

C O N T R O L
C O C C I D I O S I S

FROM
DAY

1



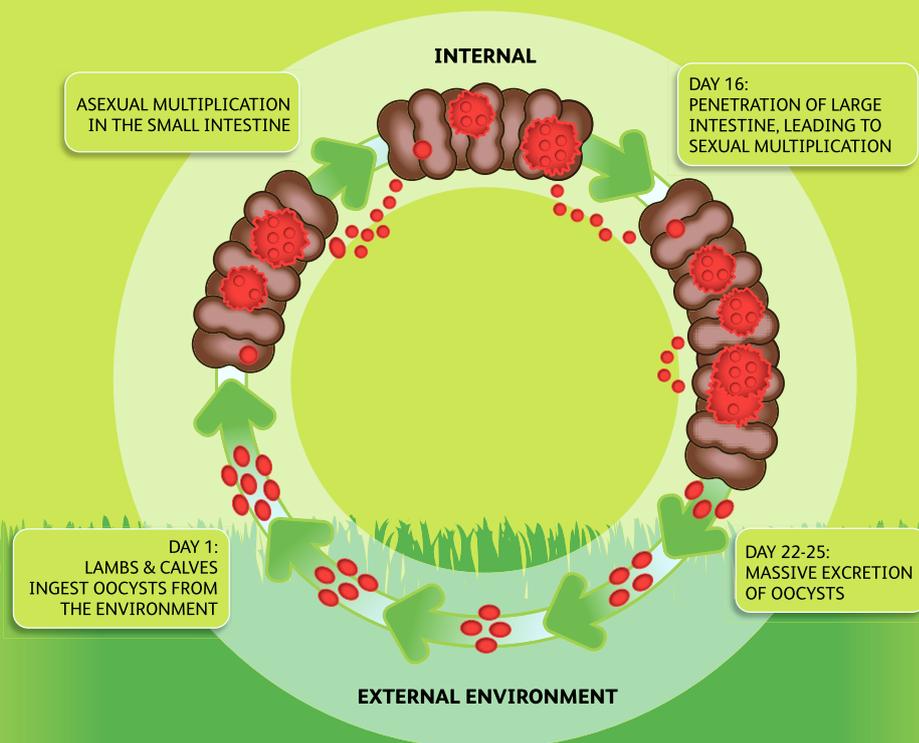
Deccox[®]

COCCIDIOSIS

CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

- Coccidiosis is caused by microscopic parasites (protozoa) which are common on-farm
- The coccidia destroy the intestinal cells in lambs and calves causing serious economic damage

THE COCCIDIA LIFE CYCLE



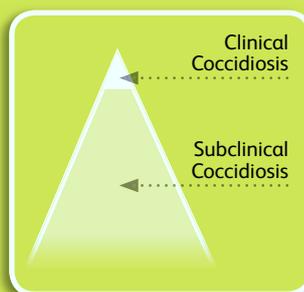


Coccidiosis can result in:

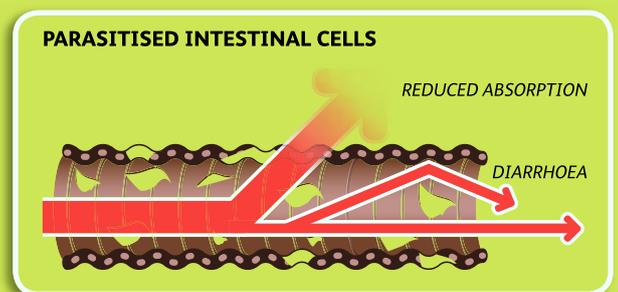
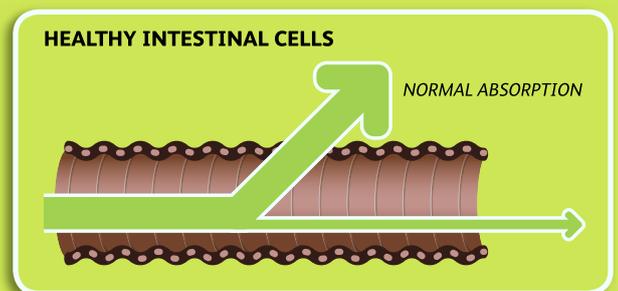
- Destruction of intestinal cells, compromising absorption of nutrients
- Clinical signs, such as diarrhoea and blood in faeces, are seen 18-19 days after infection
- Secondary infections

However, clinical signs are just the tip of the iceberg - significant damage can be done before signs are seen, as the parasite multiplies in the small intestine. This subclinical disease leads to:

- Reduced growth rate
- Reduced feed conversion efficiency
- Ill thrift
- Reduced appetite
- Uneven growth within groups



