Animec Super

Name:	Animec Super
Category:	**Parasite Control**
Pack Sizes/Codes:	500 ml
Use:	An injectable solution for the treatment and control of internal parasites of cattle, including adult liver fluke.
Status:	OTC / Vet
Ingredients:	1% w/v Ivermectin 10% w/v Clorsulon
Indications:	For the effective treatment and control of the following susceptible species of gastro-intestinal worms, lungworms, liver flukes, mites and lice: **Gastrointestinal roundworms**: For the control of adult and immature Ostertagia ostertagi (including inhibited fourth stage larvae). *O. lyata* (Brown stomach worm), *trichostronglus axei* (Stomach hair worm), *t. colubriformis* (Intestinal hair worm), *cooperia ancophora C. punctate* (Small intestine worm), *bunostomum phlebotomum* (Hookworm), *oseophagastamum radiatum* (Nodule worm), Adult stages of *Nematodirus helvetianus, N.spathiger* (Thin – necked intestinal worm) *trichuris spp.* (Whipworm) Lungworms: Adult and immature *Dictyocaulus viviparous.*
Action:	The avermectin family of compounds, of which ivermectin is a member, kills certain parasitic nematodes (roundworms) and arthropods. The action is unique to the avermectin class of antiparasitic agents and involves a chemical that serves as a signal from one nerve cell to another, or from one nerve cell to a muscle cell. This chemical, a neurotransmitter, is called gamma aminobutyric acid or GABA. In roundworms, ivermectin stimulates the release of GABBA from nerve endings and enhances binding of GABBA to special receptors at nerve junctions, thus interrupting nerve impulses-thereby paralysing and killing the parasite. Ivermectin has no measurable effect against liver flukes or tapeworms, presumably because they do not have GABBA as a nerve impulse transmitter. Recommended doses of ivermectin have a wide safety margin in livestock. The principal neurotransmitter in mammals, acetylcholine, is unaffected by ivermectin. Ivermectin does not readily penetrate the central nervous system of mammals where GABBA functions as a neurotransmitter. Clorsulon is rapidly absorbed into the circulating blood. Erythrocytes with bound drug, as well as plasma, are ingested by fasciola spp. are likely killed by clorsulon because of inhibition of enzymes in the glycolytic pathway, which is their primary source of energy.

2 Tumu Way, Longlands, Hastings, New Zealand
Ph 06 873 3611. Email sales@ahdltd.co.nz. www.ahdltd.co.nz

AHD
Supporting Kiwi Farmers

Administration:	Establish a dosing programme with your veterinary surgeon. It is recommended dosing programmes commence at 3 to 4 weeks after turnout to pasture or 3 to 4 weeks after newborn calves commence grazing..
Withholding periods	Cattle & bobby calves: 28 days. Milk 14 days.
Dosage:	1mL per 50kg bodyweight. Please refer product packaging for dose volume (mL) per liveweight (kg). Consult your veterinary surgeon to establish a dosing schedule. Know the weight of the animal before administering.
Special Precautions:	Not permitted for use in animals producing milk for human consumption, including pregnant animals intended to produce milk for human consumption.
Storage:	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
Registration:	Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No A011397. See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions.

2 Tumu Way, Longlands, Hastings, New Zealand
Ph 06 873 3611. Email sales@ahdltd.co.nz. www.ahdltd.co.nz

AHD
Supporting Kiwi Farmers