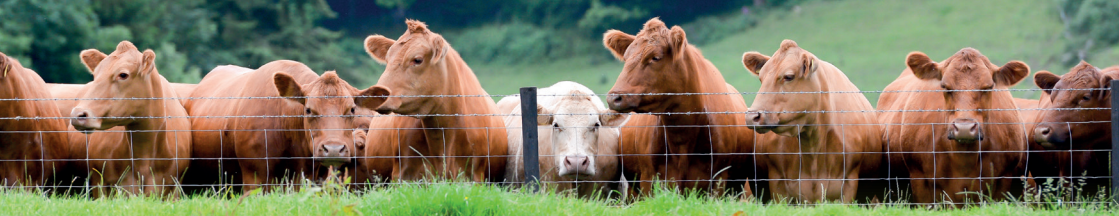
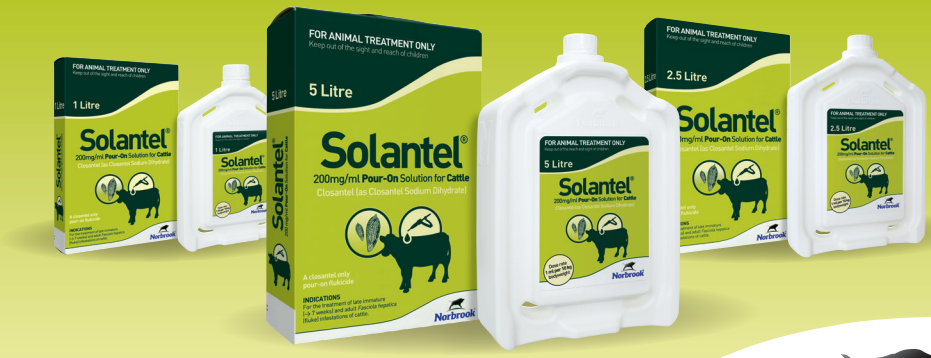
Take control of fluke in cattle



NEW Solantel®

Pour-On Solution for **Cattle**

THE **ONLY** SINGLE ACTIVE POUR-ON FLUKICIDE FOR CATTLE



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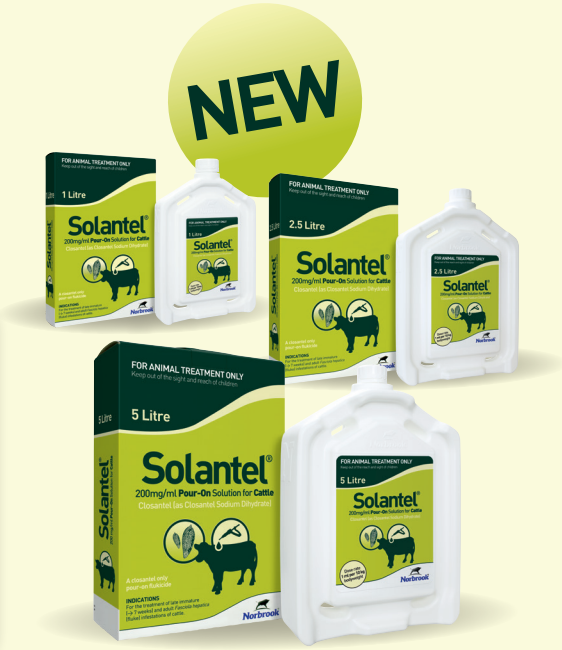
What is Solantel® Pour-On?

Solantel Pour-On is the only single active flukicide available as a pour-on for cattle. It contains 200mg/ml closantel and offers targeted, effective fluke treatment as part of a strategic parasite control programme.

- ✓ Effective against **adult** and **late immature** liver fluke (from 7 weeks of age).
- ✓ **Easy to use** pour-on formulation is convenient for farmers and less invasive for cattle.
- ✓ Effective against **triclabendazole-resistant** liver fluke.
- ✓ Meat withdrawal period **63 days.**
- ✓ Suitable for use in **dairy replacements** up to the second half of pregnancy.



