

Take
control



of fluke
in cattle



Solantel[®]
Pour-On Solution for Cattle



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



Norbrook[®]

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

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

LIFE CYCLE OF LIVER FLUKE (*Fasciola hepatica*)

Cercariae move to the pasture and encyst into metacercariae

Eggs hatch in warm, wet conditions to produce mobile larvae

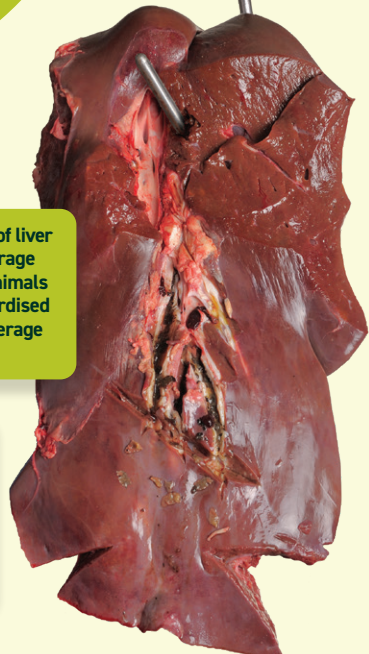


Larvae infect mud snail (*Galba truncatula*), develop and multiply into the next stage

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.ijppdr.2019.11.003
- (2) Adapted from Fairweather, I & Boray, J.C. Fasciolides: 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, Bronsvort 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).

Treatment options

Speak to your vet or the prescriber about what testing could be performed to identify liver fluke infections before treatment.

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 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 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 flucicides 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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