

Three Easy Steps to Healthy and Happy Goats

- ✓ **Deworm** – Parasite resistance is a growing problem in the goat industry and it is critical that goat producers develop a sustainable strategy that includes best management practices and proper use of deworming products.
- ✓ **Vaccinate** – Goats are hardy animals but they still need protection against common clostridial diseases that may be present in the environment.
- ✓ **Control** – Keep your goats comfortable and happy by controlling pesky flies, lice, mosquitoes and ticks. These annoying external parasites can stress your goats and rob your operation of production gains.



Deworm – Vaccinate – Control

A triad of Merck Animal Health products created specifically to meet the needs of goat producers everywhere.

Make sure to focus on three simple steps for a healthy, happy goat herd.

- Deworm with SAFE-GUARD® (fenbendazole)
- Vaccinate with VISION® CD-T
- Control with ULTRA BOSS®

¹ Kaplan, Ray; DVM, PhD, DAVCM, DEVPC, Professor of Parasitology, Department of Infectious Diseases, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia. "The Changing Landscape of Parasite Control in Small Ruminants: What Practitioners Need to Know" presented at the American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners, September 2020, Louisville, KY.

²Hennessy, D., The disposition of antiparasitic drugs in relation to the development of resistance by parasites of livestock. Acta Trop, 1994. 56(2-3): p. 125-41.

³"Pinkeye" National Cooperative Extension <https://goats.extension.org/pinkeye/>

Important Safety Information:

RESIDUE WARNINGS: Goats must not be slaughtered for food within 6 days following treatment. Because a withdrawal time in milk has not been established, do not use in lactating goats. Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.

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Better Goat Health

Starts Here



Deworm – Vaccinate – Control



Deworm

Develop a Sustainable Plan to Control and Reduce Resistance

Best management practices have been refined to develop sustainable strategies to manage parasites.

- Selectively treat/deworm only animals that are showing clinical signs of parasites instead of the whole herd approach. This includes utilizing fecal egg count tests and/or checking eyelids for anemia using the FAMACHA® score system. Consult your veterinarian to access these diagnostic tools.
- Deworm new/purchased goats with two dewormers of different chemical classes after using a fecal egg count test to determine the parasite burden. The three chemical classes are: benzimidazoles, macrolides and imidazothiazoles.
- Properly weigh and dose your goats. Several studies have shown that producers often under-estimate the weight of their goats and accidentally underdose.¹ Goats also metabolize dewormers much more rapidly than other livestock², so proper dosage is important for maximum effect.

Deworm with SAFE-GUARD® (fenbendazole)

SAFE-GUARD® (fenbendazole) is an effective and safe tool in your arsenal in the war on worms.

- Administered as an oral suspension, SAFE-GUARD® goes to the gut and delivers a killing dose to the two most common goat parasites right where they live.
- SAFE-GUARD® works best when it is administered slowly with a drench gun designed for goats that allows the producer to get the nozzle over the back of the tongue to ensure that the suspension gets into the digestive system. Test the drench gun before administering to make sure it is dispensing the full dose.
- Short 6 day withdrawal time for meat goats. Not for use in lactating goats.



Vaccinate

Protect the Health of Your Goats Against Clostridial Diseases

- Goats are a hardy bunch but there is one vaccine that veterinarians recommend for all goat producers – a basic clostridial vaccine or CDT.
- Clostridia are a class of anaerobic bacteria that form spores and are commonly found in soils and in the digestive tracts of people and animals. Goats can be exposed to these spores through eating contaminated feed or pastures and also through open wounds.
- Common clostridia that affect goats include Clostridium perfringens Types C and D (Enterotoxemia) and Tetani (tetanus).



Vaccinate with VISION® CD-T

VISION® CD-T offers protection against the most common clostridial diseases to impact goats.

- In order for kids to get maximum immunity from their mother's colostrum, it is recommended that does be vaccinated 30 days prior to kidding.
- Kids should be vaccinated at 5 to 6 weeks of age and then given a booster 3 to 4 weeks later.
- All adult goats should receive a booster shot annually.



Control

Stop Annoying Flies and External Parasites

- External parasites such as flies, lice and ticks feed on body tissues such as blood, skin and hair and may transmit diseases such as pinkeye to healthy animals or lead to bacterial skin infections due to constant skin itching and irritation.
- These pests are rarely fatal but they can cause anemia, slower weight gain and lowered milk production.
- Pinkeye in goats is a mycoplasmal disease, not related to pinkeye in cattle. There are no pinkeye vaccines for goats.³

Control with ULTRA BOSS®

ULTRA BOSS® is an easy to use, pour-on permethrin insecticide safe for use on lactating and non-lactating goats.

- Controls horn flies, face flies, horse flies, stable flies, black flies, mosquitoes, lice and ticks.
- No pre-slaughter withdrawal and no milk discard.

