# Epripor X


**BROAD SPECTRUM POUR-ON ENDECTOCIDE FOR CATTLE**

For the treatment & control of all gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms and sucking lice in cattle

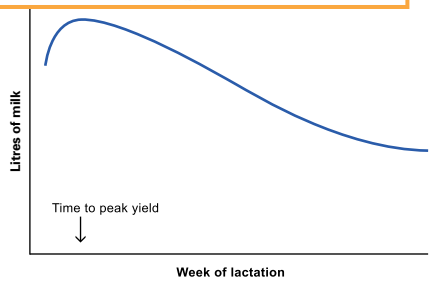
**ACTIVE INGREDIENT** 5g/L eprinomectin
**DOSE RATE** 1mL / 10kg

Single Active
**Cattle Pour On**

## WHEN TO USE EPRIPOR X

## winter

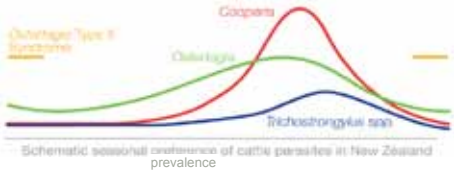
Treat with Epripor X before peak lactation to maximise potential.




**ROUNDWORM LIFECYCLE** During winter, development slows or stops and infective L3 numbers will generally be very low.

## spring

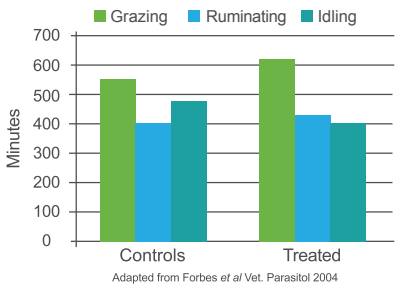
Treat cows at calving and premating with Epripor X.




**ROUNDWORM LIFECYCLE** Development speeds up in Spring as young animals are naive and act as multipliers - large worm populations can establish and build quickly.

## summer

Treat selectively with Epripor X.
**Epripor X = Pour-on = Convenience**

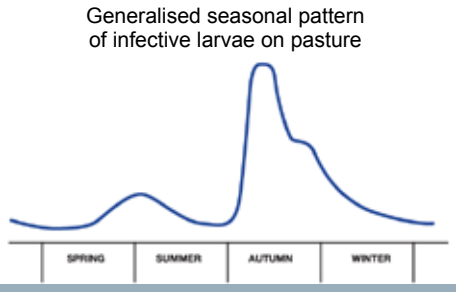



Adapted from Forbes *et al* Vet. Parasitol 2004

**ROUNDWORM LIFECYCLE** In summer, if it is dry, the worm cycle continues but L3s will not migrate and can become stockpiled in the dung. The presence of Trichstrongylus can cause decreased appetite.

## autumn

*Autumn Challenge*
Treat your young stock and lactating cows with Epripor X.




**ROUNDWORM LIFECYCLE** The arrival of autumn rains can see large numbers of L3s released onto pasture and a sudden rise in larval challenge. The highest larval challenge in New Zealand is during autumn.

## WHY USE EPRIPOR X

### PRODUCT FEATURES

- Nil Milk & Meat withholding gives peace of mind for possible drug residue in meat and milk
- Nil Bobby calf withholding period so can be used close to calving
- Contains Eprinomectin - an endectocide that controls BZ resistant parasites; including roundworms, lice and lungworm
- An endectocide that is well researched and has a proven return on investment
- Convenient 6.5L backpack for ease of use. Treats 130 cows at 500kgs

## WHAT IS EPRIPOR X

### INDICATIONS

**Cattle:** Roundworms, Lungworm, Lice*

**For the treatment and control of:** gastrointestinal parasites, lungworm and *sucking lice in all types of cattle

**Roundworms:** *Ostertagia ostertagi* (including *spp., Trichostrongylus axei, Trichostrongylus colubriformis, Oesophagostomum radiatum, Nematodirus helvetianus, Bunostomum phlebotomum, Trichuris spp. and Cooperia spp.*

**Lungworm:** Adult and immature *Dictyocaulus viviparus*

**Sucking Lice:** *Linognathus vituli, Haematopinus eurysternus* and *Solenopotes capillatus*

### WITHHOLDING PERIODS

**Milk** Nil **Meat** Nil **Bobby Calves** Nil

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## GRAZING STUDY 1

Milk yield, significant increase week 2 & 3 post treatment occurred even with low FEC.

## GRAZING STUDY 2 - Low pasture larval count

**More Grazing time:** Cows +68 min/day, Heifers +55 min/day.

**Less Idling time:** Cows -67 min/day, Heifers -109 min/day.

**More LWG:** Cows +1.7 kg, Heifers +15.5kg.

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No. A010357

## TURNING FEATURES INTO PRODUCTIVITY

Results of treating dairy cattle at calving with Eprinomectin.

## SUMMARY

Young and light conditioned cows are likely to be most heavily affected by the energy gap post calving so it stands to reason that these animals are more likely to respond to drenching.

Some research suggests that high producing animals may show a greater return on investment in terms of increased milk solids production than lower producing cows.

Even low parasite challenge diverts energy to parasite control instead of:

- Weight gain
- Milk production
- Reproductive efficiency

## NZ DAIRY PRODUCTION STUDY

Effect of a peri-parturient eprinomectin treatment of dairy cows on milk production. McPherson et al (2001)

### REPRODUCTION RESPONSE: HEIFERS

| Parameter | Control | Eprinomectin | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post partum anoestrus interval (days) | 58.1 | 60.1 | 2 |
| Calving to conception intervals (days) | 92.6 | 79.7 | -12.9 |
| Number of times bred | 1.85 | 1.57 | -0.28 (15%) |
| Pregnancy (%) | 78.0 | 89.0 | 11%* |
| Pregnancy to first breeding | 38.1 | 58.0 | 19.9% |

* Significant reproductive response in Eprinomectin treated heifers; According to Dairy NZ in calf gap calculator, this change in pregnancy rate could be worth $11,000 per 100 heifers.

### PRODUCTION RESPONSE: COWS 3YR+ (OVER 250 DAY LACTATION)

| Parameter | Increase | Significance | Over 250 day |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milk Volume | +0.60 L/day | ($p < 0.01$) | 150 L |
| Milk Protein | +0.015 Kg/day | ($p < 0.05$) | 3.75 Kg |
| Milk Fat | +0.014 Kg/day | ($p < 0.10$) | 3.5 Kg |
| Milk Solids | +0.03 Kg/day | ($p < 0.05$) | 7.5 Kg* |

* Significant milk production response in Eprinomectin treated cows over 250 day lactation

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