For the control of gastro-intestinal parasites and lungworm in cattle. Effective against benzimidazole (BZ) resistant and levamisole susceptible strains.

WHAT IS LEVAMISOLE POUR-ON?

✓ A ‘clear’ (Imidazothiazole) pour-on drench for cattle
✓ Contains levamisole
✓ Broad spectrum roundworm control
✓ Provides an option for rotation of drench classes
✓ Short acting

WHY CHOOSE LEVAMISOLE POUR-ON?

1. Broad spectrum roundworm control
   Levamisole Pour-on is highly effective against major internal parasites that are susceptible to a clear drench, including gastrointestinal roundworms and lungworm. Levamisole is particularly effective against barber’s pole worm (Haemonchus placei), small intestinal worm (Cooperia spp) and lungworm.

2. For your clear drench rotation
   The effective life of drenches can be extended by rotating drench families to slow the onset of drench resistance. Levamisole Pour-on is a clear drench, providing an opportunity to rotate away from macrocyclic lactone (ML) pour-ons or benzimidazole (white) drenches. Although resistance to white and ML drenches has been found in cattle worms in Australia, there have been no reported cases of levamisole resistance. Levamisole provides excellent control of Cooperia spp, the worms found most commonly to have resistance to ML drenches. (Levamisole does not kill inhibited larvae, so where Ostertagia is the main species of concern an ML drench such as Virbamec Pour-On is the recommended choice).

3. Short acting
   Until recently, popular thought has suggested that persistence is a desirable trait in a drench. Some drenches have even promoted their long persistence as a benefit. There is a sting in the tail however – persistence breeds resistance. A drench with persistence increases the selective pressure for resistance because it continues to kill susceptible worms whilst allowing resistant worms to reproduce. A shorter acting drench like Levamisole Pour-on is less likely than persistent drenches to do this.

WHEN TO USE LEVAMISOLE POUR-ON

1. Timing of treatments
   Levamisole Pour-on provides broad spectrum control that can be used to suppress worm 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 worms 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 worms when animals need to perform at their best and can least afford losses from disease. Important treatments include:
   • Weaning and 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. Worm testing
   Worm egg counts provide valuable information to optimise drench timing. Egg counts will 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. As adult cattle generally develop good immunity to worms, egg counts are not a reliable indicator of worm burdens in cattle after about 12 months of age.
HOW TO USE LEVAMISOLE POUR-ON

1. Administration

Levamisole Pour-on should be applied along the backline of the animal, starting at the shoulders, using standard pour-on equipment. Dose the mob according to the heaviest animal by liveweight in the 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 use.

2. Concurrent application

Levamisole Pour-on can be used concurrently with pour-on products for the control of lice (e.g. Arrest Easy-Dose) if applied to different parts of the animal’s back.

INDICATIONS

Levamisole Pour-on is effective against susceptible strains of the following parasites in cattle:

- Barber’s pole worm
- Stomach hair worm
- Black scour worm
- Hookworm
- Thin necked intestinal worm
- Small intestinal worm
- Nodule worm
- Lungworm
- Haemonchus placei
- Trichostrongylus axei
- Trichostrongylus spp
- Bunostomum phlebotomum
- Trichostrongylus spp
- Cooperia spp
- Nematodirus spp
- Oesophagostomum radiatum
- Dictyocaulus viviparus

Cattle in excess of 650kg bodyweight dosed at 2.5mL/50kg.

RESTRAINTS

Do not treat wet animals.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

This product is contraindicated for use in dogs and horses.

PRECAUTIONS

Exercise care in handling weak or pregnant animals to avoid unnecessary stress. Avoid yarding animals off-feed overnight, and ensure animals have access to water when yarded prior to drenching. Recommended doses should not be exceeded, except under veterinary supervision. Some animals may show varying degrees of skin reactivity following treatments with this formulation. This should be considered, particularly before treating show and stud animals.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Temporary excitement, tremors and salivation may occur.

COMPOSITION

- Levamisole 200g/L

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

DOSAGE

Levamisole Pour-on is given topically at the recommended dose rate of 2.5mL/50kg bodyweight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodyweight (kg)</th>
<th>Dose Volume (mL)</th>
<th>Cattle treated 1L</th>
<th>Cattle treated 5L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 50</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 – 100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 – 150</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 – 200</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 – 250</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>251 – 300</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 – 350</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>286</td>
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<tr>
<td>601 – 650</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cattle in excess of 650kg bodyweight dosed at 2.5mL/50kg.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS/ESI

- Meats: 3 days
- Milk: Milk taken from animals within 24 hours of last treatment MUST NOT BE USED for human consumption or processing. This milk should not be fed to bobby calves.
- ESI: 7 days

PRESENTATION

Liquid: 1L and 5L

STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature) in original container. Store tightly closed away from light and moisture.

APVMA Number

- 40030

The content of this document is based on the label claims of an APVMA registered product as at November 2008.