

DORAMAX

INJECTABLE ENDECTOCIDE

PIGS

PARASITES WHICH DORAMAX IS EFFECTIVE AGAINST
DORAMAX has a broad spectrum of activity. It is effective in the treatment and control of the following species:

Adult and immature Gastrointestinal Roundworms:
Hyoststrongylus ribidus – Red Stomach Worm
Ascaris suum – Large Roundworm
*Strongyloides ransmomi*¹ – Intestinal Threadworm
Oesophagostomum dentatum – Nodule Worm
Oesophagostomum quadrispinulatum – Nodule Worm
*Trichuris suis*¹ – Whipworm

¹Adults only

Adult Lungworms:
Metastrongylus spp.

Adult Kidney Worms:
Stephanurus dentatus

Sucking Lice:
Haematopinus suis

Mange Mites:
Sarcoptes scabiei var suis

PERSISTENT PROTECTION
Studies have also demonstrated the following levels of persistent protection against reinfection:

Species	Period of protection following treatment
<i>Ascaris suum</i>	At least 7 days
<i>Sarcoptes scabiei var suis</i>	At least 18 days

Read the attached insert for full instructions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints:

DO NOT USE in cattle during lactation or less than 60 days before calving when milk or milk products are to be used for human consumption or processing.

DO NOT USE in animals within 28 days (4 weeks) of a previous treatment.

Dosage and Administration:

Use contents within 28 days of first broaching of the vial. Store upright. Discard the unused portion. Use a multi-dose syringe for multiple treatments to minimise the number of broachings.

DOSE RATE – CATTLE

1 mL per 50 kg of bodyweight SC

DOZE RATE – PIGS

1 mL per 33 kg (0.3 mL per 10 kg) of bodyweight IM

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

MEAT: Cattle: **DO NOT USE** less than 42 days before slaughter for human consumption.

Pigs: **DO NOT USE** less than 35 days before slaughter for human consumption.

MILK: **DO NOT USE** in lactating cows or within 60 days before calving where milk may be used or processed for human consumption.

TRADE ADVICE
EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): **DO NOT USE** less than 42 days before slaughter for export. Before using this product, confirm the current ESI from The Hunter River Company on (03) 5820 8400 or the APVMA website (www.apvma.gov.au/residues).

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin when using the product wear rubber gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves.

FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

ADDITIONAL USER SAFETY

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Doramectin is extremely toxic to aquatic species. Do not contaminate dams, rivers, streams or other waterways with the chemical or used container. When used according to the label instructions, DORAMAX is not likely to have an unintended effect that is harmful to the environment or have an overall adverse impact on dung beetle populations. Increased mortality and impaired development of larvae may be expected, but for a limited period after treatment.

DISPOSAL

Dispose of container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.

STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature).

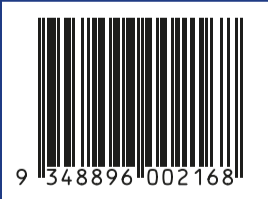


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≡HUNTER RIVER CO.

APVMA Approval No. 84269/110026

Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Protect from sunlight.
Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.



CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

DORAMAX

INJECTABLE ENDECTOCIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 10 mg/mL Doramectin



For the treatment and control
of doramectin sensitive
internal and external parasites
of cattle and pigs.



500 mL

CATTLE

PARASITES WHICH DORAMAX IS EFFECTIVE AGAINST
DORAMAX has a broad spectrum of activity. It was effective in the treatment and control of the following species in trials conducted in Australia:

Adult and immature Gastrointestinal Roundworms:
Ostertagia ostertagi (including inhibited larvae)¹ – Small Brown Stomach Worm
Haemonchus placei – Barber's Pole Worm
Trichostrongylus axei – Stomach Hair Worm
T. colubriformis – Black Scour Worm
*T. longispicularis*¹
Cooperia oncophora – Small Intestinal Worm
Cooperia spp.
*Bunostomum phlebotomum*¹ – Hook Worm
Oesophagostomum radiatum – Nodule Worm
*Toxocara vitulorum*¹ – Round Worm

¹Adults only

Adult and immature Lungworm:
Dictylocaulus viviparus

Sucking Lice:
Linognathus vituli, *Solenopotes capillatus*, *Haematopinus eurysternus*

Biting Lice:
Effective as an aid in the control of biting louse (*Bovicola bovis*).

Cattle Tick (*Rhipicephalus microplus*):
For the treatment and control of doramectin sensitive cattle tick *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*, including synthetic pyrethroids, organophosphorus and amidines resistant strains. The persistence of doramectin prevents the development of viable cattle ticks for a period of 28 days.

Mange Mites:
Chorioptes bovis
*Sarcoptes scabiei var bovis*¹

¹Not present in Australia

PERSISTENT PROTECTION
Trials conducted in Australia also demonstrated the following levels of persistent protection against reinfection from seven common and important worm species:

Species	Period of protection following treatment
<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i>	Up to 21 days
<i>Cooperia oncophora</i>	Up to 14 days
<i>Cooperia spp.</i>	Up to 21 days
<i>Haemonchus placei</i>	Up to 21 days
<i>Dictylocaulus viviparus</i>	Up to 28 days
<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i>	Up to 21 days
<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i>	Up to 21 days
<i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i>	Up to 21 days

BATCH:

EXPIRY:

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