



# Eweguard®

# ULTIMATE PROTECTION



*Developed and made especially for New Zealand sheep farmers*



**A one-shot breakthrough in disease and worm control for healthier ewes & lambs**





# Eweguard®

## Longer persistent worm control and 6 in 1 vaccine in a single dose

Ewes about to lamb need to be in peak health to ensure that their lambs are healthy and disease-resistant.

**Eweguard®** 6 in 1 vaccine and wormer for sheep is a combination of moxidectin, the active ingredient in CYDECTIN and VETDECTIN, which gives persistent worm control, and a 6 in 1 vaccine, in an injectable form. Used three weeks before lambing, **Eweguard®** strengthens the health of ewes at a time when they are most susceptible to disease and worms and suppresses the egg rise associated with lambing (peri-parturient rise).

**Eweguard®** is the result of original research and development in New Zealand. It is based on the endectocide moxidectin, a second generation compound of the macrocyclic lactone family which is highly effective against a broad spectrum of internal parasites of sheep, cattle and deer, and external parasites of cattle and sheep.

# Eweguard®

## Protects ewes when they need it most.

Pre-lambing ewes are susceptible to disease and worms, weakening them when they need strength to deliver healthy lambs.

- ✓ **Eweguard®** offers real protection at this critical time.
- ✓ **Eweguard®** protects ewes against cheesy gland and the five clostridial diseases of sheep.
- ✓ When used 3 weeks prior to lambing, immunity against clostridial diseases will be passed on to the lamb to protect them in the early weeks of life.
- ✓ **Eweguard®** prevents the peri-parturient rise in worm egg output keeping pastures cleaner.





## Eweguard®

### Saves time so sheep farmers can get on with other jobs.

**Eweguard®** combines the time-consuming tasks of drenching and vaccinating in a single treatment. It is also available with or without selenium. This “one-shot” convenience makes the sheep farmer’s life easier, and reduces stress for the ewes and lambs.

No other injectables offer the combination of an effective wormer with persistent activity and a 6 in 1 vaccine.

#### Registered Label Claims

| Worm Species         | Days of Persistent Activity |                                |                                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                      | <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> | <i>Ostertagia circumcincta</i> | <i>Trichostrongylus colubriformis</i> |
| <b>Eweguard®</b>     | at least 35                 | at least 35                    | at least 7                            |
| Ivermectin Injection | No ongoing Protection       | No ongoing Protection          | No ongoing Protection                 |
| Abamectin Injection  | No ongoing Protection       | No ongoing Protection          | No ongoing Protection                 |



**FARMERS NEED TO KNOW THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE METHOD OF CONTROLLING INTERNAL PARASITES SO THEY CAN:**

- maximise ewe performance and lamb growth
- Reduce costs and improve profitability

### Independent trial work confirms Eweguard's proven performance.

An independent Hawkes Bay trial\* involved monitoring 57 separate mobs of ewes (2th and mixed age) on 16 farms. The aim was to find out the effectiveness of different anthelmintics and/or management options in suppressing FEC in ewes from scanning, over lambing through to weaning.

In the trial, the 16 farmers nominated their preferred treatment option for their flock.

#### All ewes in the flock received either:

- Moxidectin injection pre-lamb (**Eweguard®** or CYDECTIN®)
- Abamectin injection pre-lamb
- Albendazole control release capsule pre-lamb
- Pre-lamb oral drench (if required) and/or docking drench (if required) (Levamisole, Combination or ivermectin) (Not represented in graphs)
- No anthelmintic treatment.

#### Each flock was scanned and split into four mobs

- 2 tooth ewes (single bearing)
- 2 tooth ewes (twin bearing)
- Mixed age ewes (single bearing)
- Mixed age ewes (twin bearing)

#### From scanning until weaning, farmers monitored their mobs:

- FEC (ten tests were taken)
- Condition scores
- Dry matter intake
- Dags

Farmers could compare the effect between mobs on the same farm and, to a lesser extent, compare the effects between different farms.

