For the treatment and control of abamectin sensitive strains of internal parasites (including benzimidazole, levamisole, and morantel resistant strains), nasal bot and itch mite in sheep and lambs. For treatment and control of tapeworm in sheep and lambs.

WHAT IS **FIRSTMECTIN®**?

- A combination oral drench for sheep and lambs
- Contains abamectin
- Contains praziquantel
- Broad spectrum parasite control, including tapeworms
- Ideal for lambs
- Unselenised

WHY CHOOSE **FIRSTMECTIN®**?

1. Contains abamectin in combination with praziquantel

   Abamectin is a potent, short acting member of the macrocyclic lactone (ML) family of drenches. Praziquantel is the only chemical that controls both segments and heads of tapeworm. It makes sense to remove tapeworms to reduce the overall worm burden of your lambs, giving them the best opportunity to achieve peak performance.

2. Broad spectrum parasite control

   Firstmectin is highly effective against abamectin sensitive gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworm, nasal bot and itch mite. It also provides control of tapeworms (heads and segments).

3. Ideal for lambs

   For a young lamb, life is a risky business. They’re vulnerable to cold, predators and worms. As soon as lambs start to eat pasture, they are developing a worm burden. Unlike older sheep, lambs haven’t built up their immunity against worms. Worm infections lead to reduced wool production and lower bodyweights in sheep of any age; a high worm burden will have a far bigger impact on young sheep.

4. Unselenised

   Excess selenium can cause toxicity issues in sheep, particularly if they are suffering liver damage from eating particular weeds. Where sheep are receiving sufficient amounts of selenium in their diet, it may be better to use an unselenised drench. If selenium supplementation via a drench is required, Firstmectin SE is recommended.

WHEN TO USE **FIRSTMECTIN®**

1. At weaning

   Drenching at weaning minimises the impact that parasites will have on your lambs at a time when the lambs are in a high growth phase, are undergoing nutritional stress and have little immunity to fight the worms themselves. Any hurdle to their growth at this stage can lead to stunting and permanent underperformance.

2. Post-Weaning

   Lambs remain vulnerable for several months post-weaning. They should be monitored regularly using worm egg counts, and treated if worms become a problem.

3. Strategic treatment of adult sheep

   The source of infection for lambs is, in most cases, adult sheep. Although tapeworms are unlikely to have clinical impacts on adult sheep, strategic treatment of ewes can reduce pasture contamination and resulting infection levels in their offspring.

4. Worm testing

   Worm egg counts provide valuable information to optimise drench timing. Egg counts will show if a drench is not required because of low egg numbers, but will also reveal production limiting worm infections long before clinical signs such as scouring or wasting are evident. A larval differentiation assay provides identification of the worm species present so that the optimal type of drench can be selected.

5. Drench resistance testing

   It is essential to understand the level of resistance to the various drench families on a particular property. Faecal egg count reduction tests (FECRTs) provide objective measurements of which drenches are working and which fall below the level of efficacy required for good worm control (i.e. minimum 95% efficacy). FECRTs should be conducted every two to three years to monitor any changes in resistance levels. FECRTs are best carried out on young weaners that have not been exposed to a drench and are more susceptible to worm infections.
Firstmectin is applied orally using standard drenching equipment. Dose the mob according to the heaviest animal by bodyweight in the group (ewes, wethers, rams, lambs). 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. Do not drench in marking cradles due to the increased risk of aspiration into the lungs. Check accuracy of the drenching equipment before and during use.

INDICATIONS
Firstmectin is effective against sensitive strains of the following adult and immature parasites in sheep.

- Tapeworm (adult and immature, heads and segments)
- Barber's pole worm (including inhibited L4 stage)
- Large stomach worm
- Small brown stomach worm (including inhibited L4 stage)
- Stomach hair worm
- Black scour worm
- Small intestinal worm
- Thin necked intestinal worm
- Large mouthed bowel worm
- Nodule worm
- Large bowel worm
- Whipworm
- Intestinal threadworm
- Large lungworm
- Nasal Bot
- Itch Mite

Moniezia expansa
Haemonchus contortus
Haemonchus placei
Teladorsagia (Ostertagia) spp
Trichostrongylus axei
Trichostrongylus colubriformis,
Trichostrongylus vitrinus
Cooperia curticei,
Cooperia oncophora
Nematodirus spathiger,
Nematodirus filicollis
Chabertia ovina
Oesophagostomum columbianum
Oesophagostomum venulosum
Trichuris ovis
Strongyloides papillosus
Dictyocaulus filaria
Oestrus ovis
Psorobia ovis

COMPOSITION
- Abamectin 0.8g/L
- Praziquantel 15g/L

HOW TO USE FIRST MECTIN

I. Administration
Firstmectin is given orally at the recommended dose of 1mL/4kg bodyweight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodyweight (kg)</th>
<th>Dose Volume (mL)</th>
<th>Sheep Treated (10L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Animals in excess of 80kg bodyweight to be dosed at 1mL/4kg.

WITHOLDING PERIODS/ESI
- Meat: 14 days
- Milk: When milk or milk by-products are to be used for human consumption DO NOT ADMINISTER to dairy sheep within 28 days prior to lambing or during lactation
- ESI: 28 days

PRESENTATION
Liquid: 10L

STORAGE
Store below 30°C (room temperature) in original container.

APVMA Number
50229