CYDECTIN® INJECTION FOR CATTLE

A second generation macrocyclic lactone endectocide for the treatment and control of internal and external parasites in cattle.

WHAT IS CYDECTIN INJECTION®?

- ✓ Contains moxidectin
- ✓ A macrocyclic lactone (ML) class injection for cattle
- ✓ Broad spectrum control of internal and external parasites
- ✓ Controls *Ostertagia* for 21 days
- ✓ Controls lungworm *(Dictyocaulus viviparus)* for 35 days
- ✓ Prevents development of viable cattle tick for 28 days
- ✓ Controls barbers pole worm *(Haemonchus placei)* for up to 14 days
- ✓ Controls *Cooperia,* Hookworm *(Bunostomum phlebotomum),* and Nodule Worm *(Oesophagostomum radiatum)*
- ✓ Non-sting injection
- ✓ No known impact on dung beetles[+]

WHY CHOOSE CYDECTIN INJECTION?

1. Contains moxidectin

Moxidectin is a potent member of the ML family of drenches, meaning it can kill worms resistant to ivermectin, doramectin and eprinomectin.

2. Cydectin - the best option for potency

The active in Cydectin Injection (moxidectin) is the most potent product for the control of nematrode parasites. Comparative efficacy trials across the world have shown that moxidectin is consistently the superior active.[+++]

3. Broad spectrum parasite control

Cydectin Injection is highly effective against all major parasites that are susceptible to a ML drench including Ostertagia, lungworm *(Dictyocaulus viviparus)*, barbers pole worm *(Haemonchus placei)*, Nodule Worm *(Oesophagostomum radiatum)*, stomach hair worm *(Trichostrongylus axei)*, Hookworm *(Bunostomum phlebotomum)*, adult thin necked intestinal worm *(Nematodirus spp)* and *Cooperia.*

4. Persistent activity

Cydectin injection prevents reinfection with *Ostertagia* for at least 21 days. It prevents reinfection with Lungworm *(Dictyocaulus viviparus)* for at least 35 days and it prevents the reinfection of Barbers Pole Worm *(Haemonchus placei)* and Stomach Hair Worm *(Trichostrongylus axei)* for up to 14 days. Persistent activity can be used to clean up contaminated pastures and keep your cattle cleaner for longer – both of which lead to greater productivity.

5. Non Sting Formulation

Cydectin injection is a non sting formulation.

6. Dung Beetles

Dung beetles provide a number of important functions from parasite suppression, nutrient cycling and secondary seed dispersal. Many of these functions provide valuable services such as biological pest control and soil fertilisation.[++]

Cydectin Injection has no known impact on dung beetles[+]

WHEN TO USE CYDECTIN INJECTION

1. Timing of treatments

Cydectin Injection provides broad spectrum control 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 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 & 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

Cydectin injection 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. Cydectin injection is an approved pre-treatment (or preliminary treatment) for tick clearance.

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QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

HOW TO USE **CYDECTIN INJECTION**

1. Administration

Cydectin Injection is applied under the skin, preferably high on the neck behind the ear, using standard injection equipment. Use the shortest needles possible (certainly not exceeding 15mm) and keep them sharp and clean. Dose the mob according to the heaviest animal by bodyweight in the group (bulls, cows, steers and calves). Where there is a large variation in size within the group, draft into two or more lines based on bodyweight.

A representative sample of animals should be weighed before treatment. Do not underdose. Check accuracy of equipment before and during use.

2. Sterile Application

Sterilise all injection apparatus by boiling (or equivalent) before use; avoid the use of strong disinfectants. Maintain cleanliness at all times and, as far as possible, avoid injection of animals during wet weather or under dusty conditions.

INDICATIONS

Cydectin Injection is effective against sensitive strains of the following internal and external parasites of cattle.

Mature (adult) & Immature (L4)	*Haemonchus contortus* (Barber's pole worm)
	Haemonchus contortus
	Haemonchus similis§
	Ostertagia ostertagi (including inhibited larvae)
	Trichostrongylus spp (Black scour worm)
	Trichostrongylus axei
	Trichostrongylus colubriformis
	Cooperia surnabada
	Cooperia oncophora (Small intestinal worm)
	Cooperia pectinata
	Cooperia punctata
	Cooperia spatulata§
	Oesophagostomum radiatum (Nodule worm)
	Bunostomum phlebotomum (Hookworm)
	Trichuris discolor (Whipworm)
	Trichuris ovis
	Dictyocaulus viviparus (Lungworm)
Adult Nematodes	*Nematodirus spathiger*
	Nematodirus helvetianus
Lice (Sucking lice)	*Linognathus vituli*
	Haematopinus eurysternus
	Solenopotes capillatus
	Aids in the control of *Bovicola bovis* (Biting lice)
Mites	*Psoroptes ovis*§
	Chorioptes bovis
Cattle Grubs	*Hypoderma bovis*§
	Hypoderma lineatum§
Ticks	*Boophilus microplus*

§Not known to occur in Australia

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use in lactating cows or within 60 days of calving where milk or milk products may be used for human consumption.

COMPOSITION

- Moxidectin 10g / L

DOSAGE

Cydectin Injection for cattle should be administered subcutaneously to give a dose rate of 0.2 mg moxidectin/kg liveweight.

As a guide, use the following dosage table:

Body weight (kg)	Dose Volume (mL)	Body weight (kg)	Dose volume (mL)
◆25	0.5	350	7.0
◆50	1.0	400	8.0
◆75	1.5	450	9.0
◆100	2.0	500	10.0
150	3.0	550	11.0
200	4.0	600	12.0
250	5.0	650	13.0
300	6.0	700	14.0

Animals in excess of 700 kg dosed at 1mL per 50 kg

Care must be taken to use correct dose in calves under 100kg weight, particularly if animals are in light body condition as they may be susceptible to overdosing.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS / ESI

- Meat: 14 days
- Milk: 60 days
- ESI: 28 days

PRESENTATION

Liquid: 500mL

STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature) and protect from sunlight. If freezing occurs, shake vigorously before using.

APVMA Number

- 45663

⁺ When applied as directed the level of Cydectin in the faeces of treated cattle has no known impact on Onthophagus gazella and Euoniticellus intermedius.

⁺⁺⁺ Prichard, R., et al. Moxidectin and the avermectins: Consanguinity but not identity. International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance (2012), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpddr.2012.04.001.

⁺⁺ Nichols, E; Spector, S; Louzada, J; Larsen, T; Amezquita, S; Favila, M; 2008. Ecological functions and ecosystem services provided by Scarabaeinae dung beetles.

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