Coccidiosis damages intestinal cells and reduces absorption



SINGLE ONE DOSE TREATMENTS MAY ALLOW IMMEDIATE REINFECTION FROM THE ENVIRONMENT WHILE 28-DAY DECCOX® TREATMENT PREVENTS CLINICAL AND SUBCLINICAL COCCIDIOSIS

Deccox[®]

CONTROLS COCCIDIOSIS FROM THE START

Deccox[®] is a decoquinate premix for the treatment and prevention of coccidiosis in lambs and calves

- Targeted, effective action against coccidiosis
- Non-antibiotic with zero withdrawal period during and after treatment
- Daily action to reduce ongoing environmental recontamination
- Proven efficacy

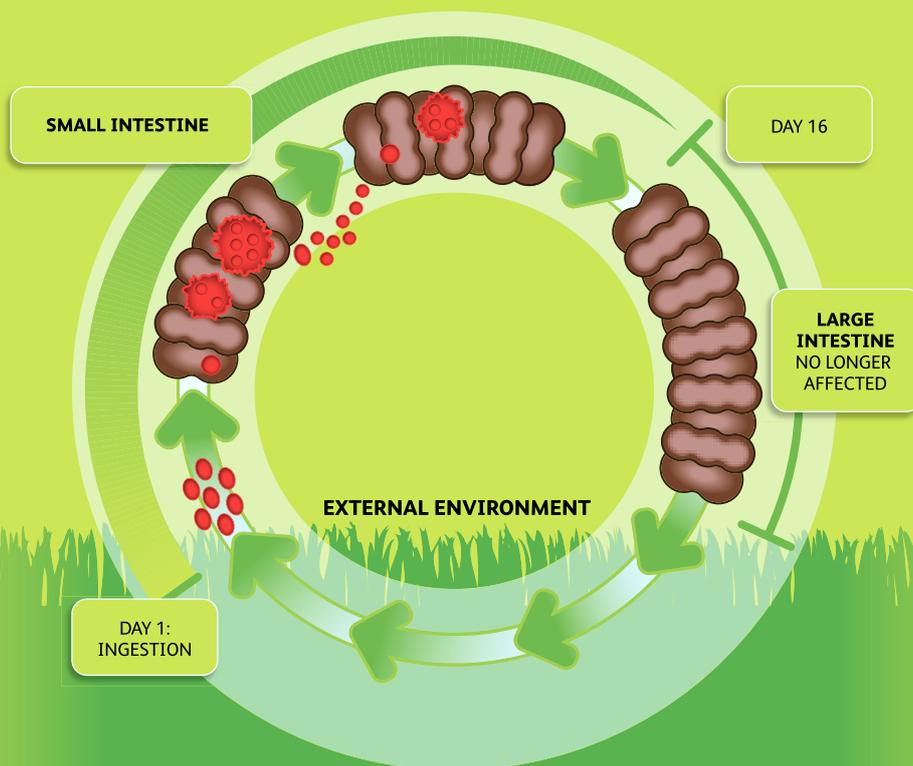
Deccox[®] works from the beginning of infection

- Blocks the multiplication of the parasite from Day One of infection
- Reduces destruction of intestinal cells
- Reduces further contamination of the environment





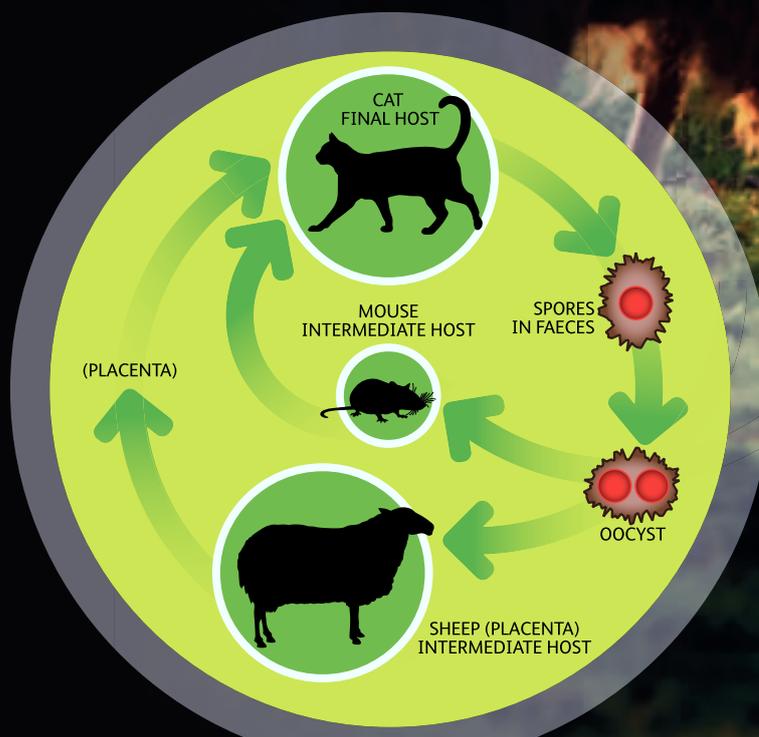
DECCOX® ACTS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE CYCLE AND ALL ALONG THE SMALL INTESTINE



