

Drench resistance and new modes of action for controlling parasites

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Zoetis

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Zoetis at a Glance

70+

Years of experience

We provide:

Medicines, Vaccines,
Diagnostics, Biodevices,
Genetic tests &
Precision animal health



Kristin Peck
Chief Executive
Officer

100+
Countries where Zoetis
products are sold

29
Manufacturing sites

7
Major product categories

8
Core animal species

1,600
Approximate
R&D colleagues

4,100
Approximate
field force members

14,100
Approximate colleagues
worldwide



Increased AUSTRALIAN manufacturing & research capabilities

- Recent purchase of both Jurox and the Parkville CSL Manufacturing site

Key areas of investment for livestock

Genetics



Focus on
prevention with
vaccines



Mitigating
greenhouse gas
emissions



Alternatives
to antibiotics

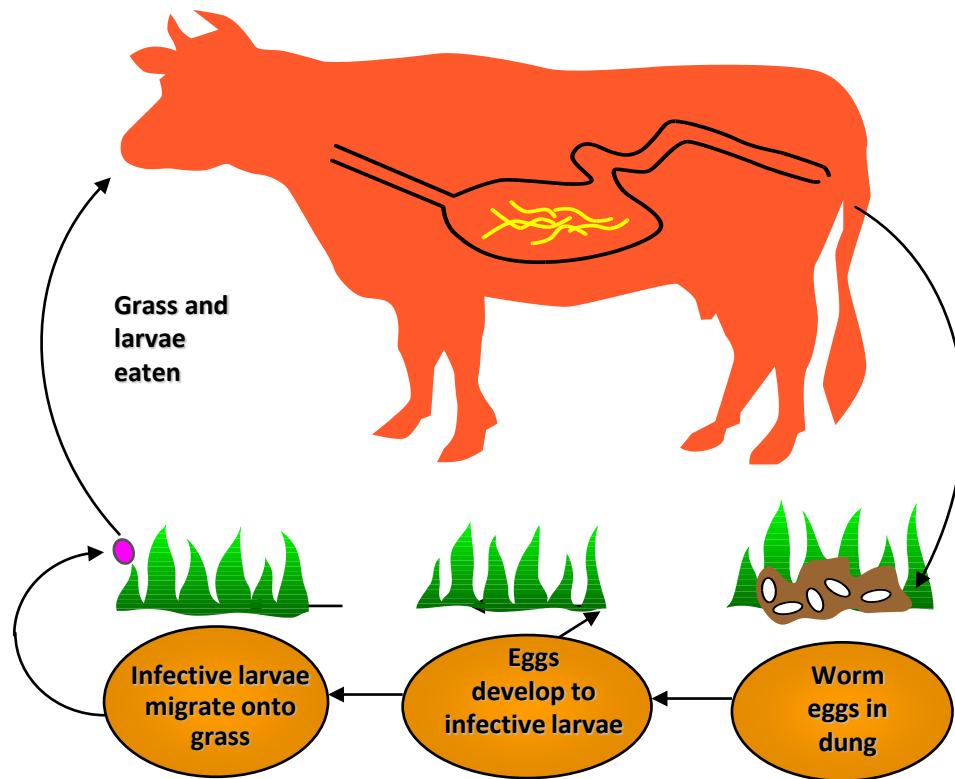




**COST OF PARASITES &
CATTLE ANTHELMINTIC
RESISTANCE - Update**

WORM LIFE CYCLE

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WHAT ARE SIGNS OF PARASITES

- **None (subclinical) or nothing obvious**
- Weight loss, ill thrift, loss of appetite
- Scours, blood in dung
- Bottle jaw, poor coat
- Poor productivity
- Poor fertility
- Death



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Which bay was grazed by wormy mob of cattle?

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REDUCED FEED INTAKE

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TREATED
WITH AN
EFFECTIVE DRENCH
(Cattle eat more)

NOT TREATED
WITH A DRENCH
(Cattle eat less)

Forbes, A. (2008) Grazing behaviour, inappetence and production losses in cattle with sub-clinical parasitic gastroenteritis. Universiteit Ghent.

