



## Why Cydectin® is a better choice for parasite control



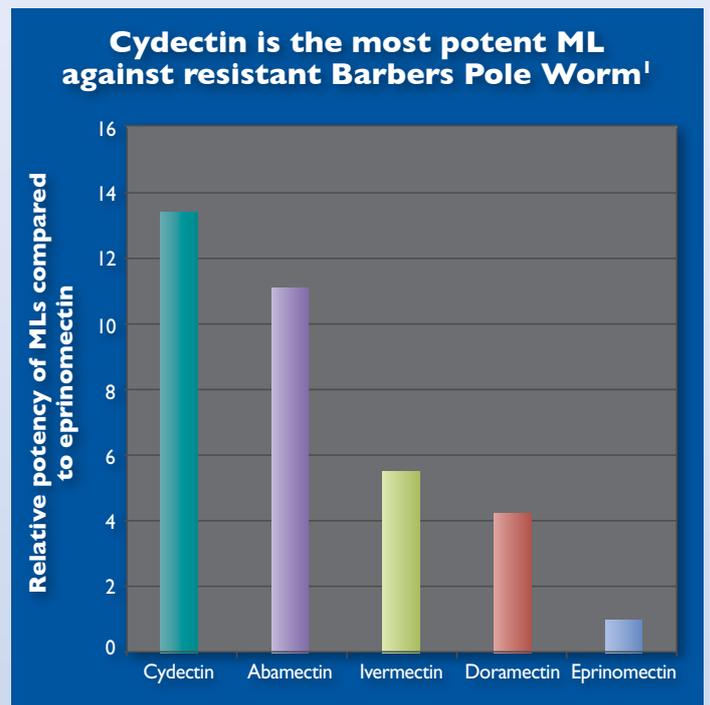
Cydectin® products are based on the active ingredient moxidectin. Moxidectin is a member of the macrocyclic lactone (ML) family, which has a broad range of activity against internal and external parasites. Moxidectin stands out as the leader of the ML family due to its potency, persistency and safety, allowing for a range of Cydectin products that offer flexibility for parasite control in livestock.

### Why is Cydectin different?

The moxidectin in Cydectin has a different chemical structure to other MLs on the market (the avermectins). This different structure allows increased storage in fat tissues and slower removal from the animal, which translates into Cydectin having greater potency and persistency.

### Cydectin and potency

Resistance to the MLs has developed in a range of worm species and is increasing. While there is some degree of shared resistance between the avermectins (ivermectin, abamectin, doramectin, eprinomectin) and Cydectin, many scientific studies show that Cydectin is more effective than the avermectins when resistance is present. In this environment, using Cydectin will often ensure the greatest potency on established adult parasites, and against infective larvae compared with using a less potent avermectin-based drench.



### Cydectin and persistency

As Cydectin is stored for longer in the treated animal, Cydectin has greater persistency against the parasites that are responsible for the greatest production loss. There are two major benefits from the persistency offered by Cydectin. Firstly, products that have increased persistency reduce the production loss caused by incoming parasites.





## CYDECTIN®

Increasing evidence suggests that most production loss associated with worm infections results from the animal mounting an immune response. By preventing infection for an extended period, Cydectin products can reduce this immune response as well as prevent the tissue damage and blood loss associated with some species, enabling greater levels of production. The second advantage of using a persistent product is that fewer treatments may be required because pasture contamination and resulting parasite challenge will be reduced.

Product	Persistency against <i>Ostertagia Ostertagi</i>
Cydectin Long Acting Injection for Cattle	At least 112 days
Cydectin Pour-On	At least 42 days
Dectomax Pour-On	Up to 35 days
Dectomax Injectable	Up to 21 days
Eprinex Pour-On	Up to 28 days
Ivomec Pour-On	Up to 21 days

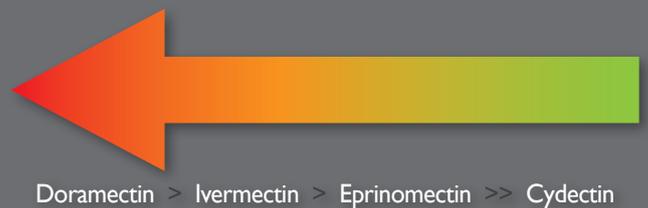


## Cydectin and the environment

Many exhaustive reviews of scientific literature report that Cydectin is less toxic to non-target species (i.e. dung beetles) than other MLs.

Dung beetles have vital role in returning nutrients of dung pats back into pasture systems and in parasite control. Avermectin residues in dung can affect beetle populations by causing mortality, reduced growth and diminished egg lay. In 2004, long-acting ivermectin formulations were withdrawn from some markets due to their dramatic impact on dung fauna. The use of Cydectin, rather than avermectins, has no known impact on dung beetles.

### Risk of ML's to non-target species in dung



Floate et al. Annual Review of Entomology 2005



For more information on these products, contact your Area Sales Manager who can be found at [www.virbac.com.au](http://www.virbac.com.au) or by calling **Customer Support 1 800 242 100**.

<sup>1</sup>Potency against *H. contortus* (Wallangra) assessed using a larval development assay. Data on file.