

# 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 ACTIVES ARE BETTER THAN ONE<sup>5</sup>**



**SHORT ACTING DRENCHES ARE BETTER RESISTANCE FIGHTERS<sup>5,6</sup>**



**ORAL DRENCHES GO ONE BETTER: DIRECT TO THE WORMS<sup>5,7</sup>**



**TRIFECTA®**

**PRODUCT GUIDE**



## A TRIPLE DRENCH THAT DEFENDS SHEEP & 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.<sup>1,2</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>. Faecal egg count reduction tests are used to detect and quantify drench resistance.

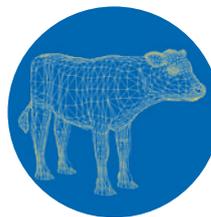
### TRIFECTA FOR CATTLE

For cattle over 100 kg and over 16 weeks of age<sup>4</sup>: to treat and control internal parasites, including those:

- ▶ Resistant to ML (*Macrocyclic Lactone*) drench families.

#### Trifecta is an ideal strategic drench for cattle producers to use:

- ▶ When introducing any new stock to the property.
- ▶ As a weaning drench.
- ▶ When routine worm egg counts indicate drenching is required.
- ▶ As an 'exit' or 'tail-cutter' drench, where a long-acting drench has been used and it is close to the end of the product's period of persistent activity (or sooner where worm egg counts indicate drenching is required).



#### Dosage rates

CATTLE LIVEWEIGHT	DOSE	10 L PACK TREATS
100 kg or less	Do not treat	
101-150 kg	15 mL	666
151-200 kg	20 mL	500
201-250 kg	25 mL	400
251-300 kg	30 mL	333
301-350 kg	35 mL	285
351-400 kg	40 mL	250
401-450 kg	45 mL	222
451-500 kg	50 mL	200
501-550 kg	55 mL	181
551-600 kg	60 mL	166
601-650 kg	65 mL	153
Over 650 kg	1 mL/10 kg	

#### Indications

Adult gastro-intestinal roundworms

- Barber's Pole Worm (*Haemonchus placei*)
- Small Brown Stomach Worm (*Ostertagia ostertagi*)
- Stomach Hair Worm (*Trichostrongylus axei*)
- Black Scour Worm (*Trichostrongylus longispicularis*)
- Small Intestinal Worm (*Cooperia oncophora*; *C. pectinata*; *C. punctata*)
- Thin Necked Intestinal Worm (*Nematodirus helvetianus*)
- Hookworm (*Bunostomum phlebotomum*)
- Capillarids (*Capillaria bovis*)
- Nodule Worm (*Oesophagostomum radiatum*)





## TRIFECTA FOR SHEEP

For sheep over 15 kg and over 6 weeks of age<sup>4</sup>: to treat and control internal parasites, including those:

- ▶ Resistant to ML (*Macrocyclic Lactone*) drench families.
- ▶ Resistant to BZ (*Benzimidazole*) drench families.
- ▶ Resistant to LEV (*Levamisole*) drench families.

### Trifecta is an ideal strategic drench for sheep producers to use:

- ▶ When introducing any new stock to the property.
- ▶ As a weaning drench.
- ▶ When routine worm egg counts indicate drenching is required, e.g. autumn drenching of adult animals.
- ▶ As an 'exit' or 'tail-cutter' drench, where a long-acting drench has been used and it is close to the end of the product's period of persistent activity (or sooner where worm egg counts indicate drenching is required).

