



# Product Name:BOMECTIN ANTIPARASITIC INJECTION FOR CATTLE AND PIGSAPVMA Approval No:56846/135026

Label Name:	BOMECTIN ANTIPARASITIC INJECTION FOR CATTLE AND PIGS
Signal Headings:	CAUTION
	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
	FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY
	READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Constituent Statements:	10 mg/mL IVERMECTIN
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Claims:	For the treatment and control of ivermectin sensitive internal and external parasites of cattle and pigs. BOMECTIN INJECTION when used at the recommended dose level of 1 mL per 50 kg bodyweight (cattle) or 1 mL per 33 kg bodyweight (pigs) provides control of the following parasites:
	bodyweight (cattle) or 1 mL per 33 kg bodyweight (pigs) provides control of the following
	BOMECTIN INJECTION is indicated for the effective treatment and control of the following parasites in cattle and pigs:
	CATTLE:
	Gastrointestinal roundworms: adult and immature
	Ostertagia ostertagi (including third and fourth stage larvae and inhibited immatures), O. lyrata,
	Haemonchus placei (including third and fourth stage larvae),
	Trichostrongylus axei, T. colubriformis,
	Cooperia spp. (including third and fourth stage larvae), Bunostomum phlebotomum (including third and fourth stage larvae)
	adults of:
	Nematodirus spathiger, Nematodirus helvetianus,
	Strongyloides papillosus
	Toxocara vitulorum
	Trichuris spp.,
	Oesophagostomum radiatum – Nodule worm (including adults and third and fourth stage larvae).
	Lungworms: adult and immature Dictyocaulus viviparus (including inhibited stages). Eyeworms: adult Thelazia spp.
	Sucking Lice: Linognathus vituli, Haematopinus eurysternus and Solenopotes capillatus.
	Does not provide full control of the cattle biting louse Bovicola (Damalinia) bovis. Screw Worm Fly: parasitic larval stages of Chrysomya bezziana (not reported in Australia but present in Papua New Guinea).

Mites: Sarcoptes scabiei var. bovis. Cattle Tick: Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) australis. Persistent Activity At the recommended dose rate, BOMECTIN effectively controls infections with Ostertagia spp. and Cooperia spp. acquired up to 7 days after treatment, and Dictyocaulus viviparus and Chrysomya bezziana acquired up to 14 days after treatment. When used as directed for control of internal parasites of cattle, BOMECTIN INJECTION concurrently aids in control of: Mites: Chorioptes bovis.
<ul> <li>PIGS:</li> <li>Gastrointestinal roundworms:</li> <li>Ascaris suum (adults and L4 immature stage),</li> <li>Hyostrongylus rubidus (adults and L4 immature stage),</li> <li>Oesophagostomum spp. (adults and L4 immature stage),</li> <li>Strongyloides ransomi (adults)*,</li> <li>Trichuris suis (adults).</li> <li>Kidney worms: Stephanurus dentatus (adults and L4 immature stage).</li> <li>Lungworms: Metastrongylus spp. (adults).</li> <li>Lice: Haematopinus suis</li> <li>Mites: Sarcoptes scabiei var suis.</li> <li>* BOMECTIN given to the sow 7 to 14 days before farrowing effectively controls transmission via the milk of Strongyloides ransomi infections to piglets.</li> </ul>
Ivermectin is a member of the macrocyclic lactone class of endectocides. Resistance may develop to any chemical.

Net Contents:	100mL 500mL

Directions for Use:	
Directions for 030.	

Restraints:	DO NOT USE in lactating cows or within 28 days of calving where milk may be used or processed for human consumption.
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ontraindications:
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Precautions:
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Side Effects:
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Dosage and Administration:	This section contains file attachment.
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General Directions:	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION BOMECTIN INJECTION is a ready-to-use, sterile solution of ivermectin. Ivermectin is derived from the avermectins, a family of potent broad-spectrum antiparasitic agents which are isolated from fermentation of Streptomyces avermitilis. BOMECTIN INJECTION is a 1.0% w/v solution of ivermectin. It is formulated to deliver the recommended dosage level of 200 µg ivermectin per kg liveweight when given subcutaneously at 1 mL per 50 kg
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bodyweight (cattle) or 300 µg ivermectin per kg liveweight when given at 1 mL per 33 kg bodyweight (pigs).

#### MODE OF ACTION

Ivermectin is a member of the macrocyclic lactone class of endectocides which have a unique mode of action. Compounds of the class bind selectively and with high affinity to glutamate-gated chloride ion channels which occur in invertebrate nerve and muscle cells. This leads to an increase in the permeability of the cell membrane to chloride ions with hyperpolarisation of the nerve or muscle cell, resulting in paralysis and death of the parasite. Compounds of this class may also interact with other ligand-gated chloride channels, such as those gated by the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). The margin of safety for compounds of this class is attributable to the fact that mammals do not have glutamate-gated chloride channels, the macrocyclic lactones have a low affinity for other mammalian ligand-gated chloride channels and they do not readily cross the blood-brain barrier.

