CEVAMEC® 1 %

For animal use only
Reg.no: G2811 (Act 36/1947)

Antiparasitic remedy for sheep and cattle.

Composition:
Ivermectin 10 mg/ml

Indications - cattle and sheep:
Cattle
For the treatment of gastro-intestinal roundworms, *Parafilaria bovicola* (false bruising) and eye worm (*Thelazia*). Kills sucking and biting lice and mange mites. Controls Sand tampans infesting cattle for up to 3 days after treatment. Kills cattle screw-worms present at time of injection. Protects against screw-worm strikes for 2 weeks after administration. Controls Blue ticks (*Boophilus spp.*) - repeat treatment every 21 days.

Sheep
Kills sheep scab mites. Control Australian itch mites. Nasal worm: Highly effective against all stages.

Roundworms	Immatures	Adults
Wireworm	*	*
Brown stomachworm	*	*
Bankruptworm	*	*
Long-necked bankruptworm	**	-
Hookworm	*	*
Nodular worm	*	*
Large-mouthed bowelworm	*	*
Eye worm	*	
False bruising	**	

*Controls > 90 % effective
*An interval of 70 days must elapse after treatment, to allow lesions to heal.
**Aids in control = 60 - 89 % effective

Warnings:
- Do not slaughter cattle or sheep for human consumption within 21 days of last treatment.
- Do not use in lactating cattle where milk or milk products are used for human consumption.
- Do not use in dairy cattle within 28 days of calving.
- Do not use intramuscularly or intravenously.
- 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:
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling the product.
- Store bottle in carton to protect from light.
- Wash hands thoroughly after use.
- Cattle should be vaccinated against Clostridial infections (eg Black quarter).
- Sheep should be vaccinated against pulpy kidney (enterotoxaemia) before treatment.
- Temporary discomfort has been observed in animals following subcutaneous injection. The pain reaction is sometimes intense, but usually transient. A low incidence of soft tissue swelling at the injection site has been observed. These reactions disappeared without treatment.

Storage:
Store below 30°C and away from sunlight.

Environmental effects:
Studies indicate that when Ivermectin comes in contact with the soil, it readily and compactly binds to the soil and becomes inactive over time.
Drug containers and any residual contents should be disposed of safely (eg by burying or incinerating), as residual Ivermectin may adversely affect fish and certain water-borne organisms.

Registration holder:
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Reg. No. 1973/016009/07
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011 312 4088

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Directions for use: Use only as directed

Dosage: Cattle
Should be given only by subcutaneous injection at the approved dosage level of 200 µg Ivermectin per kilogram of body mass. Each mℓ contains 10 mg of Ivermectin, sufficient to treat 50 kg of body mass.

Administration: Cattle
Subcutaneous injection only. Do not administer intramuscularly or intravenously. In cattle inject under the loose skin in front of or behind the shoulder. Use of a 16-gauge 2,0 cm needle is suggested. Use sterile equipment and follow aseptic procedures.
Appropriate vaccination precautions should be taken in areas where the risk of Clostridial infections of cattle such as black quarter (sponssiekte) and malignant oedema are present.

Compatibility: Cevamec 1% injectable solution may be used in cattle concurrently with Clostridial vaccines, given at separate injection sites.

Body mass (kg)	Dose volume (ml)
Up to 50 kg	1
51 - 100	2
101 - 150	3
151 - 200	4
201 - 250	5
251 - 300	6

Body mass (kg)	Dose volume (ml)
301 - 350	7
351 - 400	8
401 - 450	9
451 - 500	10
501 - 550	11
551 - 600	12

Dosage: Sheep
Should be given at the following recommended dosage levels.

Body mass (kg)	Dose volume (ml)
0 - 25	0,5
26 - 50	1
51 - 75	1,5
76 - 100	2

Administration: Sheep
Subcutaneous injection only. Do not administer intramuscularly or intravenously. The solution may be administered with any standard automatic or single-dose equipment. Use aseptic technique. The loose skin behind the shoulder, the skin under the foreleg (axilla) and the inside of the thigh are suitable sites for administration. Ensure that the needle is carefully inserted and that the solution does not leak from the injection site. In wooly sheep, ensure that the needle has penetrated the wool and skin before delivering the dose.
Sheep scab is a notifiable disease and all suspected outbreaks must be reported to the nearest state veterinary office. Treatment must be under government supervision.
For treatment of sheep scab outbreaks two treatments with an interval of seven days are recommended. Each dose is 1 mℓ / 50 kg (200 µg / kg).

***NOTE**: When treating an outbreak of sheep scab it is essential that:*
1. *All sheep on the farm must be accurately treated with the correct dose and marked after treatment.*
2. *All animals must be checked 7- 10 days after treatment and any animals not marked must be treated.*
3. *Care must be taken that the full dose is administered to each sheep.*

An autumn treatment will kill third stages of nasal worm and a spring treatment will offset new infestations of this parasite.
A treatment in late autumn will remove roundworm burdens as well as first infestations of those roundworm species stimulated by cooler weather conditions. The spring "off-shears" treatment will remove roundworm burdens which have built up during the winter and early spring infestations stimulated by the first rains. This will contribute to reducing the contamination of "clean" summer grazing.