Deworming Cattle FAQs

What is strategic deworming?
A method of deworming that fluctuates based on:
• Management - Type of cattle and how they are worked.
• Environment - Pasture density, rotation schedule, housing type.
• Weather - Deworming approximately 1 month after heavy rain.

What are the costs of failing to deworm?
• Immune suppression
• Decreased milk
• Decreased weaning weight
• Decreased feed efficiency

What herd management techniques should be used in a deworming program?
• Let pastures sit for a year without grazing to break the worm's life cycle.
• Make sure the proper dose is administered. If the dose isn't adequate, resistance can more easily occur.
• Proper chute facilities will decrease stress at handling and increase dosing compliance.

How do you evaluate your herd to design an optimal deworming program?
• Feed efficiency
• Fecal egg counts
• Weaning weights
• Overall herd health

How does season and latitude affect deworming considerations?
• Deworm more frequently during wet periods - approximately 1 month after a heavy rain.
• Deworm more frequently if you live in a wet or humid climate.
• Deworm in late fall in northern climates to kill larva before winter to clear infestations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANIMART Deworming Products</th>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
<th>Drug Class</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cydectin Pour-On / Injectable</td>
<td>Moxidectin</td>
<td>Macrolyltic Lactones</td>
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<td>Dectomax Pour-On / Injectable</td>
<td>Doramectin</td>
<td>Avermectins</td>
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<td>Eprinex Pour-On</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Milbemycins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivermectin Pour-On / Injectable</td>
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<td>Ivomec Plus Injectable</td>
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<td>Ivomec Pour-On / Injectable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Range (Rx) / Injectable</td>
<td>Eprinomectin</td>
<td>Avermectin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rumatet Crumble</td>
<td>Morantel Tartrate</td>
<td>Nicotinic agonists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safe-Guard Crumbles / Panacur / Paste / Block / Suspension</td>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>Benzimidazole</td>
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</table>
Deworming Protocol

Professional Services Veterinarian Department Technical Bulletin

**Beef Cattle**

Can be dewormed according to:
- Age
- Sex
- Environment

**Mature cows**
- Have some built-up immunity, worm burden isn’t as high as younger animals.
- Pregnant with their second calf and older.
- Deworm yearly around the time of freshening.
- Wet year or crowded pasture - another deworming is recommended.
- Extremely dry year or pasture vacant a year - deworming not necessary that year.
- Older animals can be dewormed with any product.

**Bulls**
- More susceptible to parasites.
- Deworm twice yearly.
- Older animals can be dewormed with any product.

**Young cattle**
- Deworming should start pre-weaning at about 3-4 months old.
- Will add significant weaning weight (20-40 lbs) compared with non-dewormed calves.
- If kept as stocker calves, deworm again at weaning.
- Avermectin/milbemycin-type products are going to provide the best treatment for these young calves and have the added benefit of controlling some of the external parasites.

**Dairy Cattle**

**Mature cows**
- If pastured seasonally.
- All mature cows on drylot, in semi-confinement or in pasture during dry period benefit the most when dewormed at freshening.
- Mature cows that live in confinement should be dewormed once a lactation as a group or individually at freshening.

**Youngstock**
- Dairy youngstock raised on pasture should be dewormed one month after turning out to pasture and in late fall.
- Egg counts can be taken for different groups of youngstock to strategically plan the optimal time to deworm.

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**Major Parasiticides and Their Efficacies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anthelmintic</th>
<th>Roundworm Inhibited</th>
<th>Roundworm Active</th>
<th>Liver Fluke</th>
<th>Tapeworms</th>
<th>Mites</th>
<th>Lice</th>
<th>Warbles</th>
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