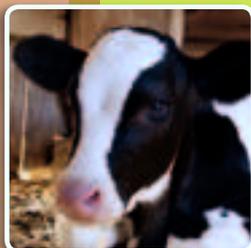
DECCOX[®] ALSO AIDS IN THE PREVENTION OF TOXOPLASMA IN SHEEP

- **Toxoplasma in sheep can cause:**
 - Embryonic resorption
 - Mummification
 - Abortion
 - Weak lambs at birth
- **Toxoplasma is one of the major causes of abortion in sheep (alongside enzootic abortion)**
- **Deccox[®] aids in the prevention of toxoplasmosis in sheep:**
 - As an aid in the prevention of abortions and perinatal losses due to toxoplasmosis by medication of ewe feed
 - Pregnant ewes are given 2 mg/kg body weight during the last 14 weeks of pregnancy daily in feed

LIFE CYCLE OF THE TOXOPLASMA PARASITE



USING DECCOX®



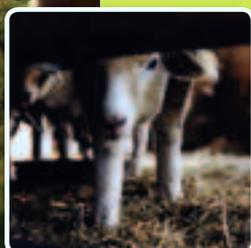
Calves: treatment & prevention of coccidiosis

- **For treatment** – add Deccox® to the calf feed at a concentration of 1.67 kg premix per tonne of feed (100 ppm decoquinate) for 28 days when coccidiosis is likely to be a risk. Medication may be continued if there is further identified risk beyond this period
- **For prevention** – add Deccox® to calf feed at a concentration of 833 g premix per tonne of feed (50 ppm decoquinate) for at least 28 days when coccidiosis is likely to occur
- Adjust concentration if needed (e.g. in cases of feed restriction) to achieve target intake (for treatment, approximately 1 mg decoquinate/kg body weight daily; for prevention, approximately 0.5 mg decoquinate/kg body weight daily)



Lambs: treatment & prevention and aid in the control (by inclusion in ewe feed) of coccidiosis

- **For treatment** – Add Deccox® to lamb feed at a concentration of 1.67 kg premix per tonne of feed (100 ppm decoquinate) for 28 days when coccidiosis is likely to be a risk. Medication may be continued if there is further identified risk beyond this period
- **For prevention** – Add Deccox® to ewe feed at a concentration of 833 g premix per tonne of feed (50 ppm decoquinate) for at least 28 days when the risk of oocyst shedding is highest (i.e. before, during or after lambing)
- Adjust concentration if needed (e.g. in cases of feed restriction) to achieve target intake (for treatment approximately 1 mg decoquinate/kg body weight daily; for prevention, approximately 0.5 mg decoquinate/kg body weight daily)



Ewes: aid in prevention of toxoplasmosis 2 mg/kg body weight daily for 14 weeks

- For use during pregnancy. Administer medicated feed at a rate to provide the target intake of 2 mg decoquinate/kg body weight daily, according to the rate at which the product has been incorporated in the ration, e.g.:
 - Mid pregnancy: add 6.68 kg of premix per tonne, feed at 250 g/50 kg body weight daily
 - Late pregnancy: add 3.34 kg of premix per tonne, feed at 500 g/50 kg body weight daily
- If ewes are to be fed at other rates, the level of incorporation in the feed should be adjusted accordingly. Medicated feed should state the feeding rate required to achieve the target intake of decoquinate
- Feed continuously for the last two-thirds of pregnancy (i.e. for the final 14 weeks prior to lambing)



Deccox®

Early and effective control of coccidiosis

- Reduction of subclinical disease
- Works from the beginning of the cycle and all along the small intestine
- Reduces further contamination of the environment
- Zero withdrawal period

Aids the prevention of toxoplasma abortions in ewes

Deccox® 6% Premix Medicated Feeding Stuff for Sheep and Cattle

Presentation: A coarse beige powder with the odour of wheat middlings containing 60 g decoquinatate per kg. **Excipients:** Wheat middlings. **Uses:** For the treatment and prevention of coccidiosis in lambs and calves. As an aid in the control of coccidiosis in lambs, by medication of ewe feed. As an aid in the prevention of abortions and perinatal losses due to toxoplasmosis by medication of ewe feed. **Dosage and administration:** *Treatment of coccidiosis in lambs and calves and prevention of coccidiosis in lambs:* Add 1.67 kg of premix per tonne of feed, to provide the recommended concentration of 100 mg decoquinatate/kg feed (100 ppm). If creep feed is provided to lambs on a restricted basis (e.g. less than 100 g/10 kg bodyweight daily) or calves are fed at less than the recommended feeding rate of 500 g/50 kg bodyweight daily, the level of incorporation should be raised proportionally to achieve the target intake of approximately 1 mg decoquinatate/kg bodyweight daily. For example:

