### THE VIRBAC SOLUTION

... for comprehensive ectoparasite control













**Shaping the future of animal health** 







Ticks are the most economically important external parasite of livestock

Heavy tick infestations lead to:

- Production losses
- Mechanical damage
- Transmission of diseases



OF PARASITES



# **ECONOMIC IMPACT**OF TICKS

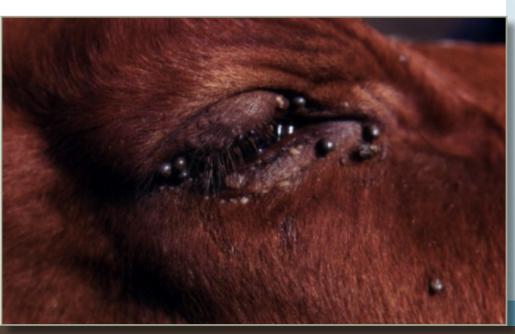
# 11/2

### **MECHANICAL DAMAGE**









#### Tick bite wounds cause:

Skin damage which leads to:

- Downgrade quality of hides
- Damage to reproductive organs
- Loss / damage to ears

Wounds & abscesses which may lead to:

- Secondary infections
- Blowfly strike / miasis

THE PRODUCTS



# **ECONOMIC IMPACT**OF TICKS

# 111

### TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE







Most important and well known tickborne diseases causing stock losses

- Anaplasmosis
- Redwater
- Heartwater
- Tick toxicosis
- Lumpy skin disease (new research)

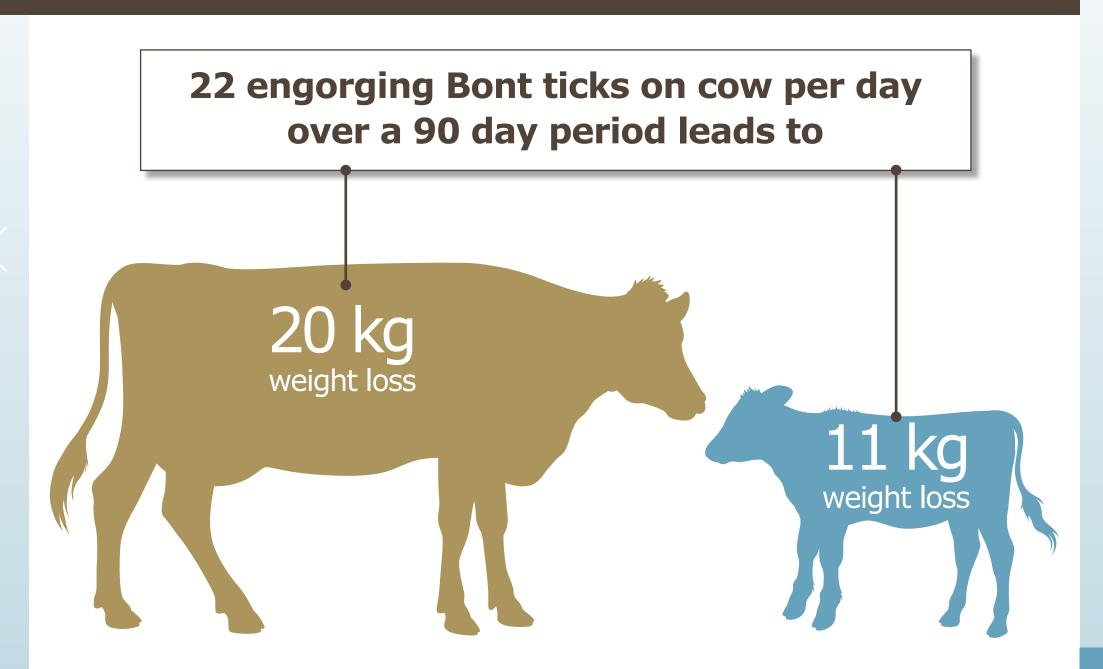




# **ECONOMIC IMPACT**OF TICKS

# 11/2

#### **PRODUCTION LOSSES**



Heavy tick infestations also effects production:

- Loss of condition
- Decreased weight gain
  - A heavy Bont tick infestation reduce weight gain by a loss of 10 g per engorging female tick on cattle and has shown to reduce milk yield, to the extend that a loss of 6 g live weight gain was recorded in calves per engorged tick on the dams
- Reduction in milk yield







TICKS AND TICK CONTROL

ONE-HOST TICKS

TWO-HOST TICKS

THREE-HOST TICKS

Efficient control of ticks enables profitable stock farming

Important factors to consider for a complete tick control strategy:

- Different tick species
- Seasonal occurrences of the different tick species
- Tick control regimes
- Products





There are 2 different one-host ticks:

### THE BLUE TICK

Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) decoloratus

# THE ASIATIC BLUE TICK

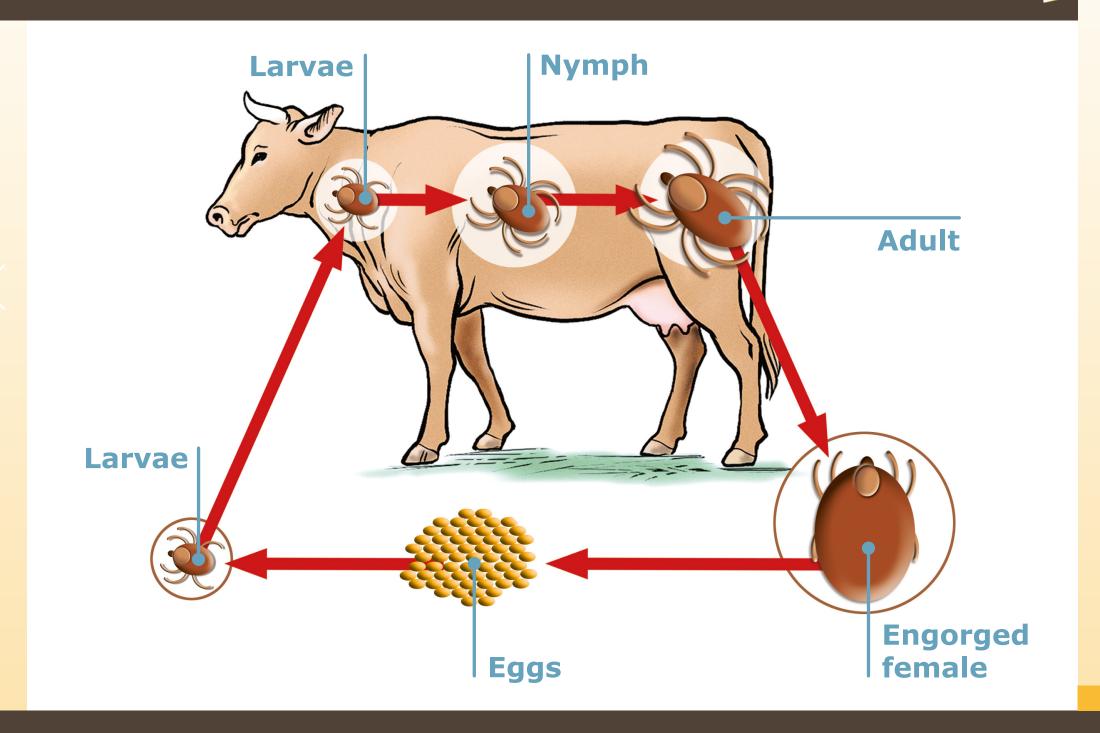
Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus





# ONE-HOST TICKS LIFECYCLE





ALL THREE STAGES ON THE SAME HOST

#### Lifecycle lasts 2 months

- For eggs to hatch:  $\pm 3 6$  weeks
- Larvae to adult:  $\pm$  21 days

Female lays 2 500 – 3 000 eggs

3 – 4 generational cycles can be completed in 12 months

SURVIVAL PERIOD WITHOUT A HOST

LARVAE: 8 MONTHS

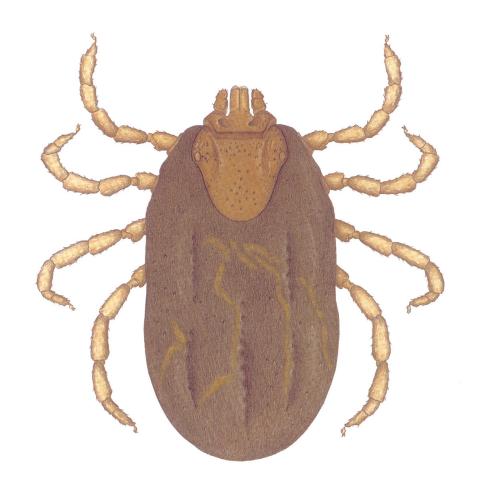




# BLUE TICK & ASIATIC BLUE TICK IDENTIFICATION AND DISEASES



### ADULT FEMALE



### **ADULT MALE**



#### **DISEASES**

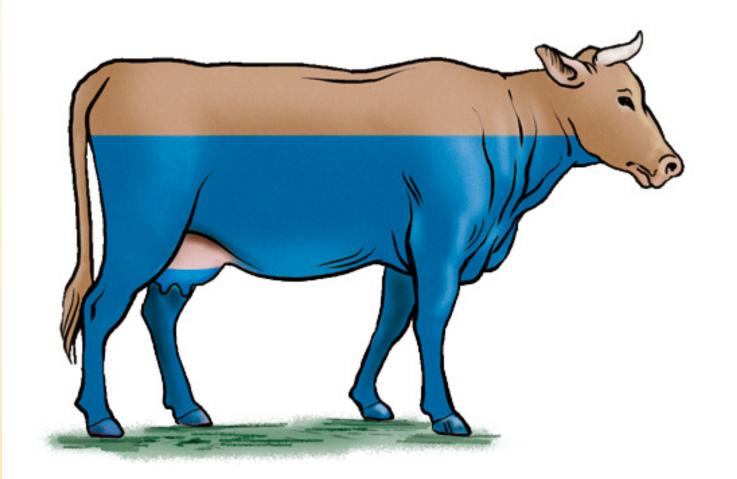
- Redwater
- Gallsickness
- Spirocheatosis





