

**FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY**


## Virbamax First Drench

Reg. No. G3084 (Act 36/1947)

**ORAL ANTHELMINTIC FOR THE CONTROL OF ROUNDWORMS, TAPEWORMS AND NASAL BOT IN SHEEP, LAMBS, GOATS AND KIDS. WIREWORM AND TAPEWORM IN OSTRICHES. ROUNDWORMS AND TAPEWORMS IN CALVES**

### CAUTION

#### ■ STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Store below 25 °C. Protect from light.

#### ■ COMPOSITION

Abamectin ..... 0,08 % m/v  
 praziquantel ..... 1,50 % m/v

#### ■ WARNINGS

- Do not slaughter sheep and goats for human consumption within 14 days of treatment.
- No withdrawal period is required for meat from ostriches.
- Do not slaughter calves for human consumption within 14 days of treatment.
- Do not treat sheep and goats, where the milk is used for human consumption, during lactation or within 28 days prior to the commencement of lactation.
- The combined use of anthelmintics together with stressful management procedures is not advised for lambs, kids, calves and ostriches younger than 6 weeks of age.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, failure thereof may ensue as a result of a wide range of reasons. If this is suspected, seek veterinary advice and notify the registration holder.

#### ■ PRECAUTIONS

- Vaccination against *Clostridium* infections, including pulpy kidney (enterotoxaemia), is recommended for sheep and goats.
- Do not dilute or mix with any other substances.
- Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. May cause irritation.
- Store away from food and feed.
- Do not re-use empty containers. Containers and any residual contents should be disposed of safely (e.g. by breaking, crushing, puncturing or burying), as free abamectin may adversely affect fish and certain water-borne organisms. Do not contaminate dams, rivers or streams.
- When abamectin comes into contact with the soil, it readily and tightly binds to the soil and becomes inactive over time.
- Ensure that warnings, precautions and directions for use are clearly conveyed to those persons responsible for the administration of this product to the animals being treated.

#### ■ DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**Use only as directed**

#### Lambs and kids older than 6 weeks of age:

Administer VIRBAMAX FIRST DRENCH orally at a dose of 2,5 ml per 10 kg body mass. (This is equivalent to 0,2 mg / kg abamectin and 3,75 mg / kg praziquantel.) Do not overdose lambs and kids.

Remove all lambs and kids under the age of 6 weeks from the group and treat only lambs and kids older than 6 weeks of age:

Weigh the lambs and kids and separate them into mass groups and dose accordingly. This will ensure that lambs and kids receive the correct dose and prevent overdosing.

As with all anthelmintics, every effort should be made to avoid the administration of anthelmintic treatment together with stressful management practices in lambs and kids younger than 6 weeks of age. Such practices could include:

Stressing lambs prior to, during or immediately after dosing. Lambs should be handled gently. Docking of tails at the same time as anthelmintic dosing. Exposure to extreme weather conditions, such as cold or rain, during or following treatment.

#### Vaccination:

- Do not overdose lambs and kids.
- Do not treat emaciated and debilitated lambs and kids.

- Do not use in lambs and kids under 6 weeks of age.

#### Sheep and goats:

- Roundworms, milk tapeworm (*Moniezia* spp) and serrated tapeworm (*Thysaniezia* sp.), nasal worm and Australian itch mite:
- The recommended standard oral dose is 2,5 ml per 10 kg body mass (equivalent to 0,2 mg / kg Abamectin and 3,75 mg / kg Praziquantel), for example:

Body mass (kg)	Standard dose (ml)	Doses per container		
		1 L	5 L	20 L
10	2,5	400	2 000	8 000
20	5	200	1 000	4 000
30	7,5	133	666	2 666
40	10	100	500	2 000
50	12,5	80	400	1 666
60	15	66	333	1 333

Narrow tapeworm (*Avitellina* spp.) and liver tapeworm (*Stilesia* spp.): Contact Virbac RSA (Pty) Ltd for information on how to control these two tapeworm species. When a *Avitellina* sp. or *Stilesia* sp. infestation is suspected, it is recommended to administer a single-active praziquantel formulation. Should this be necessary, it is recommended that a veterinarian be consulted.

#### Calves older than 6 weeks of age:

- The recommended oral dose is 2,5 ml / 10 kg body mass.
- As with all anthelmintics, every effort should be made to avoid the administration of anthelmintic treatment together with stressful management practices in young calves. Weigh calves and dose strictly according to body mass.
- Do not overdose calves.
- Do not treat emaciated and debilitated calves.
- Do not use in calves under 6 weeks of age.

#### Ostriches older than 6 weeks

- The recommended oral dose is 2,5 ml / kg body mass for the control of Ostrich Wireworm (*Libyostrongylus douglassii*) and Tapeworm (*Houttuynia struthionis*).
- As with all anthelmintics, every effort should be made to avoid the administration of anthelmintic treatment together with stressful management practices in young ostriches.
- Weigh ostriches and dose according to body mass.
- Do not overdose ostriches.
- Do not treat emaciated and debilitated ostriches.
- Do not use in ostriches under 6 weeks of age.

#### Efficacy:

Sheep and goats

1. Roundworm species	Immatures	Adult
Wireworm, including inhibited larval stages ( <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> )	*	*
Brown stomachworm, including inhibited larval stages ( <i>Teledorsagia</i> spp)	*	*
Bankruptworm ( <i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp.)	*	*
Long-necked Bankruptworm ( <i>Nematodirus</i> spp.)	*	*
Hookworm ( <i>Gaigeria pachyscelis</i> .)	*	*
White bankruptworm ( <i>Strongyloides papillosus</i> )	*	*
Nodular worm ( <i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.)	*	*
Large-mouthed Bowelworm ( <i>Chabertia ovina</i> )	*	*
Lungworm ( <i>Dictyocaulus filaria</i> )	*	*
Whipworm ( <i>Trichuris</i> spp.)	*	*

Definition: \* Controls (≥90 % effective)

#### 1.Nasal worm (*Oestrus ovis*):

 Controls all larval stages (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> instar larvae)

#### 2.Tapeworm species:

Milk tapeworm (*Moniezia* spp.) Class 1  
 Serrated tapeworm (*Thysaniezia* spp.) Class 1  
 Narrow tapeworm (*Avitellina* sp.) Class 2  
 Liver tapeworm (*Stilesia* sp.) Class 2

#### Definition:

Class 1: 100 % effective in more than 80 % of the treated animals.  
 Class 2: 100 % effective in more than 60 % of the treated animals.

**External parasites:** Controls Australian itch mite.

**Calves:**

	Immatures	Adult
Wireworm	*	*
Brown stomachworm	*	*
Cattle bankruptworm	*	*
Hookworm	*	*
Nodular worm	*	*

Definition \* Controls (≥90 % effective)

#### 2. Tapeworms:

 Milk tapeworm (*Moniezia* spp.):

Class 1 (100 % effective in 80 % of the treated animals).

#### 3. Ovicidal:

Roundworm eggs present in the animal at the time of dosing are prevented from hatching.

#### Ostriches:

1. Roundworm species	Immatures	Adult
Ostrich wireworm including inhibited larval stages ( <i>Libyostrongylus douglassii</i> )	*	*

Definition \* Controls (≥90 % effective)

#### 2.Tapeworm species (*Houttuynia struthionis*):

Class 1 (100 % effective in more than 80 % of the treated animals).

#### ■ PRESENTATION

250 ml, 1 L, 5 L, 10 L

#### ■ REGISTRATION HOLDER

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 † **Macrocyclic Lactoes + Isoquinolones**