



STRIKE A FATAL BLOW

AGAINST EXTERNAL PARASITES IN CATTLE AND SHEEP



Spotinor®



Norbrook®

www.norbrook.com

Spotinor[®]

Spotinor[®] **TREATS**
and **PREVENTS**
infestations by lice
and flies in cattle

TREATS and
PREVENTS
infestations by
ticks, lice, keds
and established
blowfly strike on
sheep and lice and
ticks on lambs



Does YOUR product cover all of these different parasites?

	Sheep					
	Established blowfly strike	Sucking Lice	Biting/Chewing Lice	Ticks	Ticks in lambs	Keds
Spotinor®	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Cattle		
	Flies	Sucking Lice	Chewing/Biting Lice
Spotinor®	✓	✓	✓

- ✓ *Bovicola bovis*
- ✓ *Solenopotes capillatus*
- ✓ *Linognathus vituli*
- ✓ *Haematopinus eurysternus*
- ✓ *Haematobia irritans*
- ✓ *Stomoxys calcitrans*
- ✓ *Musca* species
- ✓ *Hydrotaea irritans*
- ✓ *Ixodes ricinus*
- ✓ *Linognathus ovis*
- ✓ *Bovicola ovi*
- ✓ *Lucilia spp*

- Spotinor® contains the active ingredient **DELTAMETHRIN**, a synthetic pyrethroid. It is a member of the second generation of pyrethroids in which the overall stability of the molecule is improved, with increased resistance to photo-degradation and bio-degradation as well as enhanced insecticidal activity.
- Deltamethrin is a potent neurotoxin in insects, causing a 'knock-down' effect.



Applying Spotinor®

Simple dosing:

- 10ml for cattle
- 5ml for sheep
- 2.5ml for lambs (under 10kg of bodyweight or 1 month of age)



- Apply a single dose with a special 'Squeeze 'n' Pour' dispenser pack or a Spotinor® Applicator
- Apply in one spot on the mid-line of the back at the shoulders
- For blowfly strike in sheep, apply directly to the maggot infested area as soon as strike is seen. One application will ensure blowfly larvae are killed in a short time. In the case of more advanced strike lesions, clipping out of stained wool before treatment is advisable.





Fly control - why treat?

Effect of uncontrolled fly populations:

- Reduced milk yield by up to 20%
- Increased incidence of summer mastitis
- Reduced calf weaning weight by up to 9kg
- Reduced reproductive potential in sheep
- Downgraded quality of wool clip
- Welfare issue in both species

	Number of Flies Before Economic Impact Threshold Met
HORN FLY	200
STABLE FLY	20
FACE FLY	25
HEAD FLY	10-20



Fly control – when to treat

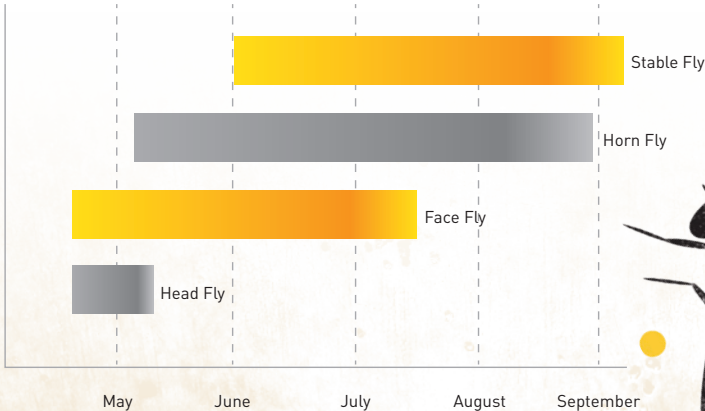
Different species of flies are active at varying times of year. This means a summer long threat is present with waves of irritants emerging all season long. Regular, frequent treatment is required throughout the period of risk to keep existing flies, as well as any newly emerging populations, under good control.

If you delay treatment until significant numbers of flies are noticeable, it is already too late to adequately control fly numbers! Reproduction of the existing population will have already commenced, meaning hundreds to thousands of eggs will be lurking in the surrounds, waiting to hatch and compound the problem. Start treatment early before a problem even arises to maximise the success.

TREAT MONTHLY TO KEEP EXISTING AND NEWLY EMERGING FLIES UNDER CONTROL



SEASONALITY OF COMMON FLY SPECIES



Other external parasites in SHEEP

KEDS

Sheep keds can cause extensive damage to wool as well as production losses through irritation. They are only found on sheep and spend the whole of their life cycle living on their host.