# BLUE TICK & ASIATIC BLUE TICK ATTACHMENT SITES







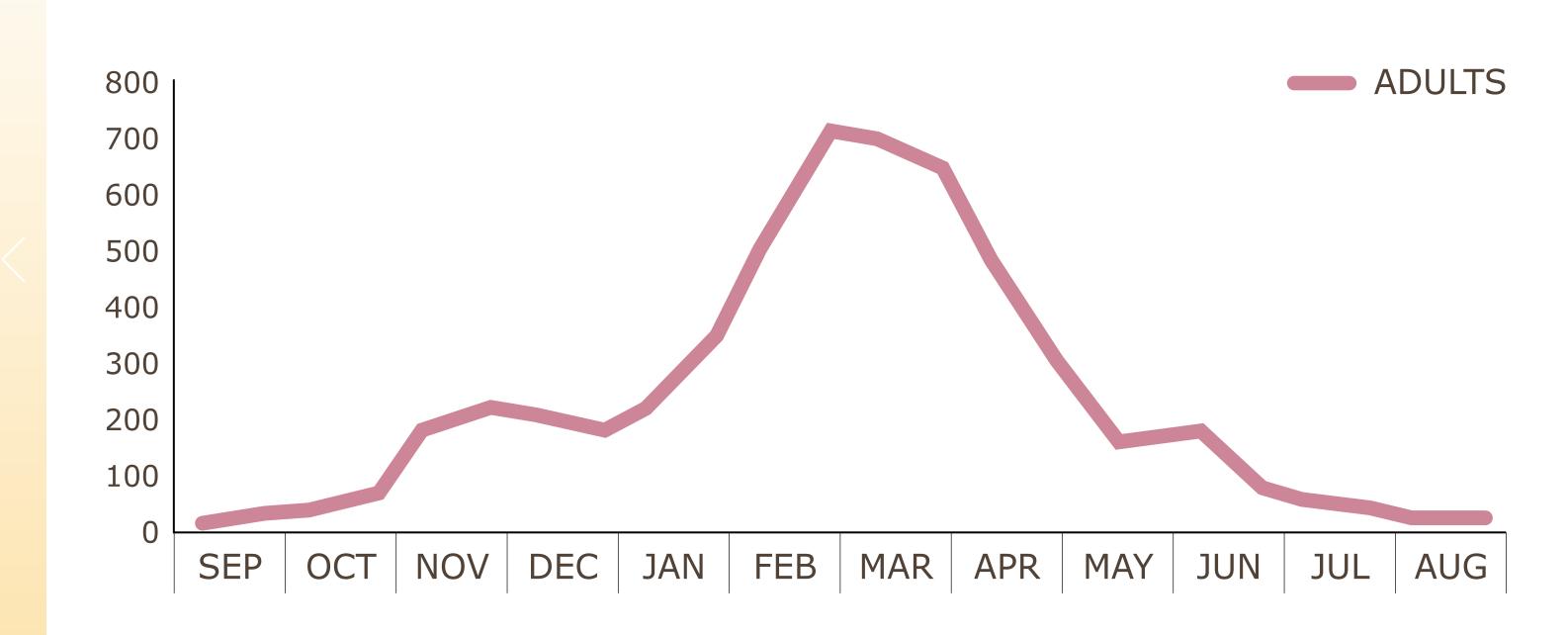
- Neck
- Dewlap
- Lower body
- Escutcheon (udder area)
- Back of head (poll)
- Legs





# ONE-HOST TICKS SEASONAL OCCURRENCE









# VIRBAC SOLUTION FOR ONE-HOST TICK CONTROL

1

- > Treat animals in **early spring** to reduce larvae and nymphs
- > Follow up with a contact dip when endectocides are used

With high tick challenges or when animals are moved to rested camps:

- Dip animals 1 x per week, for 3 weeks/
   Dip according to the 5, 5, 4 day dip strategy
- Always use contact dips:
  - AMIPOR®
  - MULTIDIP

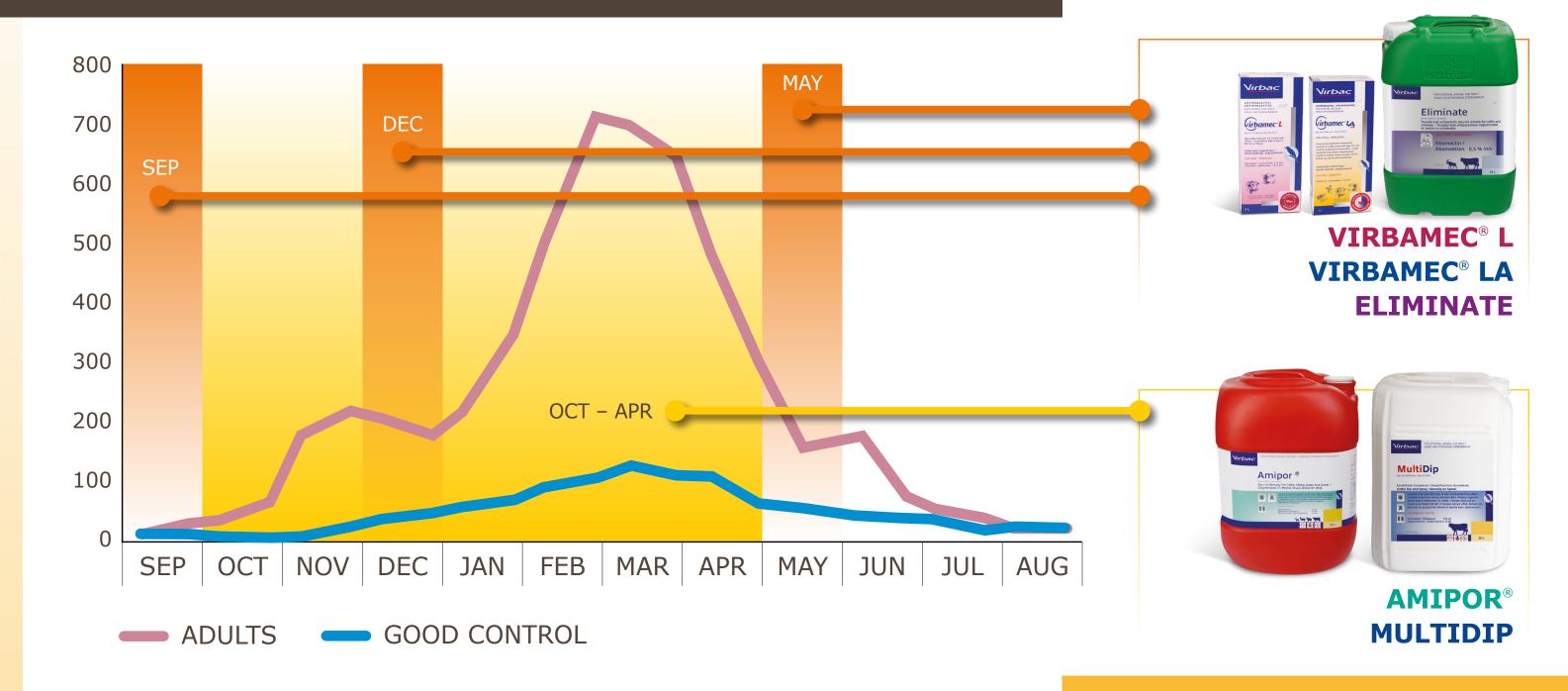






### VIRBAC TREATMENT STRATEGY FOR **ONE-HOST TICK CONTROL**







THE PRODUCTS

**ECONOMIC IMPACT** 



There are 2 different two-host ticks:

BONT-LEGGED TICK

Hyalomma spp.

