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 nematode 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.

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.
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.

- 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 sumaboda
- Cooperia onchophora (Small intestinal worm)
- Cooperia pectinata
- Cooperia punctata
- Cooperia spatulata
- Oesophagostomum radiatum (Nodule worm)
- Bunostomum thebotobum (Hookworm)
- Trichuris discolar (Whipworm)
- Trichuris ovis
- Dictyocaulus viviparus (Lungworm)

Mature (adult) & Immature (L4)

- Nematodirus spathiger
- Nematodirus helvetianus

Adult Nematodes

- Linognathus vituli
- Haematopinus eurysternus
- Solenopotes capillatus
- Aids in the control of Bovicola bavis (Biting lice)

Mites

- Psoroptes ovis
- Chorioptes bovis

Cattle Grubs

- Hypoderma bavsi
- 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body weight (kg)</th>
<th>Dose Volume (mL)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>650</td>
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<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>14.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.


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