TICKS

Three stages of the tick life cycle require a blood meal in order for completion. The blood loss caused can lead to anaemia in high infection numbers, alongside causing indirect damage to wool and carrying a potential for disease transmission.

LICE

Lice infestations are normally seen throughout the Winter months when fleece is at its thickest. Lice spend their whole lifecycle on their host and can cause extensive damage to fleece and significantly reduce feed intake due to irritation and scratching.

Other external parasites in CATTLE

LICE

Lice are mainly a problem of housed cattle in the winter months. Three species of sucking lice and one species of biting lice are commonly found in the UK – make sure you treat for both. Sucking lice can lead to anaemia whereas biting lice can cause intense itching, leading to poor food conversion efficiency and poor milk yields as well as a welfare problem and downgrading the value of leather.



Data Sheet

Presentation

Spotnor® is a clear pale gold oily liquid containing deltamethrin 10mg/ml.

Uses

For the treatment and prevention of infestations by lice and flies on cattle; ticks, lice, keds and established blowfly strike on sheep and lice and ticks on lambs.

On cattle: For the treatment and prevention of infestations by both sucking and biting lice, including *Bovicola bovis*, *Solenopotes capillatus*, *Linognathus vituli* and *Haematopinus eurysternus* in beef and dairy cattle. Also as an aid in the treatment and prevention of infestations of both biting and nuisance flies including *Haematobia irritans*, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, Musca species and *Hydrotaea irritans*.

On sheep: For the treatment and prevention of infestations by ticks *Ixodes ricinus* and by lice (*Linognathus ovis*, *Bovicola ovis*), keds (*Melophagus ovinus*) and established blowfly strike (usually *Lucilia spp.*).

On lambs: For the treatment and prevention of infestations by ticks *Ixodes ricinus* and by lice *Bovicola ovis*.

Dosage and Administration

For external use.

Dose:

Cattle: 100 mg of deltamethrin per animal corresponding to 10 ml of product.

Sheep: 50 mg of deltamethrin per animal corresponding to 5 ml of product

Lambs (under 10 kg bodyweight or 1 month of age): 25 mg of deltamethrin per animal corresponding to 2.5 ml of product.

Administration: Apply a single dose with the special 'Squeeze 'n' Pour' dispenser pack or the Spot-On Applicator in one spot on the mid-line of the back at the shoulders. For blowfly strike on sheep, see following specific indication directions.

Lice on cattle: One application will generally eradicate all lice. Complete clearance of all lice may take 4 - 5 weeks during which time lice hatch from the eggs and are killed. A very few lice may survive on a small minority of animals.

Flies on cattle: For the treatment and prevention of infestations by biting and non-biting flies.

Where horn-flies predominate, treatment and prevention of infestations can be expected for 4 - 8 weeks. Treatment for flies should not be repeated within four weeks.

Ticks on sheep: Application to the mid-point of the shoulders will provide useful treatment and prevention of infestations by ticks attaching to animals of all ages, for up to 6 weeks after treatment.

Keds and lice on sheep: Application to the mid-point of the shoulders of sheep in short or long fleece will reduce the incidence of a biting louse or ked infestation over a 4 - 6 week period after treatment. It is advisable to:

- treat shortly after shearing (animals with short fleece),
- keep treated sheep separated from untreated sheep to avoid re-infestation.

N.B. For treatment and prevention of infestations by ticks, keds and lice on sheep, the fleece should be parted and the Spot-On applied to the skin of the animal.

Established blowfly strike on sheep: Apply directly to the maggot infested area as soon as the fly strike is seen. One application will ensure blowfly larvae are killed in a short time. In the case of more advanced strike lesions, clipping out of stained wool before treatment is advisable.

Lice and ticks on lambs: Application to the mid-point of the shoulders will provide useful treatment and prevention of infestations by ticks for up to 6 weeks after treatment, and will reduce the incidence of biting lice over a 4-6 week period after treatment.

Withdrawal periods

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 17 days

Milk: zero hours

Sheep:

Meat and offal: 35 days

Milk: Not authorised for use in ewes producing milk for human consumption.

Contraindications, warnings etc

Do not use on convalescent or sick animals.

Do not use in cases of known hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the excipients.

Extra-label use of the product in the non-target species dogs and cats can lead to toxic neurological signs (ataxia, convulsions, tremors), digestive signs (hypersalivation, vomiting) and may be fatal.

To avoid resistance, the product should only be used if the susceptibility of the local fly population to the active substance is assured.