RED-LEGGED TICK

Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi



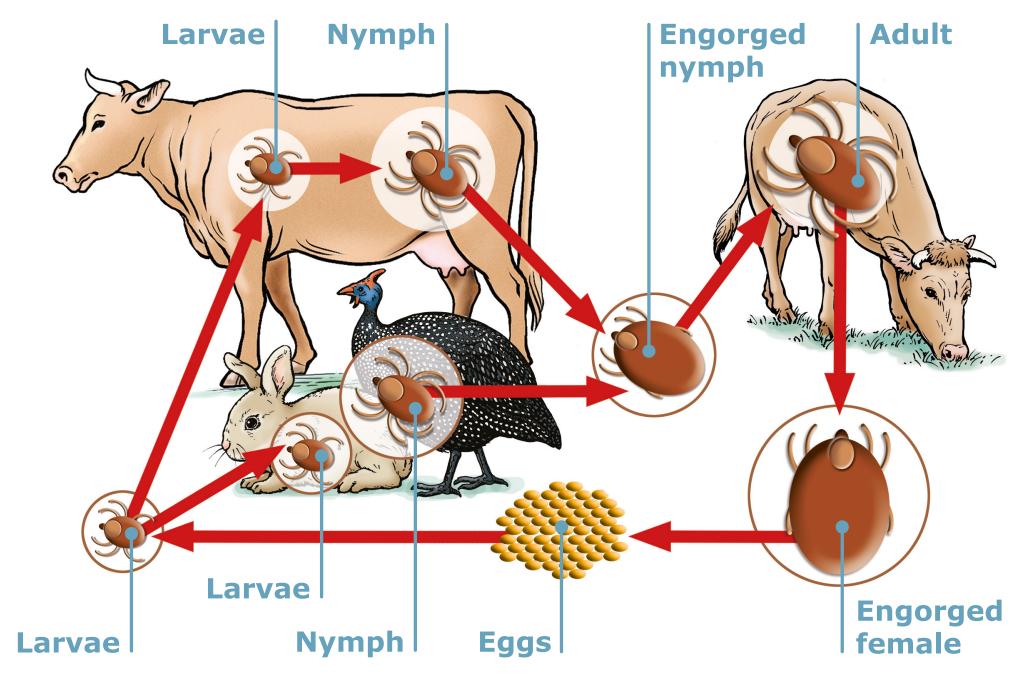




# TWO-HOST TICKS LIFECYCLE







### THESE TICKS NEED 2 ANIMALS TO COMPLETE THEIR LIFE CYCLE

- Larvae and nymph stages on the same host
- Adult stage on a different host

#### **BONT-LEGGED TICK**

- Lifecycle takes ± 1 year to complete
- Female lays 10 000 15 000 eggs

#### **RED-LEGGED TICK**

- Lifecycle takes ± 4 months to complete
- Female lays 7 000 eggs



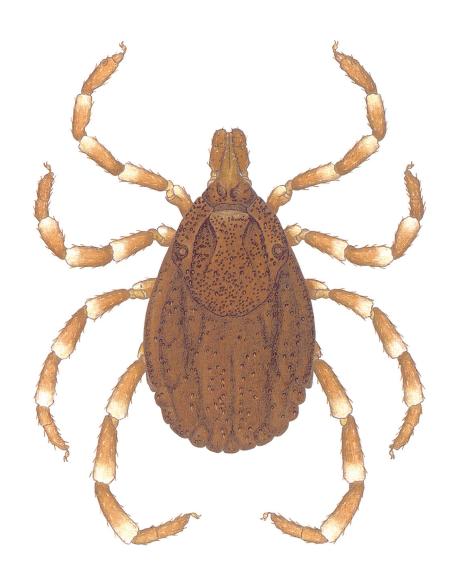


### **BONT-LEGGED TICK** IDENTIFICATION AND DISEASES

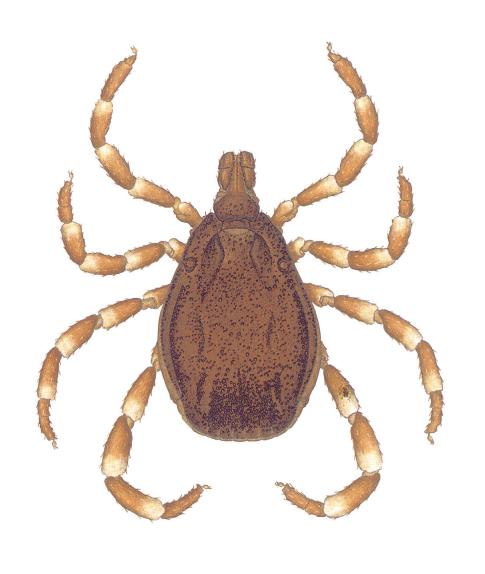




### ADULT FEMALE



#### **ADULT MALE**



#### DISEASES

#### CATTLE

- Anaplasmosis
- Severe abscesses
- Sweating sickness
- Secondary infections
- Wounds that attract blowflies resulting in myiasis

#### **LAMBS**

Lameness

#### **HUMANS**

• Rikettsia conori (tick-bite fever)

THE PRODUCTS

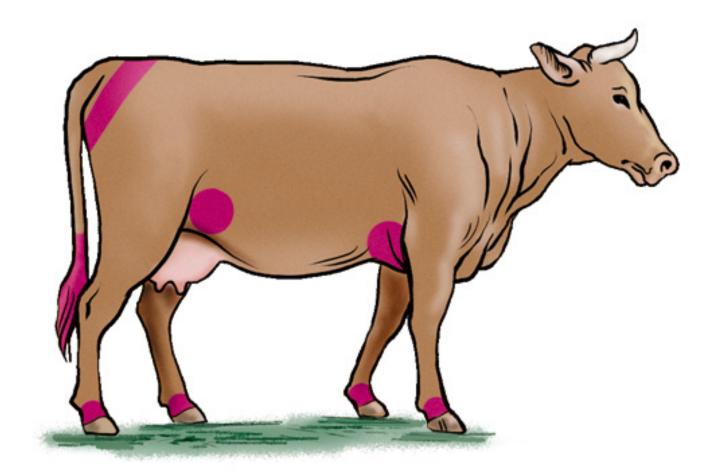


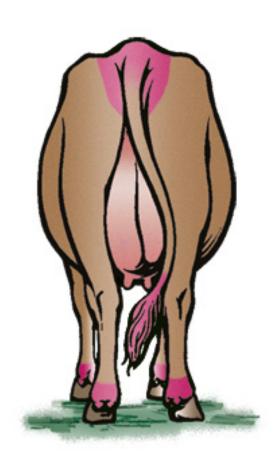


# **BONT-LEGGED TICK**ATTACHMENT SITES









- Anus
- Genitals
- Hocks



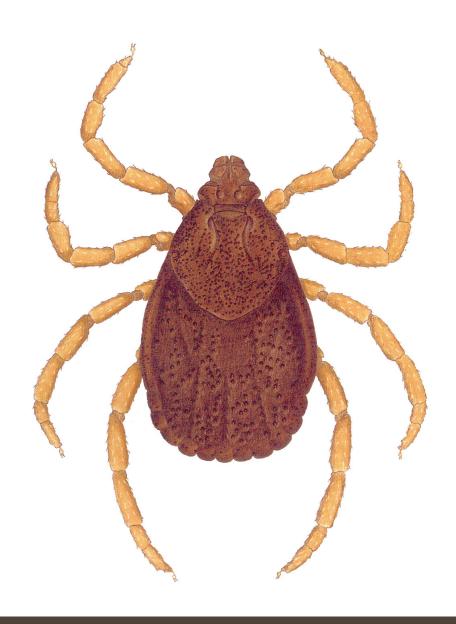


# RED-LEGGED TICK IDENTIFICATION AND DISEASES

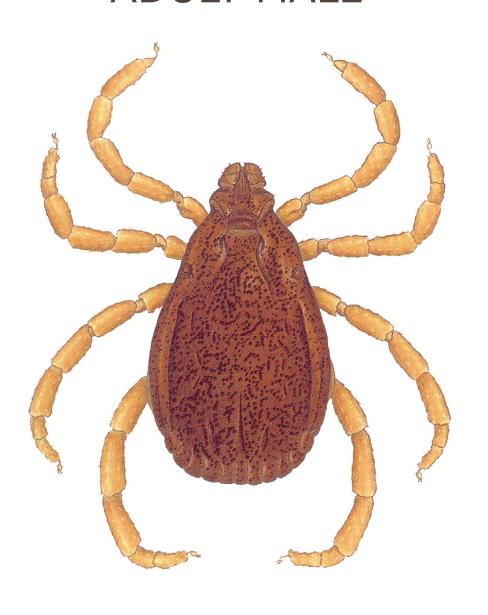




### ADULT FEMALE



### **ADULT MALE**



### **DISEASES**

- Gallsickness in horse (equine) family
- African Redwater
- East Coast Fever
- Spring paralysis
- Cattle Theileriosis
- Anaplasmosis
- Spring lamb paralysis toxicosis