Appropriate and responsible anthelmintic treatment for liver fluke is beneficial for the **welfare** and **productivity** of infected cattle. A single-active flukicide, like Solantel Pour-On, offers **flexible treatment options** to allow the best possible outcomes.

A fluke-only treatment may be appropriate in adult cattle that have good **immunity to gut worms** or cattle that have received a **persistent wormer.** Youngstock managed under a different regimen may need to be treated at a different time to the rest of the herd.

Because of concerns about anthelmintic resistance it is recommended that triclabendazole be reserved mainly for **sheep,** as they suffer the effects of acute fluke, and when there is a demonstrated need in cattle [1].

Efficacy spectrum of drugs at recommended dose rates against *Fasciola hepatica* in cattle:

Stage	Adult			Late Immature				Early Immature				
Fluke age in weeks	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Solantel® Pour-On Solution for Cattle	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Ivermectin / closantel pour-on	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Ivermectin / closantel injection	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Albendazole [2] *(higher dose rate)*	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oxyclozanide [2]	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Ivermectin / clorsulon	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nitroxynil [2]	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Triclabendazole / moxidectin pour-on	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Triclabendazole oral [2]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○

Why treat for fluke?

Liver fluke *(Fasciola hepatica)* are found widely throughout the UK and Ireland. Once fluke are present on a farm they are very hard to eradicate. The liver fluke life cycle is dependent on **environmental** and **climatic** conditions.

Liver fluke infect both **cattle** and **sheep** and so the risk may increase when pastures are **co-grazed.** Pasture may also be contaminated by wildlife hosts such as **rabbits, hares** or **deer.**

Cattle ingest metacercariae

Adult fluke lay eggs, passed out in faeces

Complete cycle takes 17-19 weeks

LIFE CYCLE OF LIVER FLUKE

(Fasciola hepatica)

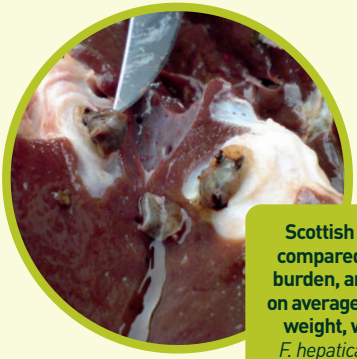
Eggs hatch in warm, wet conditions to produce mobile larvae

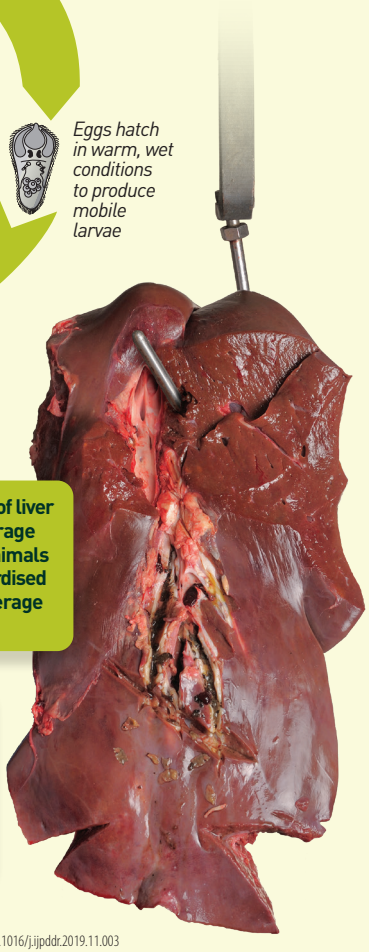
Cercariae move to the pasture and encyst into metacercariae

Larvae infect mud snail, develop and multiply into the next stage

The fluke risk relies on **increased temperatures** in spring, leading to likely infection of cattle in late summer.