Some mobs were monitored again in summer to find out the ongoing effects of the treatments.

\*Trials by Angela Molloy, FITT project funded by grants from Meat New Zealand, Woolpro and AGMARDT



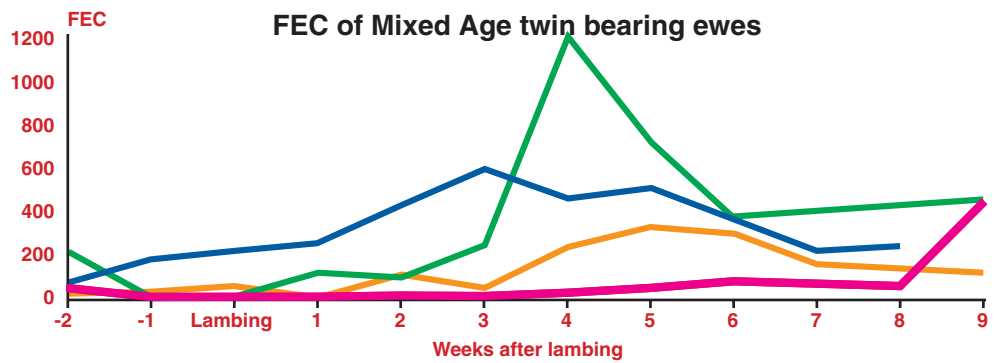
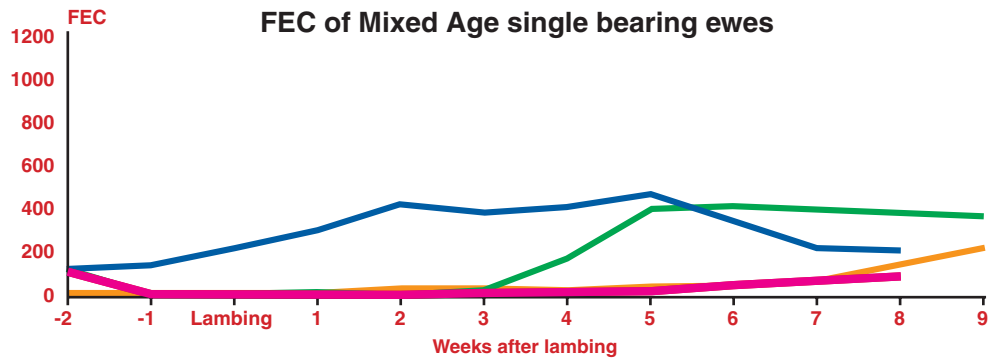
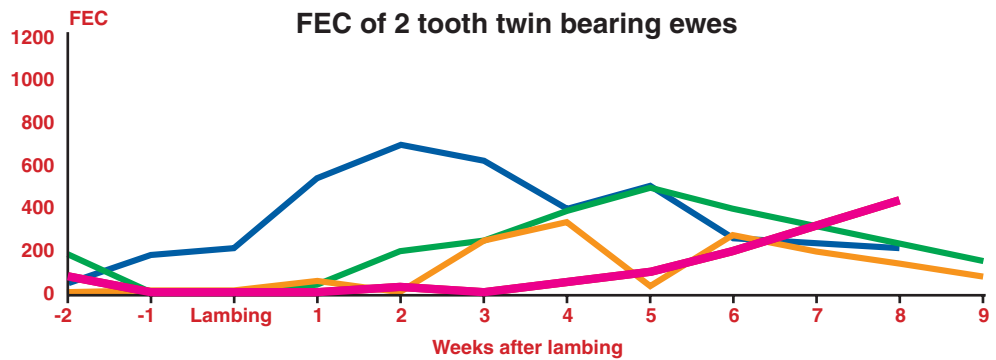
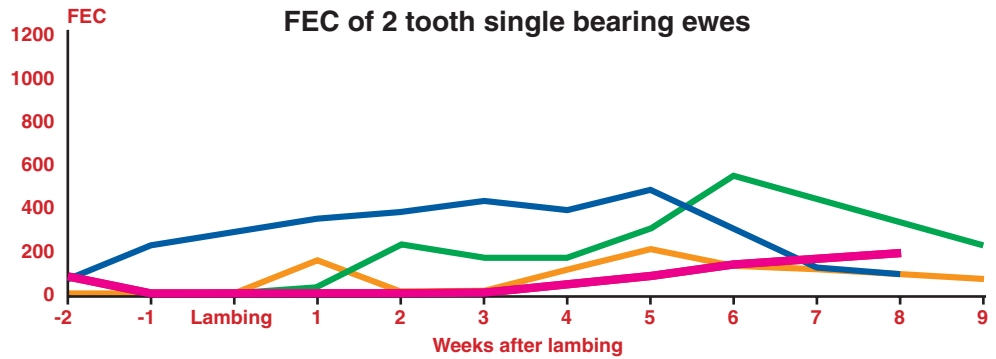