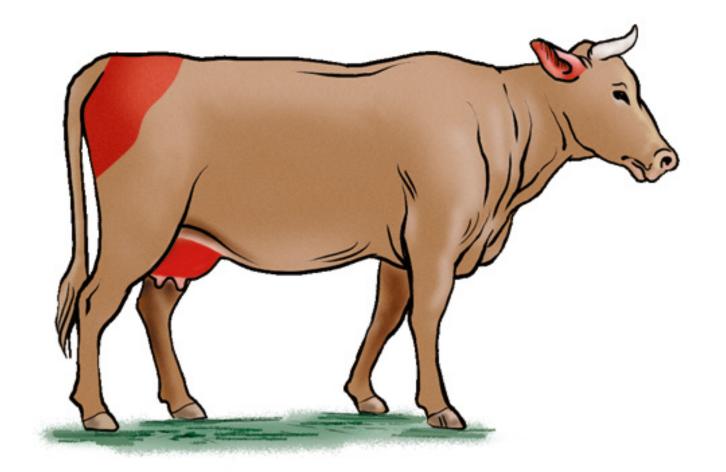


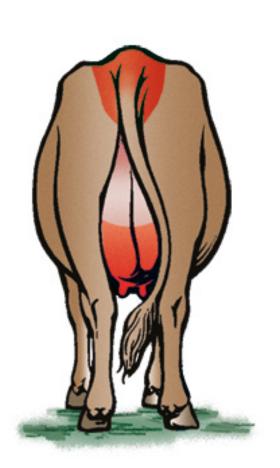


# RED-LEGGED TICK ATTACHMENT SITES









#### **Adults:**

- Under the tail around the anus
- Flank, axilla
- Sternum

#### Larvae:

• Deep inside the ear canal

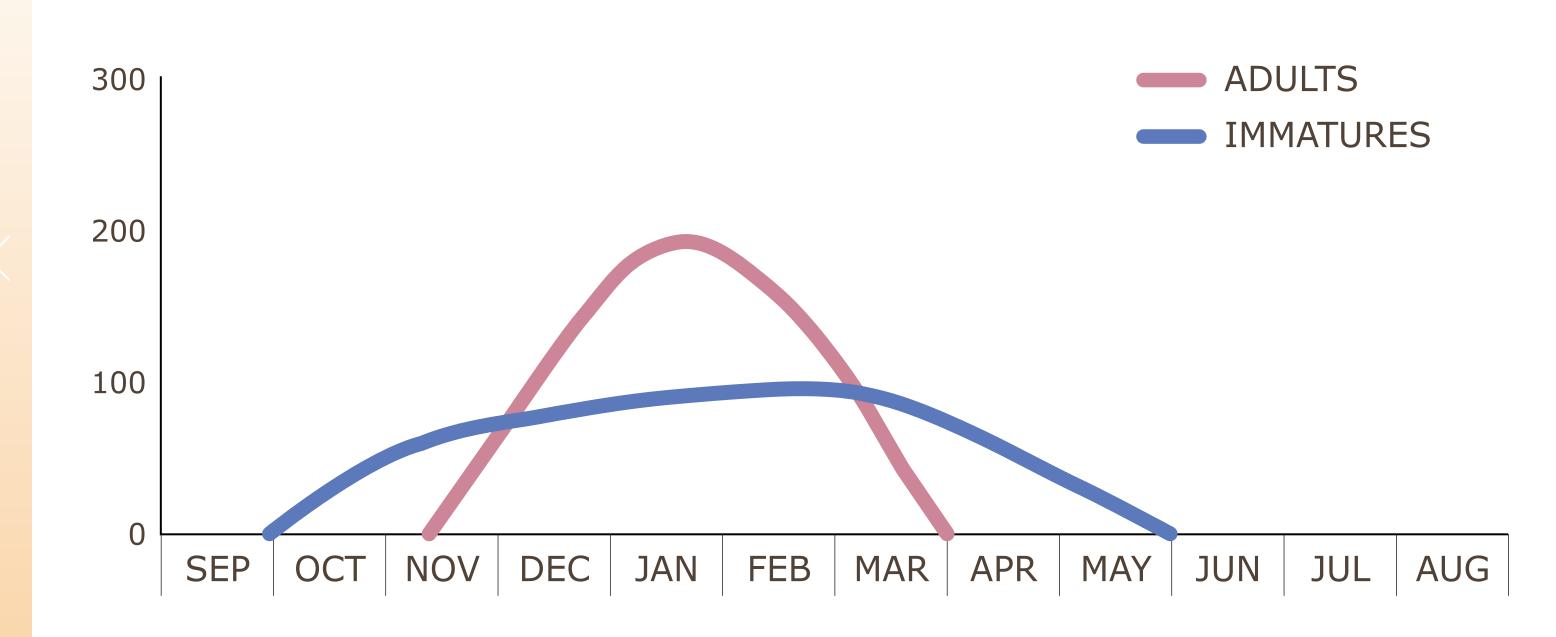




# TWO-HOST TICKS SEASONAL OCCURRENCE











# VIRBAC SOLUTION FOR TWO-HOST TICK CONTROL



Dip animals in **summer** to reduce immature and adult stages

AMIPOR® MULTIDIP

> Spot treatments can be done frequently

With high tick challenges or when animals are moved to rested camps:

- 5, 5, 4 day dip strategy
- Always use contact dips:
  - AMIPOR®
  - MULTIDIP

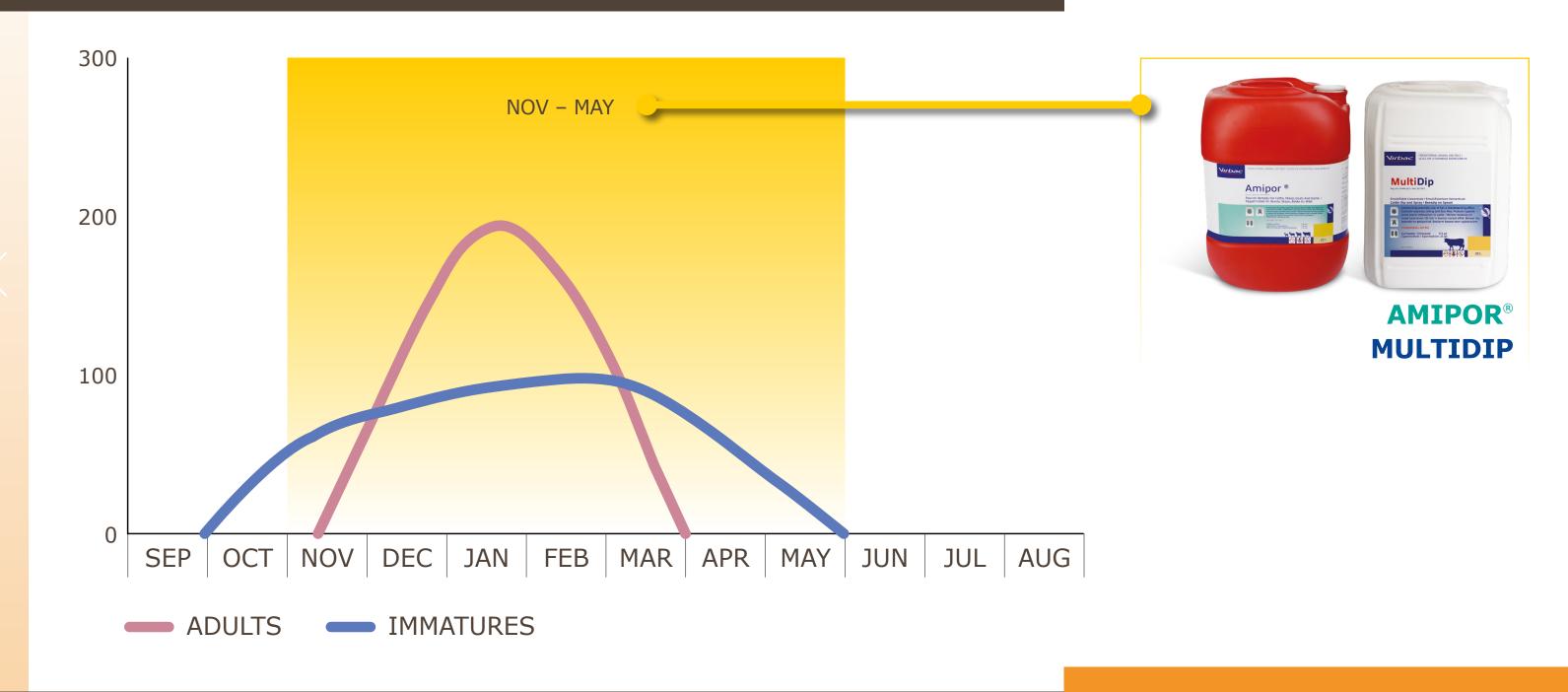






# VIRBAC TREATMENT STRATEGY FOR TWO-HOST TICK CONTROL











There are 3 different three-host ticks:

