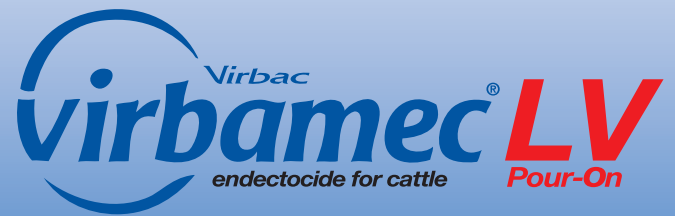




For the treatment and control of ivermectin sensitive internal and external parasites of beef and dairy cattle



WHAT IS VIRBAMEC LV POUR-ON?

- ✓ A macrocyclic lactone (ML) or “mectin” class pour-on drench for cattle
- ✓ Contains ivermectin
- ✓ Broad spectrum control of internal and external parasites
- ✓ Low volume formulation
- ✓ Non-flammable, low odour vegetable oil base

WHY CHOOSE VIRBAMEC LV POUR-ON?

1. Control of internal parasites

Virbamec LV Pour-On offers excellent control and a high level of efficacy against ivermectin sensitive gastrointestinal roundworms and lungworm. It also offers persistent activity against lungworm (up to 28 days) and small brown stomach worm (*Ostertagia* spp) (up to 14 days).

2. Control of external parasites

Virbamec LV Pour-On offers excellent control of both sucking and biting lice, mites and cattle tick. It also controls buffalo fly and protects cattle from reinfestation for up to 21 days.

3. Low volume dose

The low volume dose of Virbamec LV Pour-On makes it easy to apply, even to large animals and also provides the convenience of fewer drums to clean and dispose of.

4. User friendly vegetable oil formulation

Virbamec LV Pour-On's vegetable oil formulation means that it has no offensive fumes, is easy on applicator guns, flows steadily from the gun and is less likely to splash or run off the animal's back than solvent based pour-ons. Virbamec LV Pour-On is also non-flammable.

5. Rainfast

The efficacy of Virbamec LV Pour-On is unlikely to be affected if rain falls as soon as two hours after application.

6. Nil milk withhold

Virbamec LV Pour-On can be used on lactating dairy cows, giving dairy farmers the flexibility to treat their animals at the optimal time.

7. Short meat withholding period and ESI

Virbamec LV Pour-On has a short meat withholding period and export slaughter interval of 21 days, allowing producers the flexibility to market animals as soon as a real benefit from treatment is seen.

WHEN TO USE VIRBAMEC LV POUR-ON

1. Timing of treatments

Virbamec LV Pour-On provides broad spectrum control that can be used to suppress parasite populations at strategic times. For instance, an early spring treatment can reduce parasite problems occurring later in summer and autumn while a pre-winter treatment can be used to suppress early louse populations and also to clean out any parasites picked up over the warmer months prior to the animals facing the feed stresses of winter. Specific treatments may also be required to limit the impact of parasites when animals need to perform at their best and can least afford losses from disease. Important treatments include:

- Weaning and post-weaning – Calves often suffer substantial nutritional and environmental stress when weaned, but any check to their growth at this stage can lead to stunting and permanent underperformance.
- Pre-joining – Body condition plays a key role in conception rates. Treatment of bulls and cows about a month prior to joining can minimise nutritional losses associated with parasitic disease.
- Pre-calving – Cows cannot afford losses to parasites as well as provide the best milk output.

2. Tick treatments

Virbamec LV Pour-On can be used as part of a strategic tick control program. Treatments should be timed for when other parasites such as roundworms require control and repetitive use of the product (or any ML) throughout the entire tick season should be avoided.

3. Worm testing

Worm egg counts provide valuable information to optimise drench timing. Egg counts will reveal production limiting worm infections long before clinical signs such as scouring or wasting are evident. A larval differentiation assay provides identification of the worm species present so that the optimal type of drench can be selected. As adult cattle generally develop good immunity to worms, egg counts are not a reliable indicator of worm burdens in cattle after about 12 months of age.

PRECAUTIONS

Temporary hair loss may occur at the site of application. This resolves without treatment. Not recommended for use prior to events in show cattle. Do not retreat with Virbamec LV Pour-On within 21 days.

COMPOSITION

- Ivermectin 10mg/mL

DOSAGE

Virbamec LV Pour-On is given topically at the recommended dose rate of 1 mL/20kg bodyweight.

Bodyweight (kg)	Dose Volume (mL)	Cattle treated		
		2.5L	5L	15L
51 - 100	5	500	1000	3000
101 - 150	7.5	333	666	2000
151 - 200	10	250	500	1500
201 - 250	12.5	200	400	1200
251 - 300	15	166	333	1000
301 - 350	17.5	142	285	857
351 - 400	20	125	250	750
401 - 450	22.5	111	222	666
451 - 500	25	100	200	600
501 - 550	27.5	90	181	545
551 - 600	30	83	166	500
601 - 650	32.5	76	153	461

Animals in excess of 650kg bodyweight to be dosed at 1 mL/20kg.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS/ESI

- Meat: 21 days
- Milk: Nil
- ESI: 21 days

PRESENTATION

Liquid: 2.5L, 5L and 15L

STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature) in original container.

APVMA Number

- 56736



HOW TO USE VIRBAMEC LV POUR-ON

I. Administration

Virbamec LV Pour-On is administered along the backline, starting at the shoulders of the animal using a suitable pour-on applicator. Dose the mob according to the heaviest animal in each group (bulls, cows, calves, heifers). A representative sample of animals should be weighed before treatment either with scales or a weighband. Do not underdose. Where there is a large variation in size within the group, draft into two or more lines based on bodyweight to avoid excessive overdosing. Check accuracy of drenching equipment before and during use.

INDICATIONS

Virbamec LV Pour-On is effective against sensitive strains of the following internal and external parasites in cattle:

Small brown stomach worm (including inhibited stages)	<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i>
Barber's pole worm	<i>Haemonchus placei</i>
Stomach hair worm	<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i>
Nodule worm	<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i>
Small intestinal worm	<i>Cooperia oncophora</i>
Small intestinal worm	<i>C. punctata</i>
Large bowel worm	<i>Oesophagostomum venulosum</i>
Whipworm	<i>Trichuris spp</i>
Intestinal threadworm	<i>Strongyloides papillosus</i>
Thin necked intestinal worm	<i>Nematodirus spp</i>
Hookworm (including third and fourth stage larvae)	<i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i>
Lungworm	<i>Dictyoaulus viviparus</i>
Long nosed sucking louse	<i>Linognathus vituli</i>
Short nosed sucking louse	<i>Haematopinus eurysternus</i>
Biting louse	<i>Bovicola bovis</i>
Little blue sucking louse	<i>Solenopotes capillatus</i>
Mites	<i>Chorioptes bovis, Sarcoptes scabiei var bovis</i>
Cattle tick	<i>Boophilus microplus</i>
Buffalo fly	<i>Haematobia irritans exigua</i>



The content of this document is based on the label claims of an APVMA registered product as at November 2008.