	Page 1 is blank	dee	WARNING KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY ZOLVIX TM PLUS Broad Spectrum Oral Anthelmintic for Sheep and Cattle ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 25 mg/mL Monepantel and 2 mg/mL Abamectin	cattle and morantel (clear drench) and salicylanilide (e.g. closantel)-resistant strains, in sheep. ZOLVIX PLUS is also effective against AAD-sensitive immature (L4) stages of <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> and <i>Teladorsagia circumcincta</i> in sheep where a combination of a macrocyclic lactone and derquantel is less effective. EFFICACY SPECTRUM SHEEP	Large bowel worm <i>Oesophagostomum venulosum*</i> . ZOLVIX PLUS is also effective against AAD-sensitive immature (L4) stages of <i>H. contortus</i> and <i>T. circumcincta</i> where a combination of a macrocyclic lactone and derquantel is less effective. * Includes adult and immature L4 stage ** Includes adult, immature L4 stage and inhibited L4 stage	* Includes <i>adult and immature L4 stage</i> ** Includes <i>adult stage only</i> MODE OF ACTION AADs have a completely unique mode of action compared to all other anthelmintics available on the market. Monepantel causes a paralysis of the worms by binding to a specific receptor that is only found in nematode parasites (roundworms). It is believed that the high margin of safety in sheep and cattle and
	Page 1 is blank (sticks to Top)	60mm de	including nematodes that have single, dual or triple resistance to macrocyclic lactones (including	Barber's pole worm Haemonchus contortus**, Small brown stomach worm Ostertagia (Teladorsagia) spp."*, Ostertagia (Teladorsagia) circumcincta*, Ostertagia (Teladorsagia) trifurcata*, Ostertagia (Teladorsagia) davtiani*, Black scour worm Trichostrongylus colubriformis*, Trichostrongylus axei vitrinus*, Stomach hair worm Trichostrongylus axei**, Thin necked intestinal worm Mematodirus filicollis*, Nematodirus spathiger*, Small intestinal worm Cooperia curticei*, Cooperia oncophora*, Large mouthed bowel worm Chabertia ovina*,	CATTLE Barbers pole worm: Haemonchus placei*, Small brown stomach worm: Ostertagia ostertagi*, Stomach hair worm: Trichostrongylus axei*, Small intestinal worm: Cooperia oncophora*, Cooperia pectinata*, Cooperia punctata*, Cooperia mcmasteri*, Thin necked intestinal worm: Nematodirus heivtianus*, Hookworm: Bunostomum phlebotomum**, Nodule worm: Oesophagostomum radiatum*.	environmental safety is stributable to the fact that the specific receptor for the AADs has not been found in any animal species other than nematodes. Abamectin causes paralysis and death of target organisms via the activation of a glutamate gated chloride channel present in invertebrate nerve and muscle cells, and/or through the effect on gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptors.
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182 mm