**BONT TICK** Amblyomma hebraeum

BROWN EAR TICK Rhipicephalus appendiculatus

KAROO PARALYSIS TICK

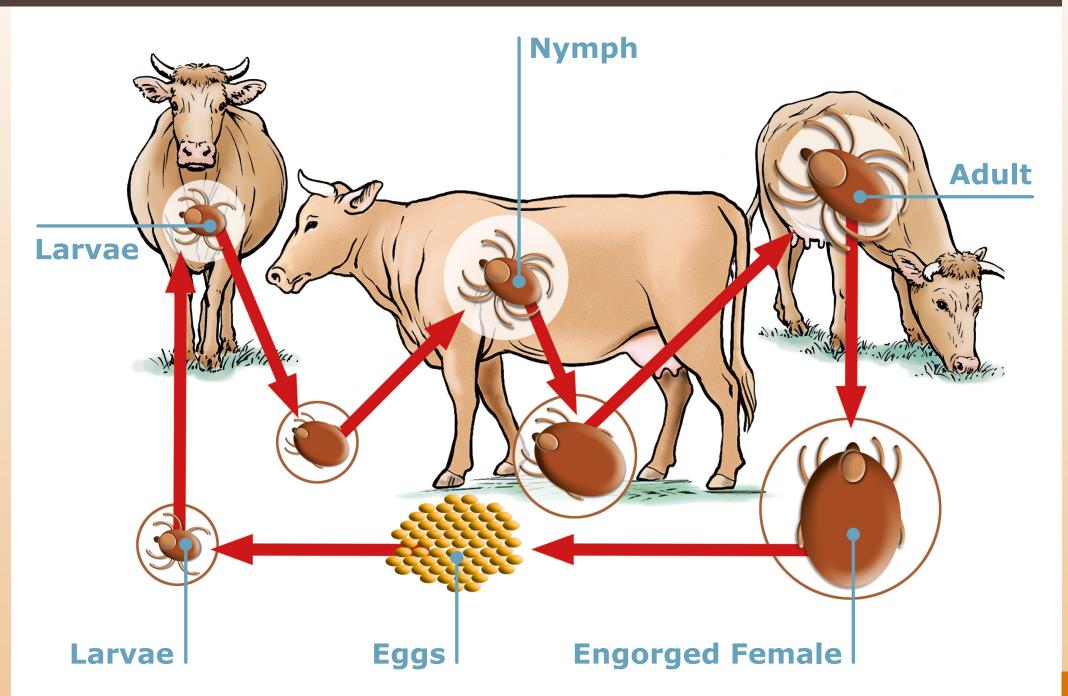
Ixodes rubicundus



## THREE-HOST TICKS LIFECYCLE







### THESE TICKS NEED 3 ANIMALS TO COMPLETE THEIR LIFE CYCLE

 Larvae, nymph and adult stages are on different hosts

#### **BONT TICK**

- Lifecycle takes ± 1 3 years to complete
- Female lays 18 000 eggs

#### **BROWN EAR TICK**

- Lifecycle takes ± 1 year to complete
- Female lays 5 000 eggs

#### KAROO PARALYSIS TICK

- Lifecycle takes ± 1 2 years to complete
- Female lays 2 000 4 000 eggs





# **BONT TICK**IDENTIFICATION AND DISEASES





### ADULT FEMALE



### **ADULT MALE**



- Heartwater
- Cattle Theileriosis
- Abscesses
- Maggots

#### **HUMANS**

• Rikettsia africae (tick-bite fever)





### BONT TICK ATTACHMENT SITES









Hairless parts of the lower body, namely:

- Flank
- Axilla
- Dewlap and neck skin
- Stomach
- Perineum and perianal area
- Tail floccus (hair tufts)





# BROWN EAR TICK IDENTIFICATION AND DISEASES

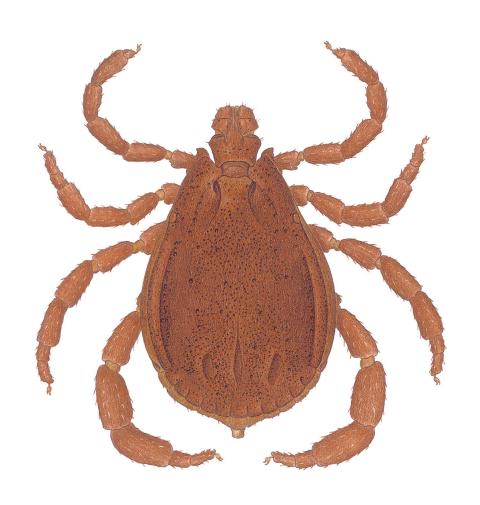




### ADULT FEMALE



### **ADULT MALE**



### **DISEASES**

- Tick Toxicosis
- Corridor/buffalo disease
- Cattle Theileriosis
- East Coast Fever
- Lumpy skin disease

#### **HUMANS**

• Rikettsia conori (tick-bite fever)

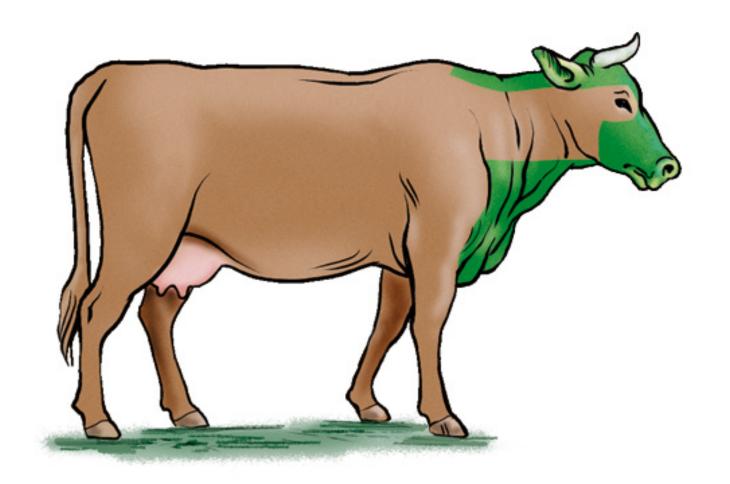


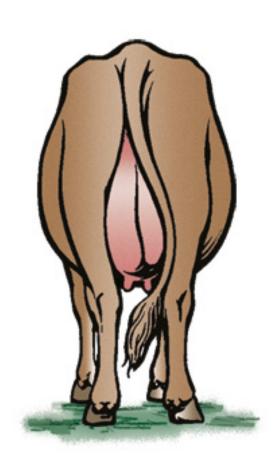


### BROWN EAR TICK ATTACHMENT SITES









- Ears (pinna)
- Around the eyes
- Upper part of neck
- Behind the crown of head (poll)
- Perineum
- Below the stomach





