

THREE ACTIVES ARE BETTER THAN ONE



Trifecta contains 3 different active ingredients to kill worms. Even if a worm population is resistant to one active it will be killed by the others. As a result triple combination drenches are recognised as a very effective tool in long term drench strategies¹.

“Parasitologists generally agree that, if delaying resistance is the prime objective, it is better to use a combination of two or more effective broad-spectrum drenches than using these drenches on their own⁴. Such a combination will be better at killing resistant worms than the individual ‘actives’ acting alone, and thus the development of anthelmintic resistance will be slower.”

Stephen Love
Veterinarian/
State Worm
Control Coordinator,
Armidale⁵



HOW TO USE TRIFECTA

- ▶ Shake well before use.
- ▶ Trifecta is administered orally at a rate of 1 mL/10 kg in sheep and cattle.
- ▶ **DO NOT USE in lambs weighing 15 kg or less. DO NOT USE in calves weighing 100 kg or less.**
- ▶ For optimal dosing, we recommend for sheep a Coopers 8 mL sheep drench gun and for cattle, a Coopers 60 mL cattle drench gun.

Withholding Periods/Export Slaughter Interval:

WHP MEAT (cattle and sheep) – 21 days.

WHP MILK –

CATTLE: DO NOT USE in lactating cows or within 28 days of calving where milk or milk products will be used for human consumption.

If cows calve earlier than 28 days after treatment, milk may contain residues. This milk must not be used for human consumption, or supplied for processing for at least 28 days following treatment.

Calves fed this milk should not be slaughtered for human consumption within 21 days.

SHEEP: DO NOT USE in ewes which are producing or may in the future produce milk that may be used or processed for human consumption.

ESI cattle – 21 days. ESI sheep – 28 days.

Toll Free 1800 226 511
www.coopersanimalhealth.com.au

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- 1 Leathwick, D.M., Besier, R.B., (2014) The management of anthelmintic resistance in grazing ruminants in Australasia – Strategies and experiences. Vet. Parasitol.
- 2 Sutherland, I.A., Leathwick, D.M (2011) Anthelmintic resistance in nematode parasites of cattle: a global issue? Trends in Parasitology Vol. 27, No. 4.
- 3 Leathwick, D.M Miller, C.M (2013) Efficacy of oral, injectable and pour-on formulations of moxidectin against gastrointestinal nematodes in cattle in New Zealand. Veterinary Parasitology 191 293-300.
- 4 RJ Dobson, RB Besier, EH Barnes, SCJ Love, A Vizard, K Bell and LF Le Jambre (2001). Principles for the use of macrocyclic lactones to minimize selection for resistance. Aust Vet J 79 (11):759-761.
- 5 NSW DPI PrimeFact 474, 2007.

^ Visit www.wormboss.com.au/drenches
AU/TRIF/0116/0001b



DRENCH BETTER



Coopers® Trifecta® has been developed to allow livestock producers to utilise the three best practice recommendations to fight drench resistance and DRENCH BETTER



**THREE
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THAN ONE¹**



**SHORT ACTING
DRENCHES
ARE BETTER
RESISTANCE
FIGHTERS^{1,2}**



**ORAL
DRENCHES GO
ONE BETTER:
DIRECT TO THE
WORMS^{1,3}**





A TRIPLE DRENCH THAT DEFENDS SHEEP AND CATTLE AGAINST DRENCH RESISTANCE

Sheep farmers have been fighting drench resistant worms and resultant production losses for many years. Alarming, drench resistance is increasing on Australian cattle properties as well.

Resistance to drenches occurs where parasites are able to survive treatment doses that would normally kill parasites of the same species and life-cycle stage^{1,3}.

Coopers Trifecta has been developed to allow Livestock producers to utilise the three best practice recommendations to fight drench resistance and DRENCH BETTER.



SHORT ACTING DRENCHES ARE BETTER RESISTANCE FIGHTERS



Long acting drenches expose parasites to the active ingredients over a long period of time, this combines with the fact that as the drench 'tails off' parasites can be exposed to sub-lethal doses of the active has been proven to aid in the onset of resistance^{1,3}.

Short acting drenches don't continue to expose the worms to the active over long periods and this reduces the selection for resistance.

"Short-acting drenches are generally recommended, with long-acting products considered only under prolonged high worm-risk conditions. Using long-acting products may increase the rate of drench resistance development."

Wormboss[^]

ORAL DRENCHES GO ONE BETTER: DIRECT TO THE WORMS



Oral treatments for worms go straight to the gut where worms live. This gives increased efficacy and reduces the selection pressure for resistance to develop^{1,3} since injections or pour-ons have to be absorbed into an animal's bloodstream, and then re-circulated to be released into the gut tissue where the worms live.

"It seems reasonable that this difference in efficacy results from a difference in the concentration of active reaching the parasites via the different routes of administration."

Leathwick & Miller 2013
AgResearch