Cases of resistance to deltamethrin have been reported in stinging and nuisance flies in cattle and lice in sheep. The product will reduce the number of flies resting directly on the animal but it is not expected to eliminate all flies on a farm. The strategic use of the product should, therefore, be based on local and regional epidemiological information about susceptibility of parasites, and used in association with other pest management methods.

Care should be taken to avoid the following practices because they increase the risk of development of resistance and could ultimately result in ineffective therapy:

- too frequent and repeated use of ectoparasiticides from the same class over an extended period of time;
 - undersourcing which may be due to underestimation of bodyweight, misadministration of the product, or lack of calibration of the dosing device.
- If clinical signs do not resolve following treatment, the diagnosis should be revised.

Special precautions for use in animals

The product is for external use only.

Do not apply on or near the animal's eyes and mucous membranes.

Care should be taken to prevent licking of the product. Avoid use of the product during extremely hot weather and ensure animals have adequate access to water.

The product should only be administered onto undamaged skin as toxicity is possible due to absorption from major skin lesions. However, signs of local irritation may occur after treatment as skin may be already affected by infestation.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the product to the animal

Persons with known hypersensitivity to the product or one of its components should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product.

Wear protective clothing including waterproof apron and boots and impervious gloves when either applying the product or handling recently treated animals.

Remove heavily contaminated clothing immediately and wash before use.

Wash splashes from skin immediately with soap and plenty of water.

Wash hands and exposed skin after handling this product and before meals.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of clean, running water and seek medical advice.

In case of accidental ingestion, wash out mouth immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

Do not smoke, drink or eat while handling the product.

This product contains deltamethrin which may produce tingling, itchiness and blotchy redness on exposed skin. If you feel unwell after working with this product, consult your doctor and show this label.

To the physician:

Advice on clinical management is available from the National Poisons Information Service.

Other Precautions

Deltamethrin is very toxic to dung fauna, aquatic organisms and honey bees, is persistent in soils and may accumulate in sediments.

The risk to aquatic ecosystems and dung fauna can be reduced by avoiding too frequent and repeated use of deltamethrin (and other synthetic pyrethroids) in cattle and sheep, e.g. by using a single treatment per year on the same pasture

The risk to aquatic ecosystems will be further reduced by keeping treated cattle away from water bodies for four weeks after treatment.

Squamousitis and pruritus have been seen in some cattle during the 48 hours after treatment.

Laboratory studies (rat, rabbits) have not produced any evidence of teratogenic or embryotoxic effects.

No studies have been conducted with the product in pregnant cows and ewes.

Use of the product during pregnancy and lactation in cows and ewes must be according to the benefit/risk assessment made by the responsible veterinarian.

Do not use with any other insecticide or acaricide.

Some adverse effects have been seen following overdose. These include paraesthesia and irritation in cattle, as well as inermittent or attempted urination in young lambs. These have been shown to be mild, transient and resolve without treatment.

Deltamethrin has the potential to adversely affect non-target organisms, both in water and in dung. Following treatment, excretion of potentially toxic levels of deltamethrin may take place over a period of 4 weeks. Faeces containing deltamethrin excreted onto pasture by treated animals may reduce the abundance of dung feeding organisms which may impact on the dung degradation.

Deltamethrin is very toxic to dung fauna, aquatic organisms and honey bees, is persistent in soils and may accumulate in sediments.

Dangerous to fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with the product or used container.

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Pharmaceutical precautions:

Store the dispenser bottle in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Do not freeze.

Legal Category: POM-VPS To be supplied only on veterinary prescription.

Package Quantities:

250 and 500 ml clear high-density polyethylene bottle with internal graduated calibration chamber and a white screw polypropylene cap. 1 litre and 2.5 litre white high density polyethylene back pack for use with a suitable dosing device and a white screw polypropylene cap.

Vm No: 02000/4381

For Animal Treatment Only

Keep out of reach and sight of children



Norbrook®

www.norbrook.com

Manufactured and Distributed in NI by: Norbrook Laboratories Ltd, Station Works, Newry, Co. Down, BT35 6JP.

Distributed in GB by: Norbrook Laboratories (G.B.) Limited, 1 Saxon Way East, Corby, Northamptonshire, England, NN18 9EY.

Use Medicines Responsibly. For further details on these products including the dosage regimens, side effects, precautions, warnings and contraindications please see the summary of product characteristics (SPC) available at www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/ProductInformationDatabase/Search.aspx | Advice on the use of these products should be sought from the medicine prescriber. | 2877-LA(C/S)-v40-UK-15/10/18