

# A CONTROL STRATEGY

GEARED FOR OPTIMAL LIVER HEALTH IN SHEEP AND CATTLE



## SHEEP



USE

**FLUKAZOLE C**

### AUTUMN

Optimal time for an autumn treatment is **April/May**

The autumn treatment is to control early immature, immature and adult flukes to reduce liver damage



COLD WINTER – USE

**VIRBAMEC L**

WARM WINTER – USE

**FLUKAZOLE C**

### LATE WINTER EARLY SPRING

Optimal time for the late winter/spring treatment is **August/September**

This is important to remove remaining flukes and stop pasture contamination with fluke eggs



USE ANY ONE OF THESE

**PRODOSE ORANGE**

**PRODOSE YELLOW LA**

**WIRECIDE-F**

### SUMMER

An optional **mid summer** treatment may be required for heavily infested areas

## CATTLE



USE

**FLUKAZOLE C**



COLD WINTER – USE

**VIRBAMEC L**

WARM WINTER – USE

**FLUKAZOLE C**



USE ANY ONE OF THESE

**FLUKAZOLE C**

**VIRBAMEC L**

**PRO-INJECT YELLOW**

**WIRECIDE-F**

# A CONTROL STRATEGY

GEARED FOR OPTIMAL LIVER HEALTH

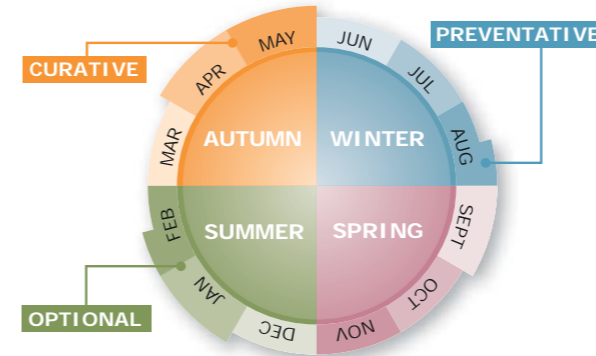
Liver fluke control can be challenging. The number of parasites in the host must be reduced as well as the fluke population present in the environment.

Effective, sustainable control must be based on an integrated parasite management program that includes:

Chemical treatment | Pasture/grazing management | Fencing of contaminated areas (if practical) | Repairing of leaking troughs

**MAXIMISE THE EFFECT OF TREATMENT  
BY USING THE RIGHT PRODUCT AT THE RIGHT TIME**

Effective control of liver fluke relies on 2 key factors:  
Choice of product | Timing of treatment



Use a **strategic control strategy** throughout the year to **limit the production losses** caused by liver fluke, based on 3 options:

**Curative treatment** | **Preventative treatment**  
**Optional treatment**

**FLUKAZOLE C** – Reg. No. G3533 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No. V06/18.1.8/76 [NSO] – Contains: Triclabendazole 12 % m/v and Oxfendazole 4.53 % m/v. **VIRBAMEC L** – Reg. No. G3269 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No. V06/18.1.8/72 [NSO] – Contains: Ivermectin 1 % m/v and Clorsulon 10 % m/v. **PRO-INJECT YELLOW** – Reg. No. G2048 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No. V02/18.1.3/7 [NSO] – Contains: Closantel 10 % m/v. **WIRECIDE F** – Reg. No. G3780 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No. V08/18.1.3/130 [NSO] – Contains: Nitroxylin 34 % m/v. **PRODOSE YELLOW LA** – Reg. No. G1959 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No. V03/18.1.3/104 [NSO] – Contains: Closantel 7.5 % m/v. **PRODOSE ORANGE** – Reg. No. G2101 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No. V95/18.1.8/43 [NSO] – Contains: Albendazole 1.90 m/v and Closantel (as sodium) 3.94 % m/v.

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**Virbac**

Shaping the future of animal health



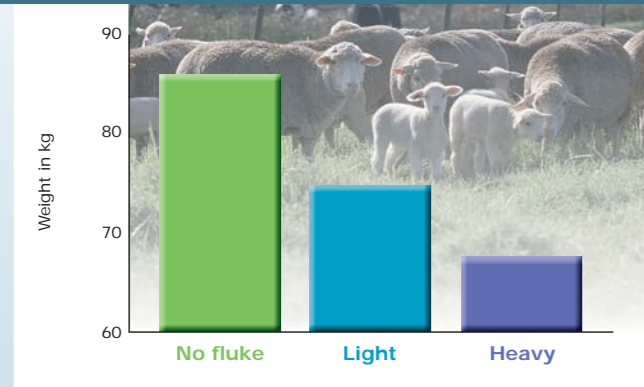
**LIVER FLUKE CONTROL**  
...geared for optimal liver health

Shaping the future of animal health

**Virbac**

## THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LIVER FLUKE INFESTATION

BODYWEIGHT OF SHEEP WITH SUBCLINICAL LIVER FLUKE INFECTION AFTER 40 WEEKS<sup>1</sup>



REDUCTION OF WOOL GROWTH IN SHEEP AFTER ARTIFICIAL INFECTION WITH LIVER FLUKE METACERCARIA<sup>2</sup>



## LIVER CONDEMNATION



## FLUKAZOLE C

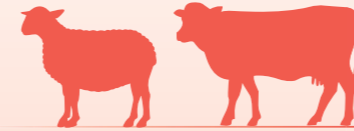
COMBINATION OF ACTIVES OFFERING THE BENEFITS OF A SYNERGISTIC ACTION

**TRICLABENDAZOLE**

12 %

**OXFENDAZOLE**

4,53 %



ORAL DRENCH



**LIVER FLUKE**

from early immature (2 weeks) to adult

**TAPEWORM**

MILK TAPEWORM (class 1)