# KAROO PARALYSIS TICK IDENTIFICATION AND DISEASES

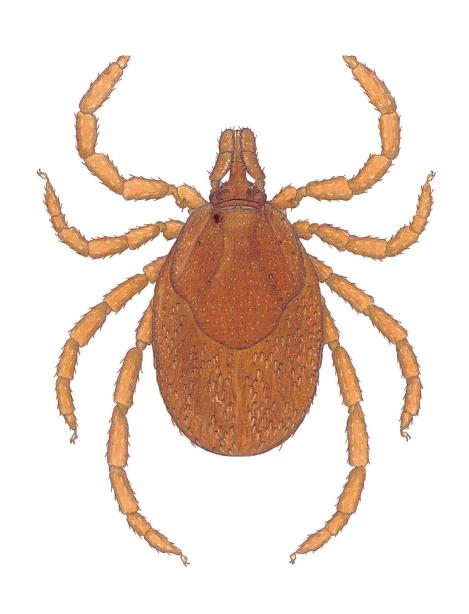


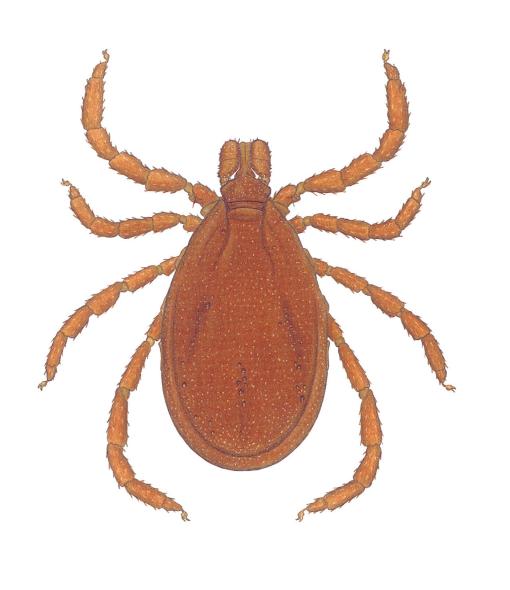


ADULT FEMALE









DISEASES

• Tick paralysis

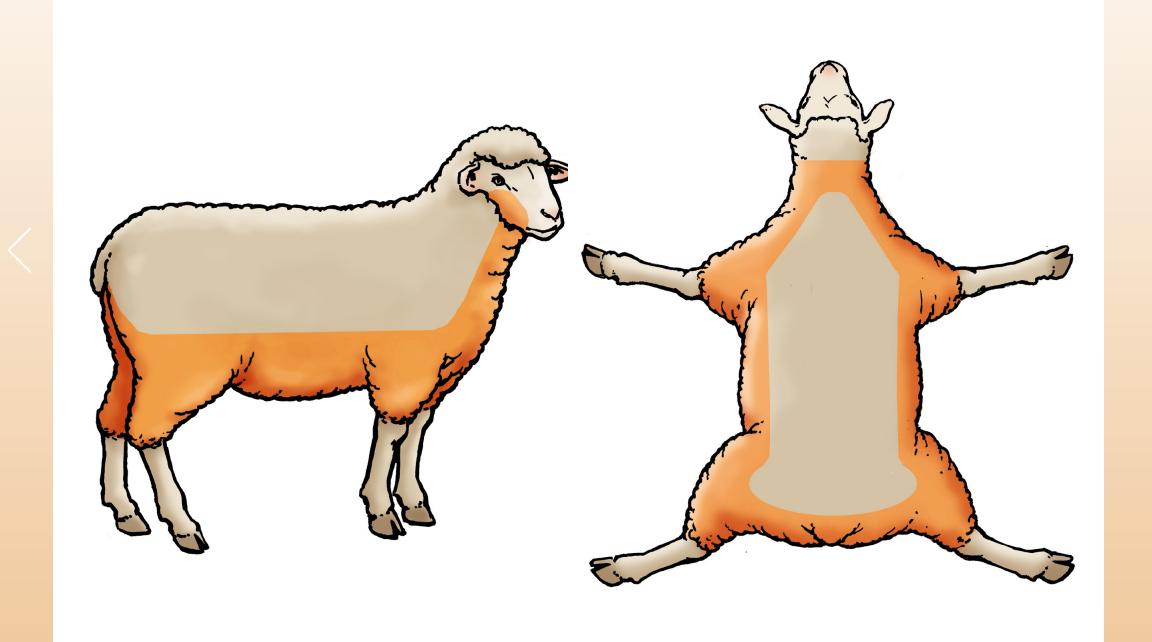




### KAROO PARALYSIS TICK ATTACHMENT SITES







- Undersides of body and neck
- Legs above the knees
- Cheeks
- Lower jaw

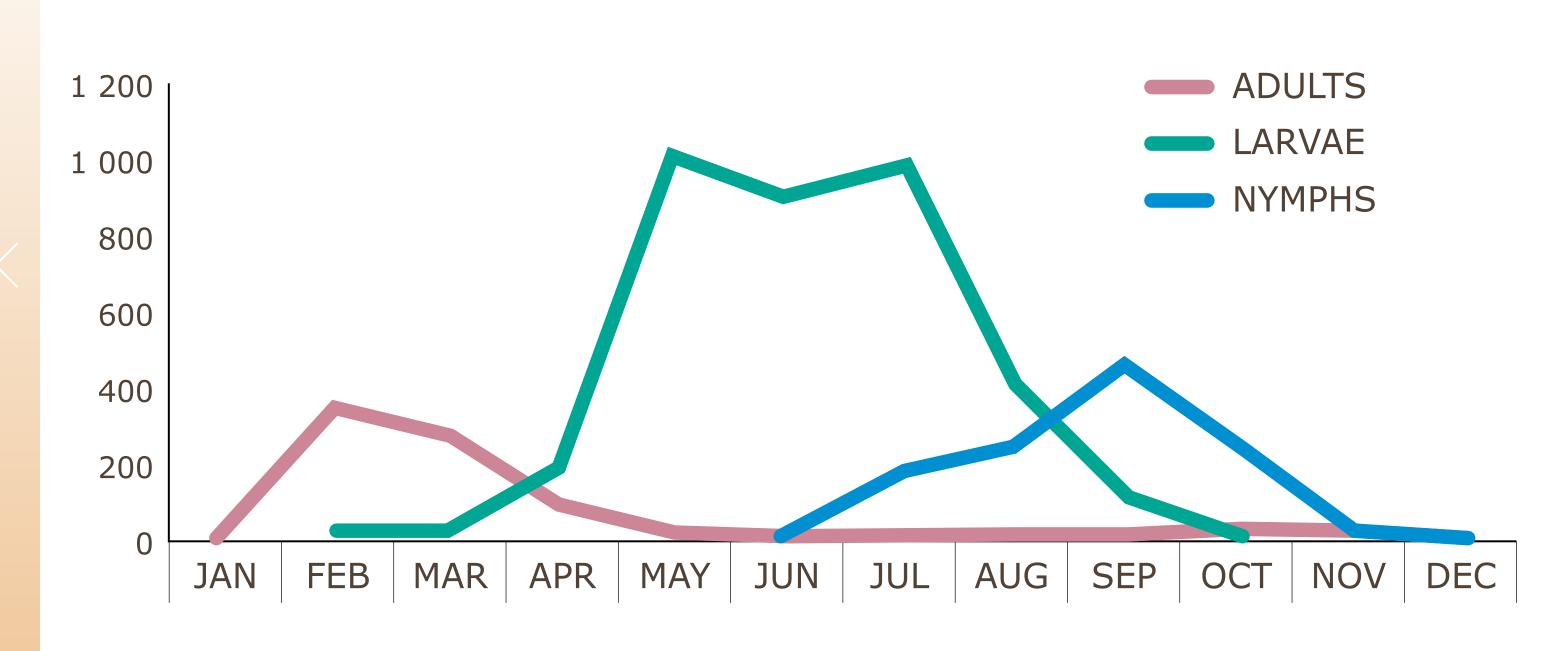




# THREE-HOST TICKS SEASONAL OCCURRENCE











## VIRBAC SOLUTION FOR THREE-HOST TICK CONTROL





#### **BROWN EAR TICK & BONT TICK CONTROL**

- Dip animals in **winter** to reduce immature stages
- Dip animals in **summer** to reduce adult stages
- > Spot treatments can be done frequently

With high tick challenges or when animals are moved to rested camps:

- 5, 5, 4 day dip strategy
- Always use contact dips:
  - AMIPOR®
  - MULTIDIP









## VIRBAC SOLUTION FOR THREE-HOST TICK CONTROL



#### **KAROO PARALYSIS TICK CONTROL**

- Dip animals in **early winter** to reduce immature & adult stages
- > Treat animals frequently in karoo paralysis season
- > Spot treatments can be done frequently

With high tick challenges or when animals are moved to rested camps:

- 5, 5, 4 day dip strategy
- Always use contact dip:
  - AMIPOR®



**AMIPOR**<sup>®</sup>



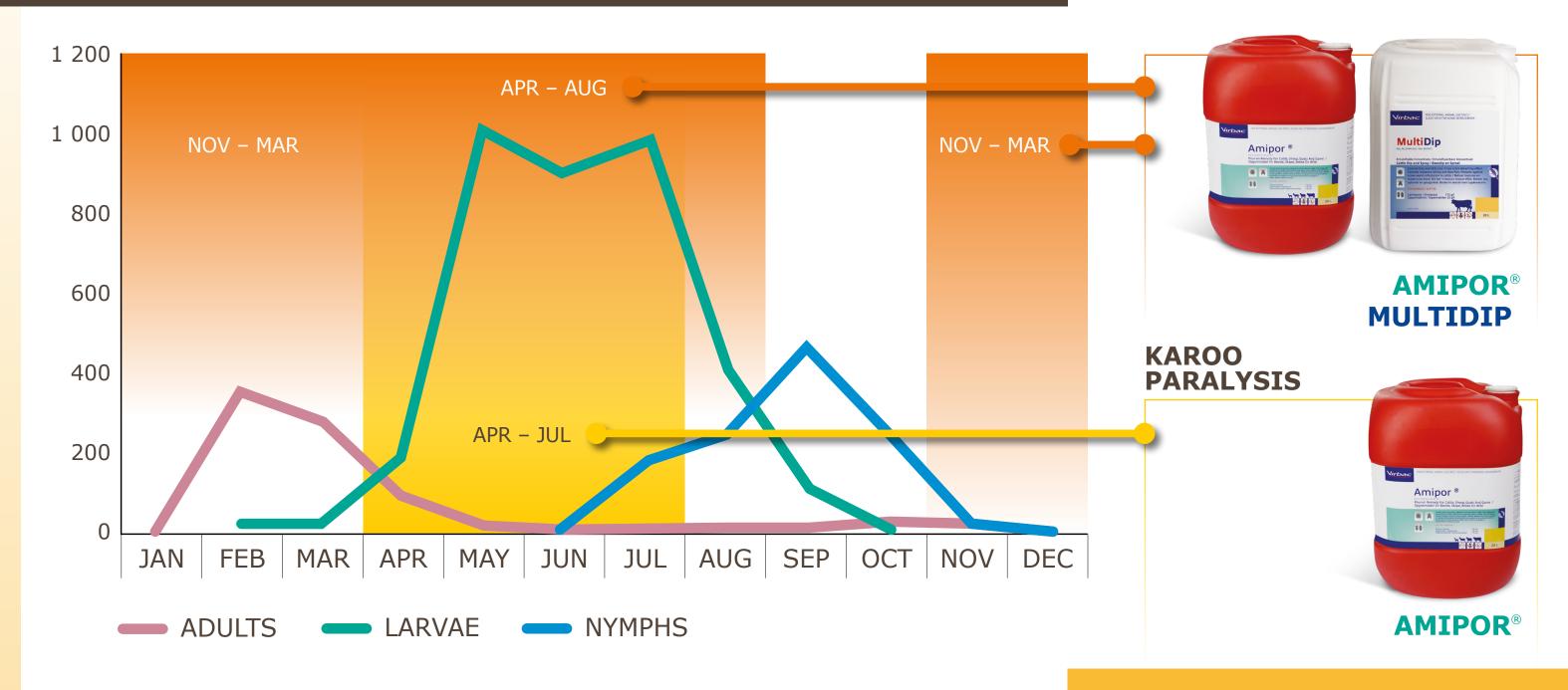


TICKS AND TICK CONTROL

# VIRBAC TREATMENT STRATEGY FOR THREE-HOST TICK CONTROL













#### The **Virbac** solution

- quality and reliability
- Modern formulation technology
- Products choice for cattle, game and sheep
- Choice of internal and external parasite control
- Rotational program protection of chemical actives
- Environmentally friendly

...making **Double Sure** 



### THE PRODUCTS

AMIPOR® VIRBAMEC® LA MULTIDIP





### **AMIPOR**<sup>®</sup>



### THE FIRST COMBINATION POUR-ON FOR COMPREHENSIVE ECTOPARASITE CONTROL



AMITRAZ

1 % m/v

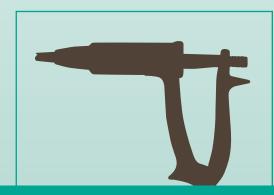
CYPERMETHRIN

1 % m/v

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

5 % m/v

**POUR-ON** 





# **AMIPOR®**



THE FIRST COMBINATION POUR-ON FOR COMPREHENSIVE ECTOPARASITE CONTROL

### **DOUBLE SURE ON TICKS**



### **DOUBLE SURE ON FLIES**



- Paralyse & detach ticks
- Limits disease transmission
- Inhibits larval development



