# Anthelmintics for sheep, goats and cattle

In addition to the standard labelling requirements, labels on anthelmintic products for sheep, goats and cattle should also carry the following information, as applicable.

## 1. Indications

All label claims must contain, as a minimum, the following statements:

[Name of product] contains [name of active ingredient], a member of the [name of the anthelmintic group] family of chemicals. It is effective against sensitive strains of the following internal parasites: [list of scientific and common names used in Australia]. Resistance may develop to any chemical.

Both the common and scientific name of parasites must appear in the ‘Claims for use’ statement on the label. The scientific name must **either** be written in italics or underlined. The scientific names are optional in the summary claim on the main panel if they appear in the complete claim on the ancillary panel.

You may propose relevant wording specific to your products in addition to the above statements. Labels may also show claims that a product is effective against resistant parasites, providing you present us with convincing data to satisfy registration requirements.

Labels on products for sheep and goats must also contain the following statements:

Ask your local veterinary practitioner or animal health adviser for recommended parasite management practices for your area to reduce development of resistance. It is advisable that a resistance test be conducted before any parasite treatment is used.

## 2. Directions for use

### 2.1. Contraindications

Products containing abamectin for sheep and/or cattle should include the following ‘Contraindications’ statement(s), unless data are assessed to support an alternative:

#### 2.1.1. ****Sheep****

This product is contraindicated for use in lambs under 6 weeks of age or less than 10 kg body weight.

#### 2.1.2. Cattle

This product is contraindicated for use in calves under 16 weeks of age or less than 50 kg body weight.

### 2.2. Precautions

Products containing levamisole should include the following ‘Precautions’ statements:

Exercise care in handling weak, pregnant and young animals to avoid unnecessary stress.

Avoid yarding animals off-feed overnight and ensure animals have access to water when yarded prior to drenching.

Recommended dose should not be exceeded.

### 2.3. Dosage and administration

The directions for use should be simple, clear and concise and at least provide the minimum information necessary on how to use the product appropriately. Where appropriate, the dosage and administration instructions may appear in tabular form.

The dose rate of anthelmintic for sheep, goats and cattle is to be expressed as:

[x] mL/kg body weight

Dose volume tables are to be shown for cattle up to 650 kilograms (kg), and sheep and goats up to 75 kg. Tables for sheep and goat products should include dose or volume increments of no greater than 10 kg of body weight for animals up to 75 kg body weight. Tables for cattle products should include dose or volume tables with increments of no greater than 50 kg of body weight up to 650 kg body weight.

The following statement should appear after the dose or volume tables for sheep and goat products:

Animals heavier than 75 kg to be dosed at [x] mL per [y] kg. A representative sample of animals should be weighed before treatment. Dose the mob to the heaviest animal by live weight in each group (ewes, wethers, rams, lambs); (bucks, does, kids). Where there is a large variation in size within the group, dose rate should be based on the label directions for each weight range. Do not underdose. Drafting into two or more lines may be appropriate, to avoid excessive overdosing.

The following statement should appear after the dose or volume table for cattle products:

Cattle heavier than 650 kg should be dosed at [x] mL per [y] kg. A representative sample of animals should be weighed before treatment either with scales or a weighband. Dose rate to be based on heaviest cattle in each group (bulls, cows, steers, calves, etc.). Do not underdose. Where there is a large variation in size within the group, draft into two or more lines based on body weight, to avoid excessive overdosing.

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