### Dosage rates

<b>SHEEP</b>		<b>10 L PACK</b>
<b>LIVEWEIGHT</b>	<b>DOSE</b>	<b>TREATS</b>
15 kg or less	Do not treat	
16 -20 kg	2 mL	5000
21-30 kg	3 mL	3333
31-40 kg	4 mL	2500
41-50 kg	5 mL	2000
51-60 kg	6 mL	1666
61-70 kg	7 mL	1428
71-80 kg	8 mL	1250
Over 80 kg	1 mL/10 kg	

### Indications

- Adult gastro-intestinal roundworms
- Barber's Pole Worm (*Haemonchus contortus*)
  - Small Brown Stomach Worm (*Teladorsagia circumcincta*)
  - Stomach Hair Worm (*Trichostrongylus axei*)
  - Black Scour Worm (*Trichostrongylus colubriformis*; *T. vitrinus*) (Including *T. colubriformis* resistant to a combination of benzimidazoles and levamisole)
  - Small Intestinal Worm (*Cooperia curticei*; *C. oncophora*)
  - Thin Necked Intestinal Worm (*Nematodirus filicollis*; *N. spathiger*; *N. abnormalis*)
  - Hookworm (*Bunostomum trigonocephalum*)
  - Intestinal Threadworm (*Strongyloides papillosus*)
  - Large Bowel Worm (*Oesophagostomum venulosum*)
  - Nodule worm (*Oesophagostomum columbianum*)
  - Large Mouthed Bowel Worm (*Chabertia ovina*)
  - Whipworm (*Trichuris ovis*)

## TRIFECTA BENEFITS

Trifecta Triple Active Oral Drench for sheep and cattle allows producers to:

- **Strategically drench** to minimise the number of resistant worms on-farm and the risk of associated stock losses.
- **Quarantine drench** to help prevent introduction of resistant worms in sheep and cattle. Failure to quarantine drench is known to cause transfer of resistant parasites between sheep properties and it is likely that happens between cattle properties as well.<sup>5</sup>
- **Dose conveniently**: dose rate of 1 mL/10 kg for both sheep and cattle<sup>4</sup> makes it simple to orally dose your livestock and gives the added benefit of selenium and cobalt.
- **Orally treat** sheep and cattle currently harbouring resistant worms. Oral drenching can often be more effective against resistant worms than pour-ons or injectables.<sup>5</sup>



## 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 underdose.

For optimal dosing, we recommend for sheep a Coopers 8 mL sheep drench gun and for cattle, a Coopers 60 mL cattle drench gun.

Drench guns should be calibrated prior to use.

### Active constituents:

2 g/L Abamectin, 80 g/L Levamisole hydrochloride and 45.3 g/L Oxfendazole, 5 g/L Cobalt (as Cobalt EDTA) and 1 g/L Selenium (as Sodium Selenate).

### Presentation and storage:

Trifecta is available in a 10 L pack. Store below 30°C (room temperature) in the closed original container in a well ventilated area. Protect from light.

### Re-treatment interval (cattle/sheep):

Do not retreat animals for 28 days after last treatment.

### 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](http://www.coopersanimalhealth.com.au)**

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\* As per APVMA approval no. 67327/61112. See WHP statement on label for full details.

- 1 Rendell, D. K. (2010). Anthelmintic resistance in cattle nematodes on 13 south-west Victorian properties. *Australian Veterinary Journal*, 88(12), 504-509.
- 2 Lyndal-Murphy, M., Rogers, D., Ehrlich, W. K., James, P. J., & Pepper, P. M. (2010). Reduced efficacy of macrocyclic lactone treatments in controlling gastrointestinal nematode infections of weaner dairy calves in subtropical eastern Australia. *Veterinary parasitology*, 168(1), 146-150.
- 3 Besier, R.B., Love, S.C.J., 2003. Anthelmintic resistance in sheep nematodes in Australia: the need for new approaches. *Aust. J. Exp. Agric.* 43, 1383-1391.
- 4 Always check label for full dosage instructions prior to treatment.
- 5 Leathwick, D.M., Besier, R.B., (2014) The management of anthelmintic resistance in grazing ruminants in Australasia – Strategies and experiences. *Vet. Parasitol.*
- 6 Sutherland, I.A, Leathwick, D.M (2011) Anthelmintic resistance in nematode parasites of cattle: a global issue? *Trends in Parasitology* Vol. 27, No. 4.
- 7 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.

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