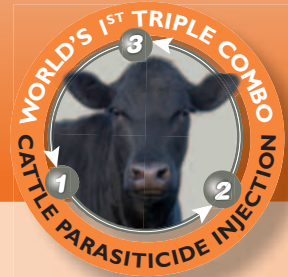




For the treatment and control of nitroxylnil, ivermectin and clorsulon sensitive strains of internal and external parasite of cattle, including tricloabendazole resistant strains of early immature (including 2-week old stages), immature and adult liver fluke.

Nitromec[®] Injection

Virbac
Endectocide & Flukicide for Cattle



WHAT IS NITROMECC INJECTION FOR CATTLE?

- ✓ Worlds first triple combination injection for cattle
- ✓ Synergised combination of nitroxylnil and clorsulon
- ✓ Outstanding control of liver fluke, including the damaging 2-week old early immature stage
- ✓ Controls tricloabendazole resistant strains of liver fluke
- ✓ Contains ivermectin for broad spectrum control of internal and external parasites
- ✓ Easy to use subcutaneous injection

WHY CHOOSE NITROMECC INJECTION FOR CATTLE?

1. The strength of synergy

Nitromec Injection has been developed by Virbac as the world's first triple combination injection for cattle. It contains a combination of nitroxylnil, clorsulon and ivermectin where the combination of nitroxylnil and clorsulon provides proven synergistic activity against liver fluke. This synergy makes nitromec one of only two products proven to provide 99% efficacy against two week old early immature stages. The only other product with an approved label claim specifically for the control of two week old liver fluke is Virbac's Flukazole[®] C plus Selenium.

2. Control of roundworms

Nitromec Injection offers excellent control of ivermectin-sensitive gastrointestinal roundworms and lungworm.

3. Control of external parasites

Nitromec Injection controls sucking lice and cattle tick and aids in the control of biting lice and mites.

4. Drench rotation option

The effective life of drenches can be extended by rotating drench families to slow the onset of drench resistance. Nitromec Injection offers an excellent alternative to tricloabendazole drenches for liver fluke control.

WHEN TO USE NITROMECC INJECTION FOR CATTLE

1. Strategic timings

The FlukeKill[™]* Programme offers sound economic control of not only liver fluke, but also roundworms, to maximise your profits. The critical timing for treating liver fluke is a curative treatment in autumn (April/May) and a preventative treatment in spring (August/September). If there is a heavy infection, a third treatment is recommended in mid-summer. The autumn and summer treatments should control the damaging early immature and immature stages, as well as adult liver flukes.

Nitromec Injection is a good option for autumn and summer fluke drenching due to its efficacy against all three stages of liver fluke. Nitromec Injection is ideal for rotation with a fluke adulticide treatment such as Virbamec[®] Plus for the early spring treatment. Virbamec Plus can be used in lactating dairy cattle.

2. Worm testing

When testing for liver fluke in cattle, an ELISA test that detects antibodies in blood or milk samples is the preferred method.

HOW TO USE NITROMECC INJECTION FOR CATTLE?

1. Administration

Nitromec 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. **Virbac recommends the use of a 16g needle for optimum injection performance.** Dose the mob according to the heaviest animal by bodyweight in each group (bulls, cows, steers, 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 drenching equipment before and during treatment.

*For more information refer to the FlukeKill Programme brochure

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.

Nitromec Injection is effective against sensitive strains of the following internal and external parasites:

Adult and Immature stages of:	
Small brown stomach worm (including third and fourth stage larvae and inhibited immatures)	<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i>
Stomach worm	<i>Ostertagia lyrata</i>
Barber's pole worm	<i>Haemonchus placei</i>
Stomach hair worm (including third and fourth stage inhibited larvae)	<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i>
Intestinal hair worm	<i>Trichostrongylus colubriformis</i>
Small intestinal worm (including third and fourth stage inhibited larvae)	<i>Cooperia</i> spp
Hookworm (including third and fourth stage inhibited larvae)	<i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i>
Nodule worm (including third and fourth stage inhibited larvae)	<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i>
Adult stages of:	
Whipworm	<i>Trichuris</i> spp
Thin necked intestinal worm	<i>Nematodirus</i> spp
Intestinal worm	<i>Strongyloides papillosus</i>
Other internal parasites:	
Liver Fluke (early immature (including 2-week old), immature and adult)	<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>
Lungworm (adult and immature including inhibited stages)	<i>Dictyocaulus viviparus</i>
Eyeworm (adult)	<i>Thelazia</i> spp
External parasites:	
Sucking Lice	<i>Linognathus vituli</i> , <i>Haematopinus eurysternus</i> , <i>Solenopotes capillatus</i> <i>Boophilus microplus</i>
Cattle tick	
Aids in the control of:	
Mites	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> var <i>bovis</i>
Biting lice	<i>Bovicola (Damalina) bovis</i>

RESTRAINT

DO NOT USE in cattle which are producing or may in the future produce milk where the milk or milk products may be used for human consumption

PRECAUTIONS

If product leaks from the injection site, staining of the coat of light coloured cattle may occur for a period of several weeks. Exercise care where staining may be a disadvantage (e.g. show cattle). Gloves are recommended during usage.



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The content of this document is based on the label claims of an APVMA registered product as at September 2009.

COMPOSITION

- Nitroxylnil (as eglumine): 340g/L
- Clorsulon: 67g/L
- Ivermectin: 6.7g/L

DOSAGE

Nitromec Injection is given subcutaneously at the recommended dose rate of 1.5mL/50kg bodyweight.

Bodyweight (kg)	Dose Volume (mL)	Cattle treated	
		1L	2.5L
50 - 75	2.25	444	1111
75 - 100	3	333	833
101 - 150	4.5	222	555
151 - 200	6	166	416
201 - 250	7.5	133	333
251 - 300	9	111	277
301 - 350	10.5	95	238
351 - 400	12	83	208
401 - 450	13.5	74	185
451 - 500	15	66	166
501 - 550	16.5	60	151
551 - 600	18	55	138
601 - 650	19.5	51	128

WITHHOLDING PERIODS/ESI

- **Meat: 56 days** (Calves born to cows that have been treated with Nitromec Injection during pregnancy must not be slaughtered for human consumption for 56 days after treatment of the dam.)
- **Milk:** Do not use in cattle which are producing milk or may in the future produce milk where the milk or milk products may be used for human consumption
- **ESI: 120 days.** Do not use less than 120 days before slaughter for export. (Calves born to cows that have been treated with Nitromec Injection during pregnancy, must not be slaughtered for export for 120 days after the treatment of the dam.)

RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL

Do not re-treat cattle for 120 days after the last treatment.

PRESENTATION

Liquid: 1L and 2.5L

STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature). Store bottle in outer packaging to protect from light



APVMA NUMBER

- 59844