- Broad-spectrum tick control
- Hyperstimulates nervous system
- Irreversible damage to nervous system



- Broadspectrum fly control
- Good knockdown effect
- Kills on contact



**CYPERMETHRIN** 

**AMITRAZ** 

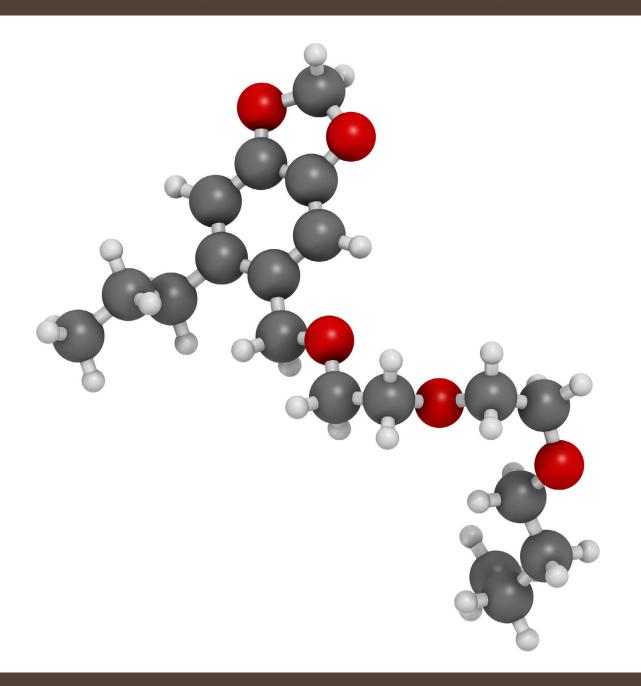




# **AMIPOR**<sup>®</sup>



### THE FIRST COMBINATION POUR-ON FOR COMPREHENSIVE ECTOPARASITE CONTROL



# PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE (PBO)

### Piperonyl butoxide is a synergistic chemical:

- That enhances the effectiveness of the active ingredients
- Overcome resistant insect populations tough to kill ticks will be affected

The *ideal* ratio of pyrethroid to PBO to obtain optimum synergism = 1:5 to 1:8





# **AMIPOR**<sup>®</sup>

### THE FIRST COMBINATION POUR-ON FOR COMPREHENSIVE ECTOPARASITE CONTROL



#### **CATTLE**

TICKS
HOUSE FLIES
STABLE FLIES

**FACE FLIES** 

**BITING LICE** 

**SUCKING LICE** 





KAROO PARALYSIS TICKS
RED LICE

KAROO PARAYLSIS TICKS

2 ml PER 10 kg RED LICE

4 ml PER 10 kg

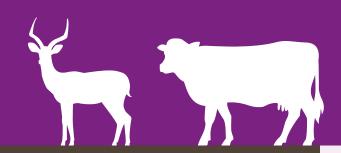


**GAME** 

**TICKS** 



# ELIMINATE



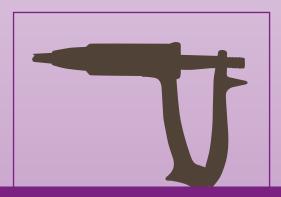
## TRANSDERMAL INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL



**ABAMECTIN** 

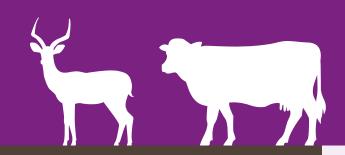
0,5 % m/v

POUR-ON

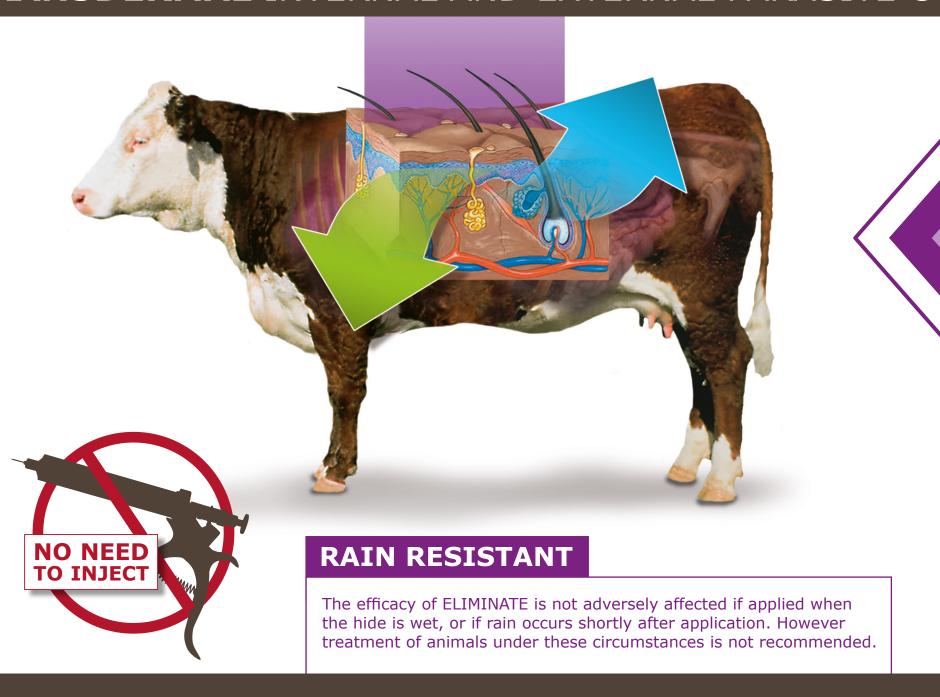




# **ELIMINATE**



### TRANSDERMAL INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL



# TRANSDERMAL TECHNOLOGY

The formulation allows the active ingredient (abamectin) to be absorbed through the skin to deliver effective and reliable parasite control

THE PRODUCTS





# **ELIMINATE**

### TRANSDERMAL INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL



#### **CATTLE AND GAME**

INTERNAL PARASITES	IMMATURES	ADULTS	PERSISTENCY		
WIREWORM			14 DAYS		
<b>BROWN STOMACHWORM*</b>		<b>V</b>	14 DAYS		
<b>CATTLE BANKRUPTWORM</b>			14 DAYS		
HOOKWORM					
NODULAR WORM			21 DAYS		
LUNG WORM	$\sqrt{}$		28 DAYS		
EYEWORM					
*including inhibited stages KEY ✓ Control (≥ 90 % effective)					
$\checkmark$	Aids in control (60 – 89 % effective)				

#### **EXTERNAL PARASITES**

Controls **BLUE TICKS** 

for control of blue ticks – treatment must be repeated every 21 days

Aids in the control of **MULTI-HOST TICKS** 

Kills **SUCKING** and **BITING LICE** 

Controls **MANGE MITES** 

Controls **HORN FLY** (Haematobia sp) for up to 21 days





### THE RELIABLE CHOICE FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL



**IVERMECTIN** 

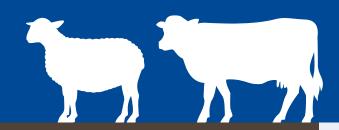
1 % m/v



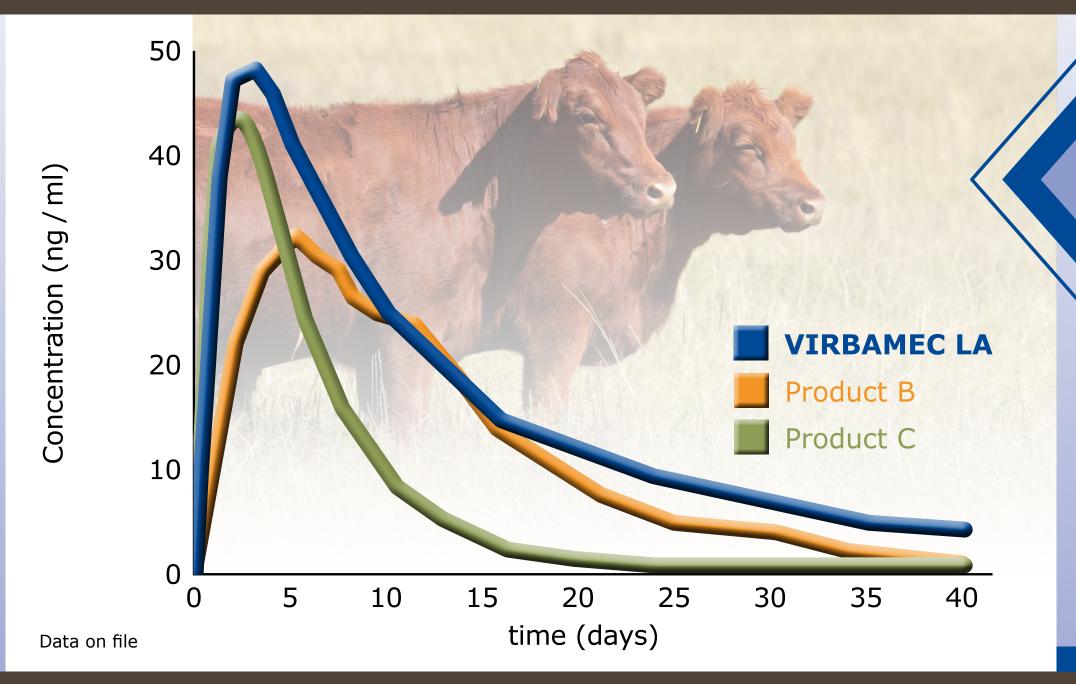








### THE RELIABLE CHOICE FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL



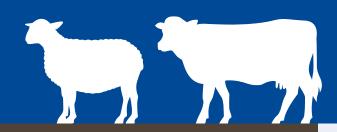
GREATER
PEAK PLASMA
LEVELS

Higher plasma levels means more active available to kill parasites under all conditions Higher plasma level means