Galba truncatula, the intermediate host is mainly found in **muddy, wet areas** of ground with **poor drainage;** hence the prevalence of fluke is greater in livestock grazing such areas.





Steers in Ireland with evidence of liver fluke at slaughter had an average liveweight of 36kg less than animals with healthy livers, at a standardised slaughter age. This was an average loss of €77 per animal.[3]

Scottish abattoir data showed that when compared with animals with no liver fluke burden, animals with 1 to 10 parasites take on average 31 days longer to reach slaughter weight, while animals with more than 10 *F. hepatica* flukes in their liver at slaughter take 77 days longer to finish.[4]

References:

(1) Fairweather I, Brennan GP, Hanna REB, Robinson MW, Skuce PJ. Drug resistance in liver flukes. Int J Parasitol Drugs Drug Resist. 2020;12:39-59. doi:10.1016/j.ijpddr.2019.11.003

(2) Adapted from Fairweather, I & Boray, J.C. Fasiolides: Efficacy, actions, resistance and its management. The Veterinary Journal 158, 81-112. (1999).

(3) The impact of liver fluke infection on steers in Ireland: A meta-analytic approach. Carroll R, Forbes A, Graham D, Locksley L, McV. Messama.Prev Vet Med 2020.

(4) Mazeri S, Rydevik G, Handel I, Bronsvoort BMD, Sargison N. Estimation of the impact of *Fasciola hepatica* infection on time taken for UK beef cattle to reach slaughter weight. Sci Rep. (2017).

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Pour-On Solution for **Cattle**

Treatment options

Autumn / Winter

Cattle are at the greatest risk of liver fluke infection **from late summer/early autumn on.** Housing marks the end point of exposure to new fluke infection and can be a good time to treat for fluke.

Cattle can be treated **from 7 weeks after housing** to ensure that any fluke within the liver are susceptible at the time of treatment. Where cattle are suffering significant fluke burdens, treatment at or before housing may be appropriate, with a **second, follow-up treatment** later (a period of **at least 10 weeks** between treatments with Solantel Pour-On is required).

Outwintered cattle should be be treated during the **late autumn and early winter** and may need a further treatment in **spring**.

Spring / Summer

In high-risk conditions, a treatment **8-10 weeks post turnout** may need to be considered. This will be effective against early infection from the pasture or from fluke that have survived within the cattle during the housing period. If correctly timed, a **mid-summer treatment** with Solantel Pour-On will kill late immature fluke before they start egg-laying, thus reducing pasture contamination.

Dairy Cattle

Solantel is not suitable for use in dairy cattle, but can be used in **youngstock** and **heifers up to the second half of pregnancy**. Because there are limited flukicides licensed for use in dairy cows and concerns about resistance, this may be an opportunity to introduce an alternative active ingredient as part of a whole herd parasite control plan.

Bought-in Stock

It is recommended that **all bought-in stock** be treated for liver fluke to prevent the introduction of fluke to 'clean' farms and to reduce the risk of resistant fluke being introduced. Treated cattle should be kept separate before being moved to new pasture.

Seek advice about establishing a parasite control plan specific to your farm.

Handy dosing guide

Dose rate of **1ml per 10kg bodyweight.**

- Animals should be weighed and grouped according to bodyweight to avoid over or under dosing.
- Apply along the midline of the back in a narrow strip between the withers and the tail head.

Body weight	Dose volume	No. of doses per pack		
		1L	2.5L	5L
100kg	**10ml**	100	250	500
150kg	**15ml**	66	166	333
200kg	**20ml**	50	125	250
250kg	**25ml**	40	100	200
300kg	**30ml**	33	83	166
350kg	**35ml**	28	71	142
400kg	**40ml**	25	62	125
450kg	**45ml**	22	55	111
500kg	**50ml**	20	50	100
550kg	**55ml**	18	45	90
600kg	**60ml**	16	41	83

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