DRENCH RESISTANCE



INEFFECTIVE DRENCH



**WORMS ARE STILL HAVING
AN IMPACT ON YOUR FARM**

WORM EGG COUNT (WEC) CATEGORIES FOR CATTLE

Risk	Beef Cattle (epg)*	Decreased ADG (%)*
Low	25-50	13-17%
Medium	50-150	17-22%
High	150-500	22-27%
Very High	>500	27% +



**HOW DO I TEST FOR
RESISTANCE?**

DRENCH RESISTANCE/EFFICACY TESTING

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The 3 main diagnostic methods for diagnosing drench efficacy and resistance on farm are;

1. Post Drench Test only
2. DrenchCheck (Before and After Test)
3. DrenchTest - Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test (FECRT)

**NO MATTER WHAT TEST YOU DO SPEAK WITH THE LABORATORY PRIOR TO STARTING TO ENSURE THE
CORRECT SAMPLES ARE TAKEN AND YOU HAVE THE APPROPRIATE PAPERWORK**

wormboss

POST DRENCH TEST ONLY (WEC)

- **A post-drench faecal worm egg count (WEC)** is conducted **14 days after drenching** to count the number of worm eggs remaining in the faeces post drench. Faeces can be collected from the ground
- If cattle are treated with an effective drench, very few eggs are expected to be present in the faeces after treatment.
- Timing is vital

POSITIVES

- Very simple and easy

NEGATIVES

- Does not provide efficacy data as pre drenching WEC not conducted. Only provides an indication of whether a drench may have worked

DRENCH CHECK - 'BEFORE AND AFTER' WEC (+/- LARVAL CULTURE)

- **Faeces are collected for WECs twice, before and after treatment!**
- The first test measures worm egg numbers 'before' (or on the day of) drenching and the other test measures worm egg numbers 14 days 'after' drenching.
- The 'before and after' WEC scores are then compared to see how well the drench works at reducing worm numbers i.e., efficacy can be calculated
- The faeces for testing can be collected in the paddock, animals do not need to be yarded.

POSITIVES

- Provides efficacy information on the drench used
- It's simple and easy
- Cheaper than a FECRT

NEGATIVES

- Only provides information on one drench

DRENCH TEST – FAECAL EGG COUNT REDUCTION TEST (FECRT)

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- **A DrenchTest allows the efficacy of several different drenches to be evaluated at the same time.**
- Animals are allocated into different groups and each group is treated with a different product.
- **Faeces are collected on the day of (or just before) drenching and 14 days later.**
- Faeces are then sent to the lab for WEC and larval culture. Efficacy can then be calculated for each worm species present



**THIS IS THE
GOLD
STANDARD
TEST**

POSITIVES

- Provides efficacy information on more than one active ingredient therefore provides farmer with detailed information for assisting with effective drench selection in the future

NEGATIVES

- Requires additional time, expertise and planning
- More expensive
- Requires a greater number of animals

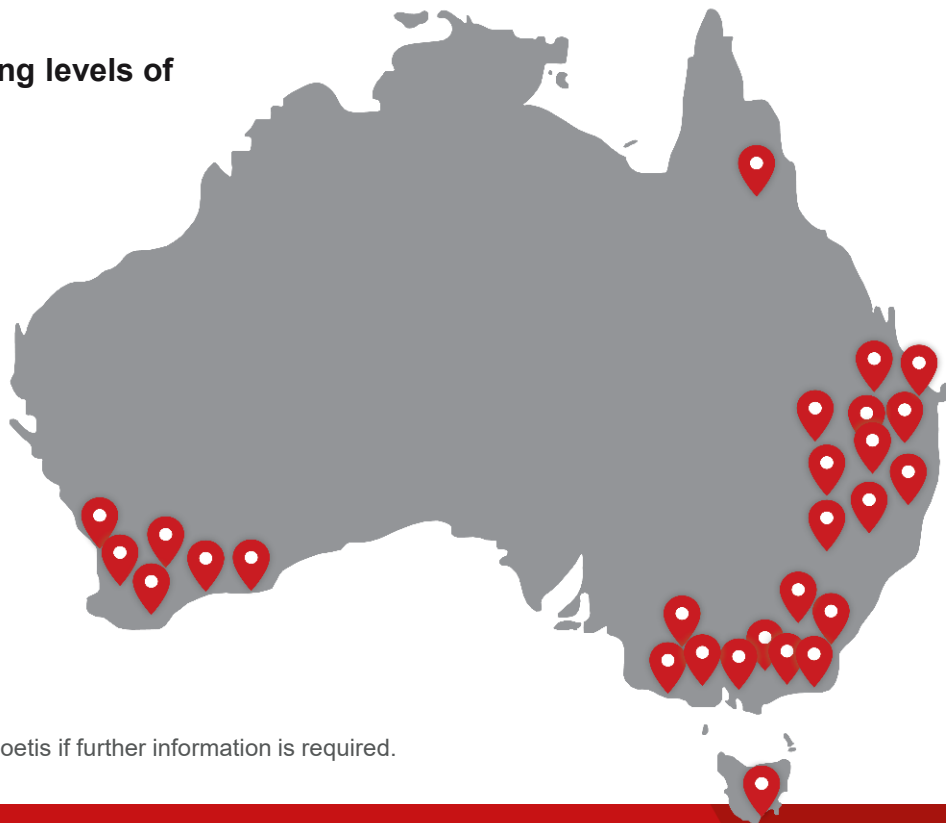
ANTHELMINTIC RESISTANCE IN AUSTRALIA

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Representative locations where varying levels of resistance have been reported

