bodyweight than the untreated group over 154 days.

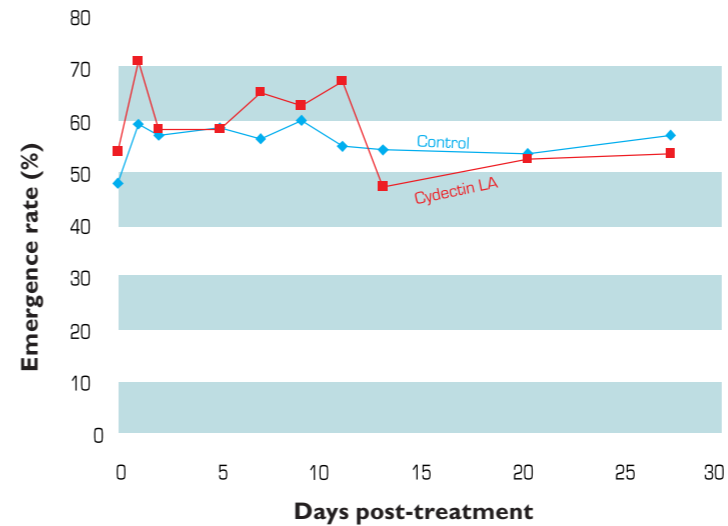


Faecal egg counts in cattle treated with Cydectin Long Acting Injection – Victoria

DUNG BEETLE SAFETY

Dung Beetle Safety

Like all Cydectin cattle products, Cydectin Long Acting Injection has no known impact on dung beetles.⁸ This has been demonstrated in a trial⁹ that showed no impact on larvae or adult beetle emergence.



Emergence rate of dung beetles (*Aphodius constans*) between treated and untreated cattle



DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION

Dosage and Administration

- Cydectin Long Acting Injection for Cattle must be administered by subcutaneous (under the skin) injection into the back of the ear towards its base. **DO NOT** administer anywhere else on the animal. Avoid intravascular (into a blood vessel) injection.
- Only use the Cydectin 5 mL Injector. This applicator is specifically designed to ensure trouble-free application. Do not use any other injector.
- Connect the applicator to the Cydectin Long Acting Injection for Cattle bottle using the supplied vented draw-off tube.
- Use a clean and sharp 16 or 18 gauge 12-18 mm (1/2-3/4 inch) needle to inject.
- Cydectin Long Acting Injection is administered at 1 mL/100 kg liveweight (1 mg moxidectin/kg). Cattle should

Dosage Table

Weight range (kg)	Dose volume (mL)	Doses per pack (200mL)
100*	1	200
101-150	1.5	133
151-200	2	100
201-250	2.5	80
251-300	3	66
301-350	3.5	57
351-400	4	50
401-450	4.5	44
451-500	5	40

* Do not use in cattle less than 100 kg
 † Do not use in cattle greater than 500 kg

be weighed prior to dosing and treated according to the weight ranges in the dosage table.

- Confine cattle in a crush and head bail when administering.

Application Guide

1. Identify the injection site

Hold the tip of the ear and gently pull to straighten. Feel the back of the ear to identify the edge of the ear cartilage close to the head.

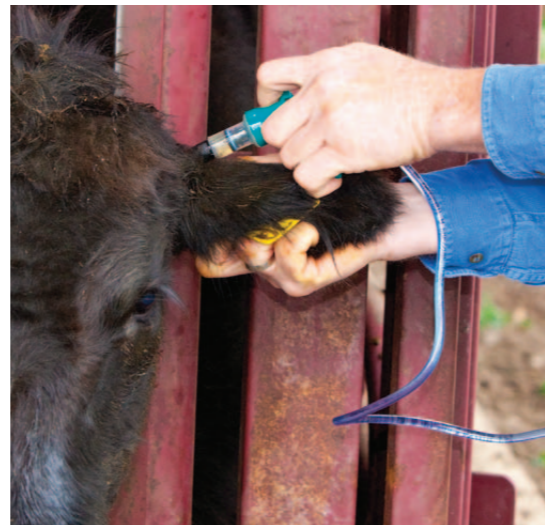
Cydectin Long Acting Injection should be injected into the soft area between the edge of the cartilage and the head.

2. Inject Cydectin Long Acting Injection

Insert the needle into the middle of the target area at an angle of about 45°. The needle should be fully inserted all the way up to the hub. If any blood is visible, withdraw the needle and reposition it. Inject Cydectin Long Acting Injection.

3. Withdraw the needle

Withdraw the needle and apply pressure with the thumb at the insertion point for several seconds.



PRESENTATION & WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Presentation & Withholding Periods

Cydectin Long Acting Injection comes in a 200 mL plastic bottle.

STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature). Protect from light. Discard unused portion after 6 months of first broaching container.



RETREATMENT INTERVAL

Do not retreat with Cydectin Long Acting Injection for Cattle for at least 56 days after administration.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

MEAT: DO NOT USE less than 56 days before slaughter for human consumption.

MILK: DO NOT USE in lactating cows or within 80 days of calving where milk or milk products may be used for human consumption.

TRADE ADVICE

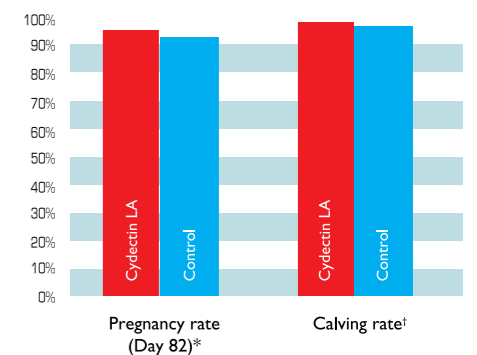
Export slaughter interval (ESI): Do not use less than 108 days before slaughter for export. The ESI on this brochure was correct at the time of printing. Before using this product confirm the current ESI with Virbac or the APVMA.

DO NOT USE in cattle destined for live export. In some cultures, the ears may be used for human consumption. Accordingly, this product should not be used in cattle destined for any live export market.

SAFETY

Safety in reproducing cows

Cydectin Long Acting Injection has been shown to be safe to administer to cows in oestrus and during pregnancy, when used as directed. In a reproductive safety trial¹⁰, cattle were treated either during oestrus (14 days prior to mating: Group A) or at Day 90 of pregnancy (Group B). The trial demonstrated that treatment had no negative effect on reproduction.



Pregnancy and calving rates of cows treated with Cydectin Long Acting Injection during oestrus or during pregnancy

* Cows treated 14 days prior to joining.
 † Cows treated 90 days into pregnancy.

Safety

Extensive safety trials have demonstrated the wide safety margin of Cydectin Long Acting Injection when used as directed. Injection site swellings are generally not seen when used according to the label directions.