



IMPORTANCE OF DEWORMING

Cattle parasites can cause a host of problems in cattle, from reductions in milk production, reproductive performance and growth rate to increased disease susceptibility.¹ This can occur even with subclinical infection when symptoms may not be noticeable.

Researchers have estimated, without dewormers, cow-calf producers would sacrifice more than \$165 per head in lost returns.² Overall, for the entire beef production system, the impact of eliminating dewormers on break-even prices totaled \$190 per head.²

CYDECTIN FACTS

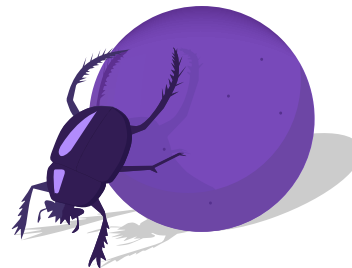
CYDECTIN IS THE ONLY MILBEMYCIN CATTLE DEWORMER ON THE MARKET

All other pour-on and injectable dewormers are part of the avermectin chemical group.

Macrocyclic Lactones	
Avermectins	Milbemycins
Ivermectin Pour-On/ Injectable	Cydectin (moxidectin) Pour-On/Injectable
Doramectin Pour-On/ Injectable	
Eprinomectin Pour-On	

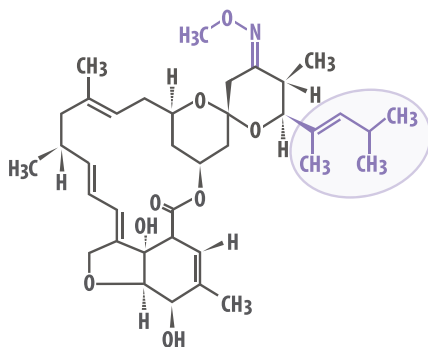
DUNG BEETLE FRIENDLY³

Dung beetles provide an estimated \$380 million of economic benefits annually in the U.S.⁴



CONTAINS ACTIVE INGREDIENT MOXIDECTIN

Moxidectin has a unique molecular structure, allowing for wide distribution in the fat, enabling extended activity to kill key parasites and protect from reinfection.⁵



WEATHERPROOFED FOR FLEXIBILITY

Cydectin Pour-On has a weatherproof formula allowing for flexibility on when to treat without the worry of the dewormer washing away.





**POUR-ON
FORMULATION**

CYDECTIN FACTS

**INJECTABLE
FORMULATION**



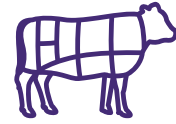
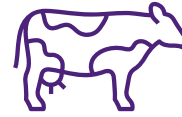
PROVIDES BROAD-SPECTRUM CONTROL

Shown to result in increased weight gain⁶ and reduced pasture contamination.

0

ZERO WITHHOLD & ZERO WITHDRAWAL

Requires zero milk withhold and zero slaughter withdrawal.



TREATS INFECTIONS & INFESTATIONS OF BOTH INTERNAL & EXTERNAL PARASITES

In beef cattle and non-lactating dairy cattle.

21

SHORT 21-DAY WITHDRAWAL

And protects from reinfection of key internal parasites.⁵

PROVEN TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL INFECTIONS & PROTECT FROM REINFECTION

	Cydectin® (moxidectin) Pour-On	Eprinex® (eprinomectin) Pour-On	Ivomec® (ivermectin) Pour-On	Cydectin® (moxidectin) Injectable	Ivomec® (ivermectin) Injection	Dectomax® (doramectin) Injectable
Brown Stomach Worm (<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i>)	28 days	-	14 days	14 days	21 days	21 days
Barber's Pole Worm (<i>Haemonchus placei</i>)	42 days	21 days	28 days	35 days	14 days	14 days
Lungworm (<i>Dictyocaulus viviparus</i>)	42 days	21 days	28 days	14 days	21 days	0 days
Nodular Worm (<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i>)	28 days	-	28 days	42 days	28 days	28 days
Barber's Pole Worm (<i>Haemonchus placei</i>)	14 days	-	14 days	42 days	28 days	28 days

Keep Cydectin out of reach of children.

⁶Smith RA, Rogers KC, Huse S, et al. (2000). Pasture deworming and (or) subsequent feedlot deworming with fenbendazole. Effects on grazing performance, feedlot performance and carcass traits of yearling steers. *Bov Pract.* 34(2):104-114.

⁵Lawrence JD, Ibarburu MA. (2007). Economic analysis of pharmaceutical technologies in modern beef production. *Proceedings, NCCC-134 Conference on Applied Commodity Price Analysis, Forecasting, and Market Risk Management*; 10.

³Environmental Assessment. Cydectin® moxidectin 0.5% Pour-On for Cattle. Fort Dodge Animal Health, June 1997.

⁴Losey J, Vaughan M. The economic value of ecological services provided by insects. *BioScience.* 2006;56(4):311-323.

²Freedom of Information Summary, NADA:141-220.

¹Williams AF, Loyacano, A, DeRosa J, et al. (1999). A comparison of persistent anthelmintic efficacy of topical formulations of doramectin, ivermectin, eprinomectin and moxidectin against naturally acquired nematode infections of beef calves. *Vet Parasitol.* 85(4):277-88.