KEY TRENDS IN AUSTRALIA*

1. ***Cooperia*** – resistant to all MLs.
Susceptible to Levamisole
2. ***Ostertagia*** – some resistance to
Levamisole, MLs, BZs.
Inhibited (immature) *Ostertagia* -
better efficacy with injectable MLs.
3. ***Haemonchus*** – some resistance to
MLs. Susceptible to Levamisole.

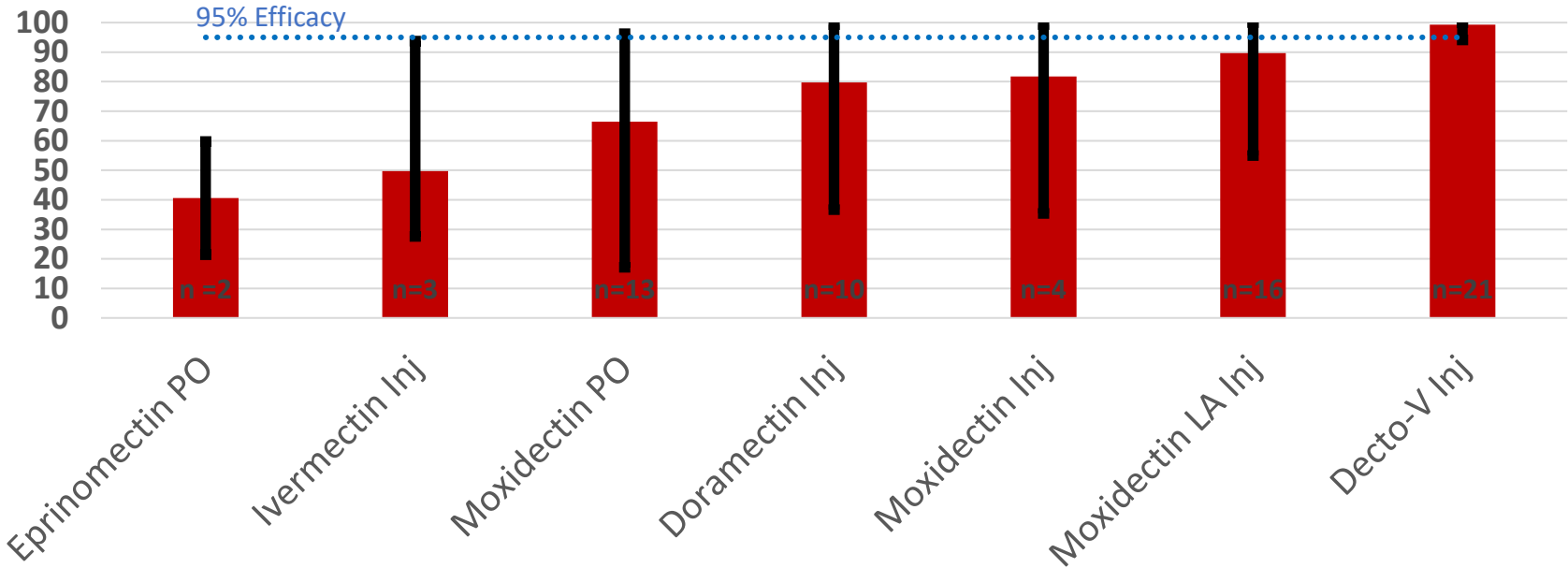


* Zoetis data on file. Contact Zoetis if further information is required.

RESULTS OF 21 FECRT CONDUCTED IN CATTLE FROM ALL AROUND AUSTRALIA

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Average efficacy (AM) by drench across 21 FECRTs
n= Number of studies





What testing have you performed on your own farm?

