

Avomec[®] PLUS POUR-ON

ROUNDWORM, LIVER FLUKE AND EXTERNAL PARASITICIDE FOR CATTLE

The solution for liver fluke.

Convenient, simple and effective liver
fluke control making a hard job easy.



Avomec®

PLUS POUR-ON

ROUNDWORM, LIVER FLUKE AND EXTERNAL PARASITICIDE FOR CATTLE



Cattle indications

When used as directed, AVOMEK PLUS treats and controls the following parasites of cattle:

Gastrointestinal roundworms:

Barber's Pole Worm (*Haemonchus placei*)

Small Brown Stomach Worm (*Ostertagia ostertagi*) – including inhibited stages

Small Intestinal Worm (*Cooperia oncophora*, *Cooperia punctata*)

Stomach Hair Worm (*Trichostrongylus axei*)

Hookworm (*Bunostomum phlebotomum*)

Large Bowel Worm (*Oesophagostomum radiatum*)

Whipworm (*Trichuris* spp.)

Thin Necked Intestinal Worm (*Nematodirus spathiger*)

Intestinal Threadworm (*Strongyloides papillosus*)

Lungworm (*Dictyocaulus viviparus*)

Sucking Lice

Long-nosed sucking louse (*Linognathus vituli*)

Short-nosed sucking louse (*Haematopinus eurysternus*)

Little sucking louse (*Solenopotes capillatus*)

Biting Lice (*Bovicola bovis*)

Liver Fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*)

Early immature – 4 week old larvae

Immature – 6 week old larvae

Adult – 12 week old

Also aids in the control of:

Cattle Tick (*Boophilus microplus*) – Not recommended for use in strategic dipping programs for cattle tick control.

Buffalo Fly (*Haematobia irritans exigua*)

What is AVOMEK PLUS?

AVOMEK PLUS is a convenient pour-on treatment for cattle that not only controls worms and external parasites but has the added benefit of controlling all three stages of liver fluke.

Containing triclabendazole*, the only active that kills all three stages of liver fluke, AVOMEK PLUS provides a convenient way to control early immature, immature and adult liver fluke.

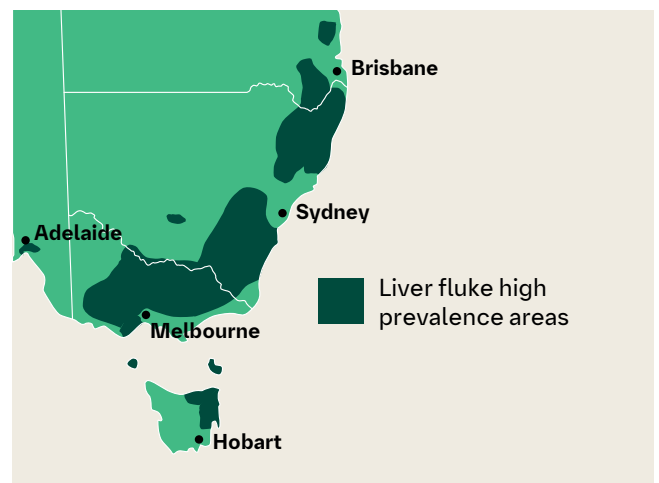
Also containing abamectin, AVOMEK PLUS controls intestinal worms and external parasites, making it easy to control parasites with a single broad-spectrum treatment.

Why we treat for liver fluke

- Fluke cause significant economic losses on-farm and at the feedlot.
- Liver fluke can make animals more susceptible to other diseases, including the clostridial disease, black disease.
- An estimated 40 million sheep and 6 million cattle graze in fluke regions.¹
- Liver fluke infection has been shown to result in reduced milk production, feed conversion and growth rates. Infections are usually subclinical – an 8% reduction in weight gain can occur with no clinical signs of disease.^{1,2}
- Clinical signs of infection include ill thrift, anaemia, bottle jaw and death.

Where are liver fluke located?

Liver fluke are mostly prevalent in high rainfall regions of eastern Australia where annual rainfall is upwards of 600 mm. Ideal fluke habitats include slow moving shallow watercourses, marshes, springs and irrigation. On most properties, these 'flukey' pastures are isolated to certain areas on the farm where they can be managed or even avoided in heavy fluke risk seasons.³



How do I know if I have fluke on my farm?

In any production system it is important to regularly monitor worm and liver fluke infections. The more common forms of monitoring and diagnosis include faecal egg counts and blood sample ELISA testing. Abattoir reports also often indicate if cattle have had exposure to liver fluke.



