



SAFE-GUARD Feed Formulations combine efficacy and convenience.

When it comes to deworming cattle, you want to be confident that your dewormer is up for the job. Studies show that all formulations of SAFE-GUARD, including blocks, cubes, pellets and free-choice mineral, are effective at keeping cattle clean.

Here's a look at the exact numbers:

- ⬆ 12 studies show 97% efficacy for SAFE-GUARD feed formulations.¹⁻¹²
- ⬆ 6 studies show an average extra gain of 40 lbs. in stocker cattle.¹³⁻¹⁸
- ⬆ 4 studies show an average weaning weight increase of 31 lbs.^{14,19-21}
- ⬆ 4 studies show a 16% increase in average daily gain in stocker cattle.^{2,16,17,22}



All these studies demonstrate SAFE-GUARD feed formulations work. And work well.



What makes SAFE-GUARD so effective in all its formulations?
Fenbendazole. And the cumulative dose effect.

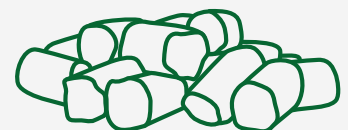
Fenbendazole, the active ingredient in SAFE-GUARD, builds up in the fat tissue of parasites.²³ This means that even cattle that ingest small amounts of SAFE-GUARD over the course of a few feedings will quickly build up a dose that is lethal to internal parasites. This is known as the cumulative dose effect – and it's how you can be sure cattle are receiving an effective amount of dewormer.

Just the right amount of dewormer.

Free Choice Products like SAFE-GUARD blocks (3-day feeding) and mineral (3 to 6-day feeding) contain salt as a limiter. After consuming their dose first, the more dominant animals will back off due to the limiter. Then, the rest of the animals will be able to come forward and get their dose.

When administering cubes or pellets (1-day feeding):

- Spread the product out evenly so that each animal has a chance to consume the proper dose.
- If administering pellets bunkside, make sure there's an adequate amount of space at the bunk for each animal.

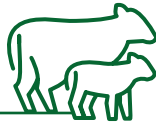




Strategic Deworming with SAFE-GUARD

You can use any formulation of SAFE-GUARD at any point in your strategic deworming process. Simply choose the one that works best for your operation.

For COW-CALF operations:



For STOCKER operations:



FALL

- Deworm when cattle are moved off pasture at the end of the grazing season or after the first frost in areas where cattle remain on pasture year-round.



SPRING

- If fall treatment was not given after killing frost, deworm at turnout or grass green-up and again six to eight weeks later.
- If treated in fall after the killing frost, deworm the cow and her suckling calf six to eight weeks after spring grazing begins.



MID-SUMMER

- In Southern regions, a second summer deworming given six to eight weeks after the first spring deworming may be economically warranted because of high parasite populations and transmission.



SPRING/SUMMER

- Deworm cattle at the beginning of extended grass growth (or at turnout).
- Follow with a second treatment three to four weeks later.
- Finish with a third treatment three to four weeks after second deworming.



WINTER

- A deworming treatment at turnout will, in most cases, provide control for the winter grazing season.
- A second treatment in three to four weeks is recommended if there is a possibility of pasture contamination at turnout.



Visit [SafeGuardWorks.com](https://www.SafeGuardWorks.com) to learn more.

SAFE-GUARD feed formulations are a labor-saving way to keep cattle protected all season long. And just like the drench you know and trust, you can count on the same efficacy from the rest of the SAFE-GUARD family of products.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION | RESIDUE WARNINGS:

SAFE-GUARD Paste and Suspension: cattle must not be slaughtered within 8 days following last treatment; **Mineral and medicated feed products:** 13 days; **EN-PRO-AL Molasses Block:** 11 days; **Protein Block:** 16 days; For dairy cattle, the milk discard time is zero hours. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. For complete information, refer to the product label.

¹Intervet Safeguard Technical Bulletin Part Number A640416 2001.

²Hoechst-Roussel Agri-Vet Company Study Number A640468.

