SEASON-LONG PROTECTION

Helps worm control throughout the grazing season
Due to the long-lasting protection against lungworm and the stomach worms Ostertagia ostertagi and Haemonchus placei, a single treatment of CYDECTIN 10% LA at turnout helps control parasitic bronchitis and gastroenteritis throughout the grazing season by reducing the build-up of infective larvae on the pasture associated with these parasites.

- Helps to protect cattle for the grazing season
- Pasture contamination is reduced
- Dosing regime provides an opportunity for controlled exposure to stimulate an immune reaction

Dosing regime

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**Spring turnout**
- Persistency period up to 150 days
- Opportunity for immune reaction

**Winter housing**
- After persistency period
- Opportunity for immune reaction

Treatment at turnout with CYDECTIN 10% LA

Treatment at housing with CYDECTIN Pour-On for Cattle or CYDECTIN TriclaMox Pour-On Solution for Cattle

Second grazing season options
Repeat first grazing season (as above) or delay treatment until mid-season. If housed within 4 months, no further treatment is required for Ostertagia or lungworm.

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1. Against selected parasites – see data sheet
How may cattle develop immunity to worms?
Immunity development can help prevent worm infections in future grazing seasons. Immunity to roundworms depends on adequate exposure to infection. Regardless of which wormer or dosing strategy you use, the only way to be sure of immunity to lungworm is to vaccinate. As CYDECTIN 10% LA is not a vaccine, it will not in itself stimulate immunity to worms.

There is, however, opportunity throughout the grazing season for a natural immune reaction to be stimulated in CYDECTIN LA-treated cattle exposed to infective larvae:

1. **During the persistency period**
   - As larvae pass through the gut wall, before being killed off by the circulating wormer (see diagram)

2. **After the persistency period**
   - Period of controlled exposure before housing

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**Lungworm life cycle**

- Lungworm larvae can stimulate an immune reaction when they penetrate the intestine and are killed by injectable or pour-on wormers
- Lungworm larvae penetrate the intestine to travel to the lungs via the blood stream
- Larvae develop into adults in the larger air spaces in the lungs. The time from infection to the presence of adult, egg-laying worms in the airways is around 3 to 4 weeks
- The lungworm eggs hatch in the lungs. Thousands of microscopic larvae may be coughed up and swallowed by the animal
- Young cattle eat contaminated grass
- Immature larvae move through the gut, passing out in the dung onto pasture, where they develop and become infective in a few days
- The final-stage infective larvae are spread widely onto the pasture, largely by the action of a fungus which grows in dung pats
- Larvae penetrate the intestine wall and migrate to the lungs in the blood

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SEASON-LONG SATISFACTION GUARANTEE

One-shot season-long protection from major worms
A single treatment with CYDECTIN 10% LA for Cattle at turnout helps control parasitic bronchitis (lungworm) and parasitic gastroenteritis throughout the grazing season, by reducing the build-up of infective larvae on pasture associated with these parasites.

Your season-long satisfaction guarantee
If, during the grazing season, you are concerned that CYDECTIN 10% LA for Cattle hasn’t provided the expected level of worm control, in collaboration with your vet, we guarantee to:

• Conduct a thorough investigation of the worm-control status of the treated cattle
• Pay the costs of associated laboratory tests
• Prepare a worm-control health plan tailored to your farm

Guarantee conditions
Cattle must be treated with a full dose of CYDECTIN 10% LA in strict accordance with label instructions:

• Cattle must be treated immediately prior to being turned out to pasture
• Cattle must be set stocked throughout the grazing season or moved to a pasture which has not been grazed by other cattle earlier in the season
• No untreated cattle should be mixed with the group during the season
• Investigations will be limited to the grazing season in which the cattle were dosed
• The costs of associated laboratory tests must be pre-authorised by Zoetis
• A copy of the results of the laboratory tests must be supplied to Zoetis
• Zoetis reserves the right to visit the farm