# Independent Trial Results

**Proven performance**  
*– so you can expect real gains in convenience, animal health and productivity*

The trial results clearly show that using **Eweguard**® (unlike the other two treatment groups shown) has consistently suppressed the worm egg output from the ewe to negligible levels for up to two months. This in turn leads to cleaner pastures for the lamb ensuring minimum worm burdens. Lower worm burdens result in greater liveweight and fleeceweight.

It is noted that, at least in the case of twin bearing ewes, faecal egg counts in ewes treated with **Eweguard**® were trending upwards at the end of the trial. This is probably caused by the loss of immunity in these ewes which needs exposure to worms to become re-established once the effects of treatment wear off.



■ Untreated   
 ■ EWEGUARD   
 ■ Abamectin Injection   
 ■ Albendazole CRC



# Eweguard® increases farm returns by \$11.04 per Ewe in King Country trials

Dr Richard Atkinson of Atkinson and Associates, Pio Pio undertook this study on three King Country farms, to evaluate the benefit of **Eweguard®** compared against albendazole control release capsules (CRC) and an untreated control. Measuring faecal egg output of ewes, ewe and lamb survival percentages, and ewe and lamb body weights at weaning.

Dr Atkinson reports the following results in the tables below: -

## Ewes - Combined results of three farms

|          | No. of ewes treated | No. of ewes at weaning | Ewe survival (%) | Ewe live weight change (kg) | Prevalence dags (%) |
|----------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Control  | 246                 | 219                    | 89               | -3.7                        | 87                  |
| CRC      | 270                 | 235                    | 87               | -1.0                        | 20                  |
| EWEGUARD | 280                 | 258                    | 92               | 1.6                         | 42                  |

- **Eweguard®** treated ewes were 2.6 kg heavier than the CRC group and 5.3 kg heavier than the untreated animals.
- **Eweguard®** treated ewes had a higher survival rate at weaning compared to the other groups.  
On average, the ewe losses were higher in the CRC group, an extra 5 ewes per 100 ewes treated and an extra 3 ewes per 100 ewes treated in the untreated group compared to the **Eweguard®** treated group.
- **Eweguard®** treated ewes had less dags than the control group.

## Lambs - Combined results of three farms

|          | No. of lambs weaned | Lambing % (ewes at weaning) | Mean weaning weight of lambs (kg) | Lamb weight per ewe (kg) | Advantage vs control | Value (@2.40 per kg) |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Control  | 369                 | 168.5                       | 27.7                              | 46.7                     | -                    | -                    |
| CRC      | 399                 | 169.8                       | 27.6                              | 46.9                     | 0.2 kg               | \$0.48               |
| EWEGUARD | 438                 | 169.8                       | 30.2                              | 51.3                     | 4.6 kg               | \$11.04              |

- Lambs weaned from ewes treated with **Eweguard®** were 2.6 kg and 2.4 kg heavier than lambs from CRC and control ewes respectively.
- **Eweguard®** treated ewes had higher lamb weight/ewe when compared to both the controls (4.6 kg) and the CRC group (4.4 kg).
- **Eweguard®** treated ewes had a higher lambing percentage at weaning than the untreated controls.
- **Eweguard®** treated ewes returned an additional \$11.04 in additional lamb weight when compared against the controls and \$10.56 over the CRC group.