³Blagburn BL, et al. Efficacy of fenbendazole medicated feed blocks against gastrointestinal nematode infections in calves. *Am J Vet Res.* 1987;48(6):1017-1019.

⁴Blagburn BL, et al. Evaluation of three formulations of fenbendazole (10% suspension, .5% pellets and 20% premix) against nematode infections in cattle. *Am J Vet Res.* 1986;47(3):834-836.

⁵Saad MB, et al. Efficacy of Fenbendazole Against Adult *Dictyocaulus viviparus* in Experimentally Infected Calves. *Am J Vet Res.* 1977;38(9):1427-1428.

⁶Crowley JW, et al. Further Controlled Evaluations of Fenbendazole as a Bovine Anthelmintic. *Am J Vet Res.* 1977;38(5):689-692.

⁷Bliss DH. Comparative Evaluation of Fenbendazole (5mg/kg) administered either via a free-choice mineral or in a 10% oral suspension and ivermectin (100 or 200 mcg/kg) administered subcutaneous.

⁸Miller JE. Efficacy of Safeguard En-Pro-Al Molasses Deworming Supplement Blocks Against Inhibited Larvae of *Ostertagia ostertagia*. Southern Conference on Animal Parasites. 1989. March 26-28. Abstract #75.

⁹HRVET Study No 97-0020

¹⁰Smith SJ, et al. Effects of Safeguard free choice protein blocks on trichostrongyle nematodes in pastured cattle from eastern South Dakota. *Proceedings of the South Dakota Academy of Science.* 2012;91.

¹¹Williams JC, et al. Efficacy of a spring fenbendazole treatment program to reduce numbers of *Ostertagia ostertagia* inhibited larvae in beef stocker cattle. *Vet Parasitol.* 1995;59(2):127-137.

¹²Reinemeyer CR, et al. Larvicidal efficacy of three formulations of fenbendazole against experimentally-induced gastrointestinal nematode infections in cattle. Intervet Research Report.

¹³Smith RA, et al. Pasture Deworming and (or) Subsequent Feedlot Deworming with Fenbendazole. I. Effects on Grazing Performance, Feedlot Performance and Carcass Traits of Yearling Steers. *The Bovine Practitioner.* 2000;34(2):104-114.

¹⁴Taylor FT. Effects of a Strategic Deworming Program in Beef Cattle with Subclinical Parasitism in the Western United States. BCVA Edinburgh. 1996.

¹⁵Rowland W, et al. Effects of strategic deworming with Deworming with Safeguard, Gainpro supplementation and (or) implantation with Revalor-G on grazing performance of stocker steers. 2000.

¹⁶Hoechst-Roussel Agri-Vet Company Study Number A640438.

¹⁷Hoechst-Roussel Agri-Vet Company Study Number A640039.

¹⁸Miller JE, et al. Effect of fenbendazole molasses supplement block treatment on nematode infection and subsequent weight gain of weanling beef calves. *Vet Parasitol.* 1992;44(3-4):329-337.

¹⁹Kvasnicka WG, et al. Fenbendazole in a strategic deworming program. *The Compendium. Food Animal Parasitology.* 1996;18(4):113-117.

²⁰Wholgemuth KM, et al. Deworming Beef Cow and Calves with Fenbendazole: Effect on Weaning Weight of Calves. *North Dakota Farm Research Bimonthly Bulletin.* 1990;48(4):27-30.

²¹HRVET Study GHM/19. Cow/calf producers in the Northern Plains have wondered if parasite control can pay for itself. 1990.

²²Keith EA. Utilizing Feed Grade Formulations of Fenbendazole for Cattle. *Agri-Practice.* 1992;13(1):17

²³Vercruyse J, Claerebout E. Mechanisms of actions of anthelmintics. Merck Veterinary Manual Online. <https://www.merckvetmanual.com/pharmacology/anthelmintics/mechanisms-of-action-of-anthelmintics>. Accessed February 2, 2021.