Daily feeding rate		Rate of inclusion of Deccox®
Lambs (feed/bodyweight)	Calves (feed/bodyweight)	
100 g/10 kg	500 g/50 kg	1.67 kg/tonne
75 g/10 kg	375 g/50 kg	2.22 kg/tonne
50 g/10 kg	250 g/50 kg	3.34 kg/tonne

Feed continuously for 28 days when coccidiosis is expected to be a hazard. Medication may be continued if there is further risk beyond this period. *Prevention of coccidiosis in calves, and as an aid in prevention of coccidiosis in lambs by medication of the ewe feed:* Add 833 g of premix per tonne of feed to provide the recommended concentration of 50 mg decoquinatate/kg of feed (50 ppm). If ewe or calf feed is administered on a restricted basis (e.g. less than 500 g/50 kg bodyweight daily), the level of incorporation should be raised proportionally, to achieve the target intake of approximately 0.5 mg decoquinatate/kg bodyweight daily. Feed continuously for at least 28 days to ewes when oocyst shedding is likely to be a hazard to lambs (i.e. before, during or after lambing), or to calves when coccidiosis is likely to occur. The above provides good control of oocyst shedding from ewes under most conditions. In cases where more severe challenge exists, double dosage should be used. *As an aid in the prevention of abortions and perinatal losses due to toxoplasmosis by medication of ewe feed:* For use during pregnancy. Administer medicated feed at a rate to provide the target intake of 2.0 mg decoquinatate/kg bodyweight daily, according to the rate at which the product has been included in the ration. Two examples, which achieve the recommended dosage of 2.0 mg decoquinatate/kg, are shown: 1. Mid pregnancy: Add 6.68 kg of premix per tonne; feed at 250 g/50 kg bodyweight daily. 2. Late pregnancy: Add 3.34 kg of premix per tonne; feed at 500 g/50 kg bodyweight daily. If ewes are to be fed at other rates, the level of incorporation in the feed should be adjusted accordingly. Medicated feed should state the feeding rate required to achieve the target intake of decoquinatate. Feed continuously for the last two-thirds of pregnancy (i.e. for the final 14 weeks prior to lambing). On farms with a history of toxoplasmosis abortions, it may be economically beneficial to segregate susceptible ewes (e.g. bought in ewe-lambs) and administer medicated feed only to these animals, as the majority of older ewes will have been previously exposed to toxoplasma infection and will therefore be immune. **Contra-indications, warnings, etc:** Deccox can be used during pregnancy and lactation. Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients. The use of the product will maintain normal growth under conditions of coccidial challenge but does not improve growth of healthy lambs or calves. Do not mix with or into feeds containing any other anticoccidial product. Overdosage is unlikely with in-feed medication. Decoquinatate dosages of 4 mg/kg bodyweight in sheep and lambs and 6 mg/kg bodyweight in calves have been found to be well tolerated and without observable side effects. To help obtain even distribution in the final feed, it is recommended first to mix thoroughly at the rate of 1 part of Deccox to 3 parts of the feed before blending into the final mix. In the preparation of pelleted feed, preconditioning temperatures of up to 80°C for short periods have been used and shown to have no effect on the product. A manufacturer authorised to incorporate at levels below 2 kg per tonne must be responsible for mixing when incorporation is less than 2 kg per tonne of final feed. Medication of ewe rations may not prevent coccidiosis occurring in lambs and should only be given in conjunction with lamb medication. Deccox is only authorised for use in medicated feeding stuffs or premixtures. In both cases it must be thoroughly mixed with feeding stuffs materials to ensure it is evenly distributed throughout the mixture. Any premixture containing this product must be thoroughly mixed with feeding stuffs materials to ensure that is evenly distributed throughout the final feed. **Withdrawal period:** *Cattle and sheep meat:* zero days. *Milk:* Not permitted for use in lactating sheep or cattle producing milk for human consumption. **User warnings:** When handling the product, prevent direct contact with the skin, avoid inhaling dust and wash hands after use. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling the product. Only handle in a well-ventilated area. **Pharmaceutical precautions:** Shelf life after incorporation into final feed: 3 months. Store in a dry place. Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements. Keep out of the reach and sight of children. For animal treatment. Legal category: POM-V. Packaging Quantities: 10 kg paper sack. Marketing authorisation number: Vm 00057/4426.

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For further information please contact your veterinary surgeon or Zoetis UK Ltd, Walton Oaks, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 7NS.
www.zoetis.co.uk Customer Support: 0845 300 8034 Use medicines responsibly (www.noah.co.uk/responsible) **POM-V**
Date of preparation: August 2013.