**Eweguard® treated ewes produced an extra \$1,056.00 per 100 ewes of lamb weight gain\* compared to the CRC group and \$1,104.00 compared to the control group.**  
**An excellent return on investment!**

This does not include the less tangible benefits such as less dagging required and better conception rates at mating because of the heavier ewe bodyweights.

In this trial the faecal egg counts were reduced in both treatment groups from the time of treatment before lambing until weaning, over 100 days later. The reduced faecal egg counts in the ewes were reflected in lower faecal egg counts in the lambs, which were significantly lower than those in the control group reducing the need for lamb drenching.

\* Based on \$2.40/kg of lamb.

# Eweguard®

## Dose Instructions

**DO NOT USE IN ANIMALS THAT HAVE BEEN VACCINATED WITH FOOTROT VACCINE.**

**NOT RECOMMENDED FOR USE ON LAMBS THAT ARE LESS THAN 25KG LIVEWEIGHT.**

Shake well before use and keep thoroughly mixed during use. This product must be administered by subcutaneous injection.

## Eweguard®

For animals up to 50 kg liveweight, give 2 ml subcutaneously.  
For animals 51-62 kg liveweight, give 2.5 ml subcutaneously.  
For animals 63-75 kg liveweight, give 3 ml subcutaneously.  
For animals above this weight, administer at the rate of 1 mL/25kg.

## VACCINATION PROGRAM

Full active immune response requires 2 injections of 6 in 1 vaccine. A priming dose must be followed by a secondary dose of vaccine 4 to 6 weeks later to produce maximum response. For ewes, this should be followed by an annual booster injection of 6 in 1 vaccine to maintain immunity.

## WITHHOLDING PERIODS

**Meat:** Sheep producing meat and/or offal for human consumption must not be slaughtered during or within 49 days of the last treatment.

**Milk:** Milk intended for sale for human consumption must be discarded during treatment and for 49 days following the last treatment.

## STORAGE

Store between 2°C and 8°C. Refrigerate. DO NOT FREEZE. Protect from light. Once opened, contents should be used as soon as possible. Use before the expiry date on the label.



## SITE OF TREATMENT

The recommended site of administration is to inject the product high on the neck behind the ear. Inject the vaccine under the skin. NOT into the muscle. Calibrate your vaccinator before use to ensure the correct dose is given. Use a standard vaccinator with 0.5 ml graduations.

## Eweguard®

Contains a 6 in 1 vaccine for the prevention of five clostridial diseases and caseous lymphadenitis ("lympho" or cheesy gland),  
Pulpy Kidney – *Cl. perfringens type D*  
Black Leg - *Cl. chauvoei*,  
Malignant oedema - *Cl. septicum*,  
Black disease - *Cl. novyi type B*,  
Tetanus - *Cl. tetani*  
Cheesy Gland - *C. pseudotuberculosis (ovis)*.

## FOR THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING PARASITES

### INTERNAL PARASITES

Mature (adult) and immature (L4)  
*Haemonchus contortus* (Barber's pole worm)\*  
*Trichostrongylus colubriformis* (Black scour worm)  
*Trichostrongylus axei* (Stomach hair worm)\*  
*Ostertagia* (Teladorsagia) *circumcincta* (Small brown stomach worm)\*  
*Ostertagia trifurcata*  
*Cooperia* spp (Small intestinal worm) (Adult only)  
*Nematodirus* spp (Thin necked intestinal worm)  
*Oesophagostomum venulosum* (Large bowel worm) (Adult only)  
*Chabertia ovina* (Large mouthed bowel worm)  
*Dictyocaulus filaria* (Large lungworm)  
*Trichuris ovis* (Whip worm)  
\*including inhibited larvae

### EXTERNAL PARASITES

*Oestrus ovis* (nasal bot)



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