

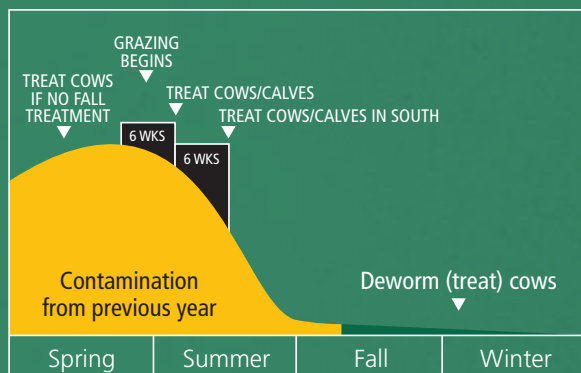


ACT DECISIVELY

EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES

Individual

Dairy cows exposed to moderate or high levels of parasites, grazing pastures or running on contaminated lots are at greatest risk. These cows should receive treatment at freshening and again after six weeks. The “0-6” program is based on the six-to-seven-week life cycle of gastrointestinal parasites in the adult cow.



Seasonal

Dairy cows exposed to low levels of parasites need to be treated only at freshening or as a herd once a year, preferably in late fall.

DEWORMING THE TRANSITION GROUPS

Recognize that transition cows have different energy needs from other cows in the milking rotation.

- Feeding Safe-Guard dewormer in the first transition period will reduce internal parasite loads.
- The key is to deworm the “group” with Safe-Guard on a specific day, on a regular schedule.

FEWER WORMS, HEALTHIER CATTLE, HIGHER PROFITABILITY

- Safe-Guard is proven to kill the most damaging internal parasites.
- Safe-Guard is proven to have no measureable negative impact on dung beetles, earthworms and other beneficial organisms.
- Safe-Guard has zero milk withdrawal.
- Safe-Guard is the only dewormer available in formulations that can be used both chuteside – drench, pastes and now liquid feed – and on pasture – blocks, minerals and feed products – for effective season-long control.
- It can cost up to \$2/head in labor to process cattle, so deworming with a Safe-Guard non-handling formulation can impact your bottom-line.

CATTLE HANDLING FORMULATIONS – SAFE-GUARD

FORMULATIONS	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	DOSE	APPLICATION RATE
Paste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-dose volume paste • Specially designed metal hook for convenient dosing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 290-g paste cartridge • 92-g paste syringe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each 290-g paste cartridge deworms 29 head of 440-lb. cattle • Each 92-g paste cartridge deworms eight head of 500-lb. cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-dose application
Oral Suspension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-dose volume suspension offers stressless dewormer application • Easy-to-use applicator gun for accurate dose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gallons • 1-liter bottles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each gallon deworms 330 head of 500-lb. cattle • Each liter bottle deworms 86 head of 500-lb. cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-dose application

CATTLE NON-HANDLING FORMULATIONS – SAFE-GUARD

0.5% Pellets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfalfa-based pellet for improved palatability • For top-dress feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Health Distributor: 1 lb., 5 lb., 10 lb. bags 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/2 lb. per 500 lbs. body weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed for one day
PELLETS/ Crumbles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palatable pellets/crumbles for use when adding to rations or top-dress feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging may vary by Feed Manufacturer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and follow label directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed for one day
Cattle Cubes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality range cubes for pasture feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging may vary by Feed Manufacturer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and follow label directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow label directions
Feed Manufacturer Free-choice Mineral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulations vary by company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging may vary by Feed Manufacturer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and follow label directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow label directions
Free-Choice Mineral (20% salt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenient, palatable formulation: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Health Distributor: 25-lb. plastic pail (20% salt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 oz. or 1/2 lb. per 500 lbs. body weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed over a three-to-six-day period
1.96% Scoop Dewormer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two convenient formulations: Flaked meal and soft mini-pellets • Unique, high-concentration, low-volume dose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Health Distributor: 25-lb. plastic pail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/4 lb. per 1,000 lbs. body weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed for one day
Liquid Feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free-choice complete liquid feed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle Liquid Feed Supplier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 lb. per 1,000 lbs. body weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed Free-choice over a 3-6 day period

Consult your local veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment and control of parasitism.

Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health
www.intervetusa.com
800.521.5767

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¹D. H. Bliss and A. C. Todd. Milk losses in Dairy Cows after Exposure to infective Trichostrongylid Larvae. 1977.

²VetMed/Sm Anim Clin 72, 1612-1617. November, pp 42-29

³Williamson, N.B. Dairy Heifer Health management and growth programming in an intensive agricultural environment. 1988 ACTA vet Scand 84: 91-93

⁴Gasbarre, Louis C., The interaction of the Bovine Immune System and GI Nematodes presentation, Intervet Cattle Veterinary Meeting, Denver, Colo., June 2006 BV-SG-109521

TAKE CONTROL OF
INTERNAL PARASITES
WITH **SAFE-GUARD**
IN YOUR DAIRY OPERATION.



INEFFECTIVE WORM CONTROL IN LACTATING AND DRY COWS: THE COSTS ADD UP.

THE POUR-ON PROBLEM

► Pour-on deworming has been widely used for over 25 years to combat internal parasites in dairy cattle. The problem is worms are increasingly tolerant to this class of dewormer and are becoming resistant.

► Pour-on dewormers can be inconsistently absorbed. Over time, continuous use can lead to selection for pour-on resistant worms that produce offspring carrying resistant genes.

REPLACEMENT HEIFERS

A study that examined the effects of an eight-week strategic *fenbendazole* deworming program on 539 heifers showed that the heifers treated with *fenbendazole* increased weight by 107 pounds and reached breeding size 68 days earlier compared to the control group². Heifers with a lower parasite burden deliver a better return on investment. They are able to better maximize their feed intake which allows them to enter the milk stream 68 days earlier which means a savings of \$2 to \$3 per head, per day. Lower parasite burden also means better conception rates so cattle are more productive.

$$68 \text{ days} \times \$3 \text{ (daily feed cost per head, per day)} = \$204 \text{ savings per head}$$



When a cow freshens, stress on her immune system increases dramatically. As this image of lymph nodes illustrates, a parasite burden hinders the cow's ability to fight off disease-causing pathogens. In fact, research shows that parasitized dairy cattle can't effectively respond to vaccination programs³.



28-DAY IMPACT OF BROWN STOMACH WORM ON LYMPH NODE SIZE

PRODUCTION LOSS IN LACTATING COWS

Ineffective deworming can lead to significant milk loss – as much as

6.4 POUNDS MILK PER DAY LESS¹

PRODUCTION LOSSES IN DAIRY COWS DUE TO INTERNAL PARASITES

Table 1: Published trials measuring parasite effect on milk production in lactating dairy cows following anthelmintic treatment.

STUDY LOCATION	NO. OF HERDS	NO. OF COWS	DEWORMING STRATEGY	RESULTS
Wisconsin ^a	22	1,003	Dewormed Once Avg. 144 DIM [*]	+1.2 lb./day or +366 lb./lactation
Wisconsin ^b	1	48	All cows exposed ^{**} To parasites Cows <90DIM 1# = 200 lb. / lactation	+6.4 lb. / day +1,280 lb. / lactation
Wisconsin ^c	12	488	Dewormed at Freshening	+ 423 lb. / lactation
Vermont ^d	9	267	Parasite free First 90 days ^{***}	+ 534 lb. / lactation
Pennsylvania ^e	9	180	Parasite free First 90 days	+769 lb. / lactation
North Carolina ^f	5	160	Parasite free First 90 days	+1,075 lb. / lactation
England ^g	1	210	Parasite free First 90 days	+827.2 lb. / lactation
Australia ^h	1	58	Parasite free First 90 days	+338.8 lb. / lactation
Netherlands ⁱ	81	2,025	Dewormed prior To freshening	+292.4 lb. / lactation
England ^j	9	268	Dewormed prior To freshening	+380.6 lb. / lactation
Overall	150 Herds	4,707 cows	One to three dewormings In early lactation	+628.6 lb. / lactation