### RECOMMENDED TREATMENT PROGRAM

Consult a veterinarian for a parasite control program appropriate to individual piggery management. The following general principles will apply:

#### **BREEDING ANIMALS**

At the time of initiating any parasite control program, it is important to treat all animals in the herd. After the initial treatment, use BOMECTIN INJECTION regularly as follows: Sows: Treat prior to farrowing, preferably 7 – 14 days before, to minimize infection of piglets.

Gilts: Treat 7 – 14 days prior to breeding. Treat 7 – 14 days prior to farrowing. Boars: Treat at least twice a year. Frequency of and need for treatments are dependent upon exposure.

#### FEEDER PIGS (Finishers)

All pigs received for finishing should be treated before placement in clean quarters. Pigs exposed to soil may need retreatment if reinfection occurs.

#### Note: MANGE MITES

BOMECTIN INJECTION has a sustained effect sufficient to control mite infestations throughout the egg to adult life cycle. However, since the ivermectin effect is not immediate, care must be taken to prevent reinfestation from exposure to untreated animals or contaminated facilities. Generally, pigs should not be moved to clean quarters or exposed to uninfested pigs for at least one week after treatment. Sows should be treated at least one week before farrowing to minimize transfer of mites to newborn pigs.

#### Note: LICE

Louse eggs are unaffected by BOMECTIN INJECTION and may require up to three weeks to hatch. Louse infestations developing from hatching eggs may require retreatment.

#### CAUTION – AVOID CARCASS DAMAGE

1. Sterilise all injection apparatus by boiling (or equivalent) before use. Avoid use of strong disinfectants on apparatus.

- 2. Maintain cleanliness at all times.
- 3. Keep needles sharp and clean. Replace frequently.
- 4. Use shortest needle possible, not exceeding 15mm.

5. As far as possible avoid injection of animals during wet weather or under dusty conditions.

- 6. This product should be injected only under the skin.
- 7. If possible inject high on the neck, behind the ear.

#### NOTE TO USER

Transitory discomfort has been observed in some cattle following subcutaneous administration. A low incidence of soft-tissue swelling at the injection site has been observed. These reactions have disappeared without treatment.

Resistance can develop to any drench. Treatments with BOMECTIN INJECTION should generally be timed to use its antiparasitic properties to prevent the development or build up of parasitic infections. For detailed advice on a program of parasite control you should consult your veterinarian.	
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Withholding Periods:	MEAT: DO NOT USE in pigs or cattle less than 28 days before slaughter for human
	consumption.
	MILK: DO NOT USE in lactating cows or within 28 days of 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 Elanco Australasia Pty Ltd on 1800 995 709 or the APVMA website (www.apvma.gov.au/residues).
	Australasia Fty Ltd on 1600 995709 of the AFVMA website (www.apvma.gov.au/residues).

Safety Directions:	Poisonous if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
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	If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

First Aid Warnings:
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Additional User Safety:	For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet.	
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Environmental Statements:	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: Ivermectin is extremely toxic to aquatic species. Do not contaminate dams, rivers, streams, or other waterways with the chemical or used container.
	or other waterways with the chemical of used container.

Disposal:	Dispose of container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.
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Storage: Store below 25 °C (air conditioning). Store bottle in carton to protect from light.

#### BOMECTIN ANTIPARASITIC INJECTION FOR CATTLE & PIGS 56846

#### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Use the contents within 28 days of first broaching of the container. Discard the unused portion. Dose: 1 mL per 50 kg bodyweight (cattle) or 1 mL per 33 kg bodyweight (pigs).

#### CATTLE

Dose the mob according to the heaviest animal by liveweight in each group (cows, bulls, calves, heifers etc). Do not underdose. A representative sample of cattle should be weighed before treatment either with scales or a weighband. The recommended dose is

1 mL BOMECTIN INJECTION per 50 kg liveweight (equivalent to 200  $\mu$ g ivermectin per kg liveweight) by subcutaneous injection. Do not use intravenously or intramuscularly.

Liveweight (kg)	Dose Volume
	(mL)
Up to 100	2
101 – 150	3
151 – 200	4
201 – 250	5
251 – 300	6
301 – 350	7
351 – 400	8
401 – 450	9
451 - 500	10
501 – 550	11
551 - 600	12
601 – 650	13

Heavier animals (e.g mature bulls) should receive an additional 1 mL for each 50 kg over 650 kg.

#### PIGS

Dose animals according to the heaviest animal by liveweight in each group (sows, gilts, boars etc). Do not underdose. Pigs should be weighed. In young pigs, especially those below 16 kg, dosing accurately is important. The recommended dose is 1 mL BOMECTIN INJECTION per 33 kg liveweight (equivalent to 300  $\mu$ g ivermectin per kg liveweight) by subcutaneous injection in the neck. Do not use intravenously or intramuscularly.

Liveweight (kg)	Dose Volume
	(mL)
16	0.5
33	1
66	2
100	3
133	4
166	5
200	6

Heavier animals (e.g mature boars) should receive an additional 1 mL for each 33 kg over 200 kg.

## NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.