**ROUNDWORM**

**SHEEP**

WIREWORM

BROWN STOMACHWORM

LARGE MOUTH BOWELWORM

LONG-NECKED BANKRUPTWORM

LUNGWORM

BANKRUPTWORM

HOOKWORM

WHITE BANKRUPTWORM

Ovicidal

(kills parasite eggs present in animal at treatment)

**CATTLE**

WIREWORM

BROWN STOMACHWORM

CATTLE BANKRUPTWORM

HOOKWORM

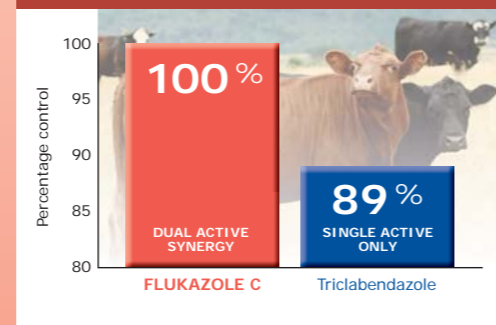
NODULAR WORM

LUNGWORM

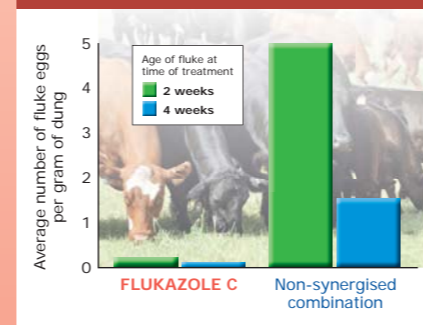
**Flukazole C:** two actives that act synergistically to give superior liver fluke control

Study of comparative efficacy of two oral formulations against 2 week old stages of liver fluke, **showed obvious benefits of treating with Flukazole C**

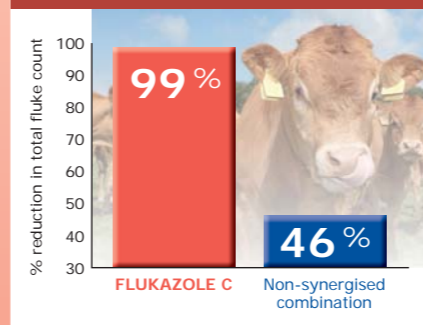
**FLUKE CONTROL: DUAL vs SINGLE ACTIVE<sup>3</sup>**



**FLUKE EGG COUNT DATA<sup>4</sup>**



**CONTROL OF FLUKE AGED 2 WEEKS<sup>4</sup>**



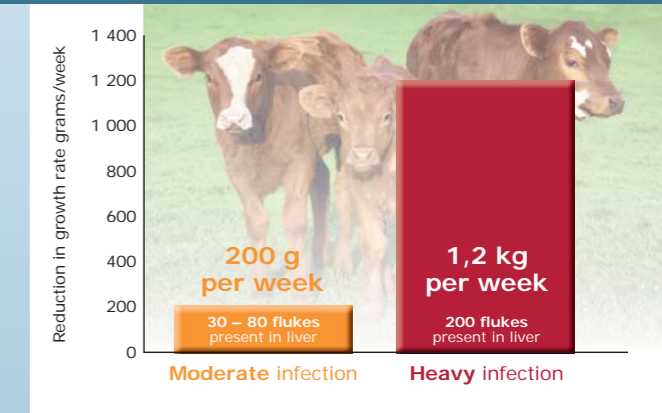
**REFERENCES:** 1. Sykes, AR, Coop RL, Rushton B. 1980. Chronic subclinical fascioliasis in sheep: effects on food intake, food utilisation and blood constituents, *Research in Veterinary Science*. 28:63-70. 2. Roseby FB. 1970. The effect of fascioliasis in the wool production of merino sheep. *Australian Veterinary Journal*, 126:xiii-xv. Hawkins, CD. 1984. Productivity in sheep treated with diamphenitide at different times after infection with *Fasciola hepatica*. *Veterinary Parasitology*, 15:117-123. 3. Borray. 1998. Efficacy of triclabendazole and its combination with oxfendazole against early immature and adult *Fasciola hepatica* in cattle. 4. NSW DPI study. Comparison of the efficacy of the developmental injectable flukicide with registered oral and pour-on flukicides against triclabendazole susceptible early immature liver fluke in cattle. 5. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Technical Note, Dairy 13 April 2003. 6. Dargie JD (1986) in Ed. MJ Howell, *Parasitology, Quo Vadit* 1986. pp. 453-463. 7. Borray 1982, Chemotherapy of fascioliasis, NSW Veterinary proceedings. pp. 42-47.

## THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LIVER FLUKE INFESTATION

REDUCTION OF MILK PRODUCTION IN COWS INFECTED WITH LIVER FLUKE<sup>5</sup>



REDUCTION OF BODY WEIGHT IN CALVES INFECTED WITH LIVER FLUKE<sup>6</sup>



## TREATING IMMATURE LIVER FLUKE PAYS

INCREASE IN BODY WEIGHT 20 WEEKS AFTER INFECTION<sup>7</sup>