^{*}DIM = days in milk. ^{**}Artificially exposed to parasite larvae. ^{***}First 90 days of lactation.
^aBliss DH, Todd AC. Milk production by Wisconsin dairy cows after deworming with Baymix™. VM/SAC 1973; October. ^bBliss DH, Todd AC. Milk Losses in dairy cows after exposure to infective trichostrongylid larvae. VM/SAC 1977; October. ^cBliss DH, Todd AC. Milk production by Wisconsin dairy cattle after deworming with thiabendazole. VM/SAC 1974; May. ^dBliss DH, Todd AC. Milk Production by Vermont dairy cattle after deworming (two deworming during the first 90 days of lactation). VM/SAC 1976; September. ^eTodd AC, Bliss DH, Grisi L, Crowley JW. Milk production by dairy cattle in Pennsylvania and North Carolina after deworming (treatment at freshening and systemically over the first three months of lactation). VM/SAC 1978; May. ^fBliss DH, Jones RM, Condor DR. Epidemiology and control of gastro-intestinal parasitism in lactating, grazing adult cows using a morantel sustained release bolus. Vet Record 1982; February. ^gMathews GL, Gray RM, McGowan AA. Effects of anthelmintic treatment immediately after calving on milk production. Aust Vet J 1983; April. ^hPloeger HW, Koosterman A, Bargeman G, et al. Milk yield increase after anthelmintic treatment of dairy cattle related to some parameters estimating helminth infection. Vet Parasitology 1990; 35. ⁱMcBeath DG, Dean SP, Preston NK. The effect of preparturient *fenbendazole* treatment on lactation yield in dairy cows. Vet Record 1979; December. ^jGutierrez V, Todd AC, Crowley JW. Natural populations of helminths in Wisconsin dairy cows. VM/SAC 1979; 74:369-374.

SAFE-GUARD—THE STRAIGHT-TO-THE-GUT SOLUTION

Safe-Guard[®] dewormer, powered by *fenbendazole*, works differently than the pour-on dewormers. It goes straight-to-the-gut, delivering a lethal dose right where the worms live and breed. And Safe-Guard works fast to kill worms and stop egg shedding and pasture contamination.

COMPLETE CONTROL

► There is no one species of worm that is more or less damaging to your operation. They all can cause serious harm to your bottom line. That's why it pays to compare dairy dewormers to make sure your dewormer delivers broad spectrum control.

► Safe-Guard is the only registered *fenbendazole* product on the market that's proven successful against the internal parasites that have the most potential to steal performance and profit.



THINK STRATEGICALLY, ACT DECISIVELY.™

By carefully following a strategic deworming program with Safe-Guard, dairy producers can realize economic benefits from lactating cows and replacement heifers that far outweigh the costs.

- Replacement heifers attain maximum growth and development to reach breeding size unhampered by parasites.
- Replacement heifers are "parasite free," so as not to introduce any new infections to the milking herd.
- Control measures are in place for all cows exposed to any parasite contamination levels.
- Lactating cows attain maximum lactation potential, unhampered by parasites.
- Deworming dollars are not wasted on cows in late lactation, on dry cows or on parasite-free animals.

THINK STRATEGICALLY

GET TESTED

How do you know if your dewormer is effective? Run a Fecal Egg Count Reduction Test (FECRT). It's quick and effective. Pull samples from 20 random animals, no matter the herd size. Test before deworming and then test again 14 days later. If average egg worm counts for the group decline by 90 percent or more, you know your dewormer is working and your cattle are performing. It's that simple.