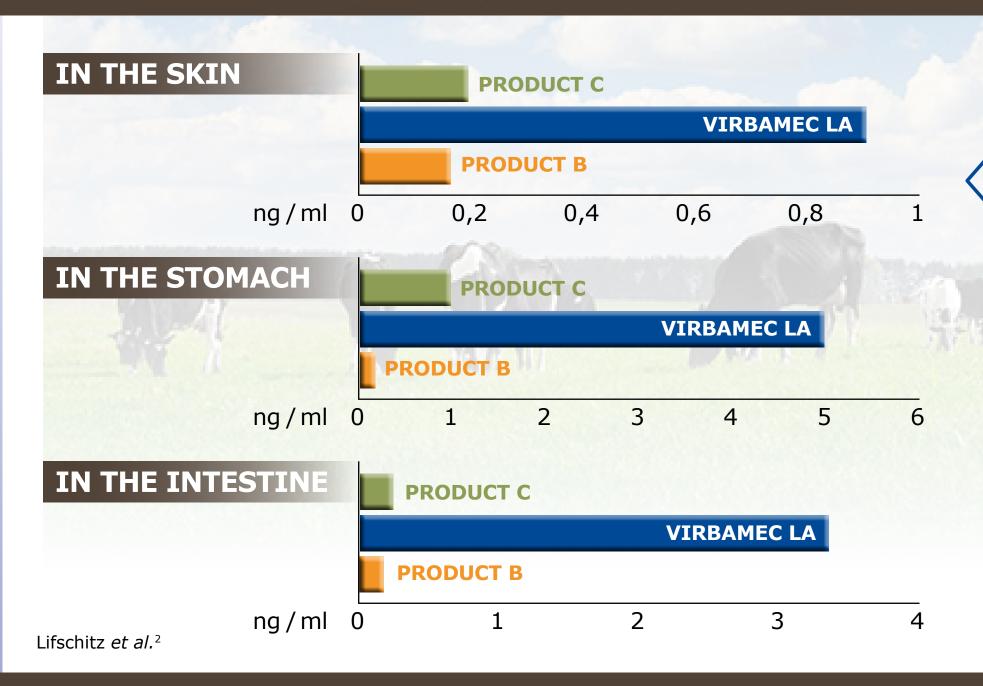
greater therapeutic action







### THE RELIABLE CHOICE FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL



# MORE ACTIVE AVAILABLE IN TISSUES

... proof that **VIRBAMEC LA** has a better formulation technology – delivering more active to the tissues where the parasites live

More active means better action, better control and healthier animals under all conditions



### THE RELIABLE CHOICE FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL

**KEY** ✓ **Control** (≥ 90 % effective)



#### CATTLE

INTERNAL PARASITES	IMMATURES	ADULTS	PERSISTENCY
WIREWORM*			35 DAYS
<b>BROWN STOMACHWORM*</b>		<b>V</b>	35 DAYS
BANKRUPTWORM			28 DAYS
HOOKWORM			42 DAYS
NODULAR WORM			49 DAYS
LUNGWORM	$\overline{}$		21 DAYS
EYEWORM			
LONG-NECKED BANKRUPTWORM			
WHITE BANKRUPTWORM			
ASCARIDS			
FALSE BRUISING		<b>V</b>	

#### **EXTERNAL PARASITES**

BLUE TICKS up to 42 days
SUCKING LICE

**WARBLE FLIES** 

**MANGE MITES** 

**CATTLE SCREW WORM** 

**SANDTAMPANS** 



\*including inhibited stages



### THE RELIABLE CHOICE FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL

KEY ✓ Control (≥ 90 % effective)

Aids in control (60 – 89 % effective)



#### SHEEP

INTERNAL PARASITES	IMMATURES	ADULTS
WIREWORM		
NOOITGEDACHT RESISTANT WIREWORM STRAIN		
BROWN STOMACHWORM	<b>V</b>	
BANKRUPTWORM	<b>V</b>	
HOOKWORM		
NODULAR WORM	<b>V</b>	
LARGE-MOUTHED BOWELWORM	<b>V</b>	
LUNGWORM	<b>V</b>	
LONG-NECKED BANKRUPTWORM	<b>1</b>	
WHIPWORM		
WHITE BANKRUPTWORM	<b>1</b>	

#### **EXTERNAL PARASITES**

SHEEP SCAB
MANGE MITES
AUSTRALIAN
ITCH MITE
SUCKING LICE

**NASALBOT** 

controls all stages (1st, 2nd and 3rd instar larvae)



### THE RELIABLE CHOICE FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL





#### **PIGS**

INTERNAL PARASITES	IMMATURES	ADULTS
ASCARIDS		
WHITE BANKRUPTWORM	<b>V</b> .	
NODULAR WORM		
LUNGWORM	<b>√</b>	
WHIPWORM		

#### **EXTERNAL PARASITES**

**SUCKING LICE (KILLS)** 

**MANGE MITES** 

with a persistent activity for 56 days



# MULTIDIP



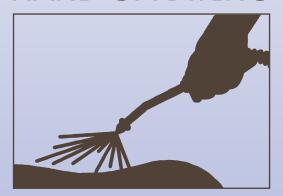
## THE **COMBINATION CATTLE DIP** FOR COMPREHENSIVE ECTOPARASITE CONTROL



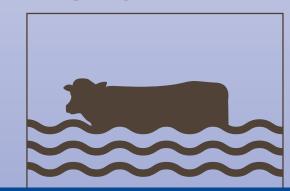
CYMIAZOLE 175 g/l

CYPERMETHRIN 25 g/l

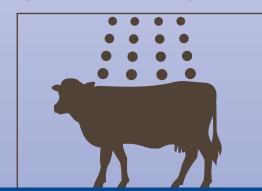
### HAND SPRAYING



PLUNGE DIP



SPRAY RACE





# **MULTIDIP**

### THE **COMBINATION CATTLE DIP** FOR COMPREHENSIVE ECTOPARASITE CONTROL



#### **CATTLE**

TICKS
DETACHING EFFECT

LICE
NUISANCE FLIES
BITING FLIES
FACE FLIES
SCREW WORMS

#### **DIPPING INTERVALS**

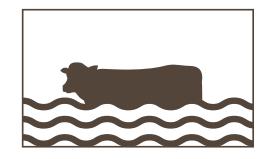
TICKS, FLIES AND SCREW WORMS

Dip or spray weekly

**LICE** 

Dip or spray when necessary

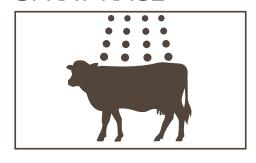
#### PLUNGE DIP







#### SPRAY RACE





Boost the spray wash by adding 200 ml of MultiDip after every 100 head of cattle dipped \*

#### HAND SPRAYING





Thoroughly wet the animal by spraying from below upwards so that the hair is lifted by the spray. Concentrate on the ears, under the tail and in the tail brush.



<sup>\*</sup> NOTE: It is not good spray race practice to carry dip wash over from one spraying to the next. Only make up sufficient wash for each spraying ( $\pm 3$  litres per head plus the amount for the pump system).

# REFERENCES



1. Spickett AM. Ticks and tick-borne diseases

**ECONOMIC IMPACT** 

2. Lifschitz et al. Comparative distribution of ivermectin and doramectin to parasite location tissues in cattle. Veterinary Parasitology. 2000;87:327-448

**Virbac (Pty) Ltd** (Reg. No. 1990/003743/07) Private Bag X115, Halfway House 1685, South Africa

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**AMIPOR**<sup>®</sup> - Reg. No. G2058 (Act 36/1947)

Namibia Reg. No. V06/19.3.9/75 NS0

Botswana Reg. No: W130656 Zambia Reg. No: 359/708V **GS** 

Contains: Amitraz 1 % m/v, Cypermethrin 1 % m/v and

Piperonyl Butoxide 5 % m/v

**ELIMINATE** – Reg. No. G3348 (Act 36/1947)

Namibia Reg. No. V09/18.1.2/77 NS0

Botswana Reg. No: W130659 Contains: Abamectin 0,5 % m/v

**VIRBAMEC**® **LA** – Reg. No. G2885 (Act 36/1947)

Namibia Reg. No. V09/18.1.2/109 | NS0 |

Contains: Ivermectin 1 % m/v

**MULTIDIP** – Reg. No. G4444 (Act 36/1947)

Botswana Reg. No. W130942

Zimbabwe Reg. No. 2019/80.16.12/9795

Contains: Cymiazole 175 g/l and Cypermethrin 25 g/l

October 2021



