

IS YOUR DEWORMING PROGRAM WORKING?

You should see a 90+ percent reduction in fecal egg count after deworming.¹

90%+



If not, the deworming treatment was a failure and should be investigated with your veterinarian to determine if improper dosing and/or resistance has affected the outcome.

The following can happen due to subclinical worm infections:

- Decreases in feed intake, average daily gain and milk production
- Poor immune response to viral vaccines and diseases
- Resistance to dewormers may keep increasing

To see if your deworming program is at least 90 percent effective, work with your veterinarian to conduct a Fecal Egg Count Reduction Test.

For maximum efficacy, use two classes of dewormers at the same time.

There are three classes of dewormers approved for use in U.S. cattle – benzimidazoles, endectocides or macrocyclic lactones, and imidazothiazoles. The two most commonly-used are endectocides and benzimidazoles.

ENDECTOCIDES

Ivermectin, Dectomax[®], Ivomec[®], Cydectin[®], LongRange[®] and Eprinex[®]

Dewormer	Average Efficacy*
Pour-On	51.3%
Injectable	57.4%

BENZIMIDAZOLES

Safe-Guard[®] (fenbendazole) and Panacur[®] (fenbendazole)

Dewormer	Average Efficacy*
Safe-Guard, Panacur (Various Formulations)	98.7%

COMBINATION OF SAFE-GUARD OR PANACUR PLUS ENDECTOCIDES:

99.1%
Average Efficacy*

Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment and control of parasitism.

Safety information available at www.SafeGuardWorks.com

* Merck Animal Health maintains the world's largest FECRT database to monitor field use efficacy of anthelmintic classes. Through 2018, there were 24,186 samples were analyzed – 12,171 pre-treatment and 12,015 post-treatment.