How do I manage and control fluke on my farm?

Strategic treatments at key times of the year can help reduce liver fluke populations on the farm. Depending on the severity of the problem, one to three treatments may be required for annual fluke management.³

The timing of each treatment is important for fluke control, as treatments should align with seasonal influences on liver fluke challenge and target the appropriate stage of liver fluke development.

Grazing management to minimise the exposure of stock, especially young stock, to paddock infected with liver fluke is also a key management tool.

Late autumn treatment

April to May is the most strategically important time to apply a fluke drench, as burdens may be seasonally heavy, and generally consist of a mix of adult and immature fluke.³ The aim of this drench is to target all stages of fluke within the animal.

The most severe damage caused by liver fluke infection in livestock is the result of the early immature and immature stages migrating through the liver tissue on their way to the bile ducts where they subsequently reside as adults.

For this treatment, a drench that controls all three stages of liver fluke is recommended, such as AVOMEK PLUS.

Early spring treatment

August to September is the next most important period for strategic drenching, and is targeted at adult fluke that survived the early winter treatment.³

For this treatment, a drench that treats fluke with clorsulon is an excellent alternative to triclabendazole, as it effectively removes adult liver fluke. IVOMEK PLUS Injection for cattle is an ideal choice for this treatment.

Summer treatment

Properties that have a history of high levels of fluke disease or where tests have shown heavy fluke burdens may benefit from an additional summer treatment. Young stock are particularly susceptible to fluke infection and may require drenching to combat immature fluke during the summer months.³

Recommended treatment program for beef cattle



Autumn treatment

APR MAY

- ✓ Most important treatment to take advantage of declining exposure to reinfection
- ✓ To control early immature, immature and adult flukes
- ✓ Reduce further pasture contamination



Early spring treatment

AUG SEP

- ✓ Strategic treatment targeting adult fluke
- ✓ To control adult flukes that survived summer/autumn
- ✓ Reduce pasture contamination



Summer treatment

JAN FEB

- ✓ Added treatment on farms with high levels of fluke disease
- ✓ After spring and early summer rain
- ✓ Young stock highly susceptible

Dose rate

1 mL/10 kg bodyweight. Delivering 0.5 mg abamectin and 30 mg triclabendazole per kg bodyweight.

It is applied along the back line of the animal in a strip starting between the shoulder blades. AVOMEK PLUS should not be applied to calves under 50 kg bodyweight.

Live weight (kg)	Dose volume (mL)	1 Litre pack treats	2.5 Litre pack treats	5 Litre pack treats	15 Litre pack treats
51-75	7.5	133	333	666	2000
76-100	10	100	250	500	1500
101-125	12.5	80	200	400	1200
126-150	15	66	166	333	1000
151-175	17.5	57	142	285	857
176-200	20	50	125	250	750
201-250	25	40	100	200	600
251-300	30	33	83	166	500
301-350	35	28	71	142	428
351-400	40	25	62	125	375
401-450	45	22	55	111	333
451-500	50	20	50	100	300
501-550	55	18	45	90	272
551-600	60	16	41	83	250
601-650	65	15	38	76	230

Withholding Periods

MEAT: DO NOT USE less than 49 days before slaughter for human consumption.

Beef calves born to cows that were treated with AVOMEK PLUS POUR-ON during pregnancy and calves suckling cows that have been treated during lactation must not be slaughtered for human consumption for 49 days after treatment of the dam.

MILK: DO NOT USE in cows which are producing or may in the future produce milk that may be used or processed for human consumption.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): 140 days.

Storage

Store below 30°C (room temperature).

Pack sizes

Available in 1 L, 2.5 L and 5 L packs, and 15 L drum.

Both the 2.5 L and 5 L pack sizes are packaged in a convenient backpack for easy use.





For more information call
1800 808 691 or visit your local store.

livestockfirst.com.au

*AVOME[®] Plus contains abamectin and triclabendazole. References: 1. Boray et al. (2017) NSW DPI prime facts – Liver fluke disease in sheep and cattle. 2. Hope-Cawdery et al. (1997) Production effects on liver fluke in cattle. 3. Love (2017) Liver fluke disease in sheep and cattle. Primefact 813 third edition (May 2017), NSW Department of Primary Industries.

See product label for full claim details and directions for use. Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health Australia Pty. Ltd., Level 1, 78 Waterloo Road, North Ryde, NSW 2113 Australia. ABN 53 071 187 285. *AVOME[®] and IVOME[®] are registered trademarks of the Boehringer Ingelheim Group. All rights reserved. AU-CAT-0006-2025