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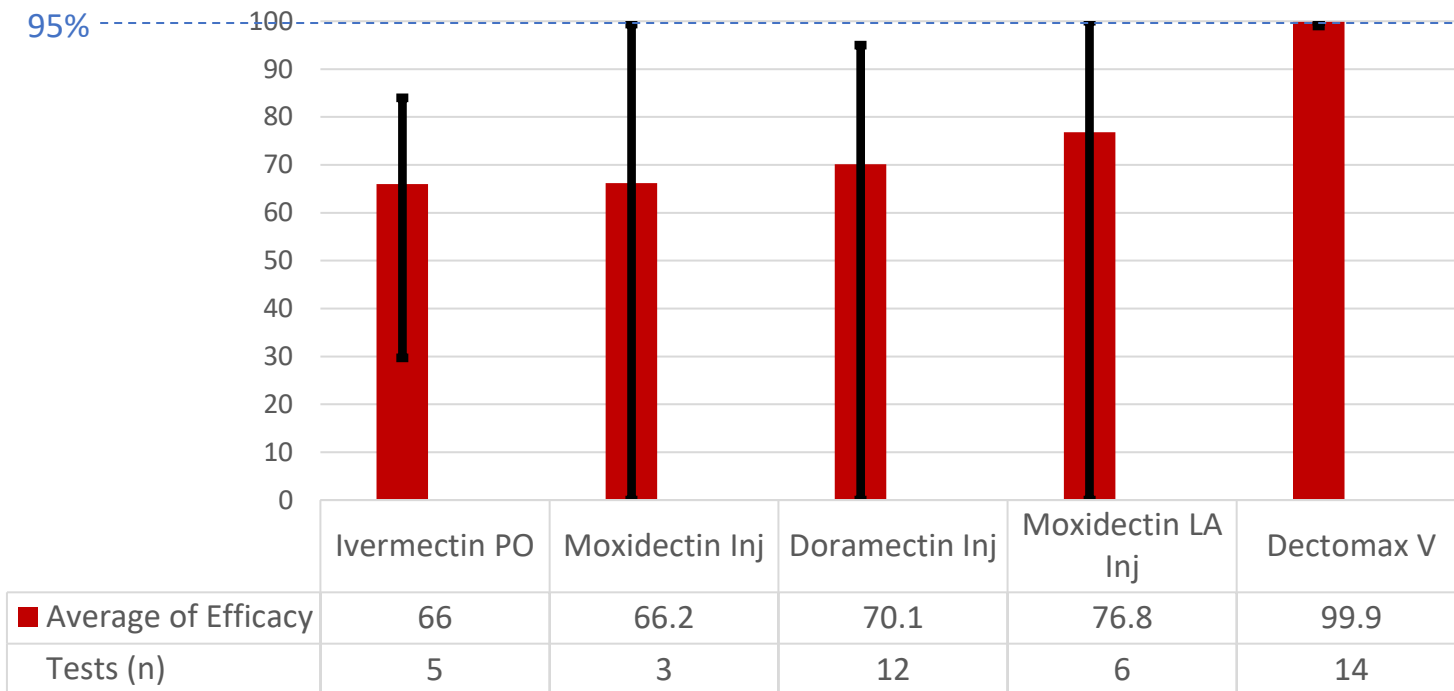


What cattle drench are you using?

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DRENCHCHECK RESULTS TO JUNE 2024

Drench Check results - Avg, Max, Min efficacy



NEW

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THE PRODUCT

For the treatment and control of **adult and L4 larval (immature) stages of gastrointestinal worms**, including both macrocyclic lactone and levamisole **resistant strains**

- For the treatment and control of **Cattle tick – 30 days**
- For the treatment and control of **Sucking lice – 56 days**
- **Safe for use in calves from 3 months of age and at all stages of pregnancy**



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ADDITIONAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

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DOSING AND ADMINISTRATION

- > 1 mL/25 kg of bodyweight by subcutaneous injection.

WITHHOLD PERIODS

- > MEAT WHP & ESI: 35 DAYS.
- > MILK WHP: Do not use in lactating cows or within 60 days of calving where milk may be used or processed for human consumption
- > RETREATMENT INTERVAL: Do not re-treat animals for 28 days after last treatment.



NOW REGISTERED FOR SHEEP

NEW

- > **DECTOMAX V IS THE ONLY INJECTABLE DUAL ACTIVE DRENCH IN AUSTRALIA**
- > The use of injectable drenches is proven to be an effective means of parasite control in sheep
- > DECTOMAX V will be a good drench choice for:
 - > farms successfully using single active drenches
 - > farms in low rainfall areas
 - > farms that understand their resistance status
- > DECTOMAX V is safe for use in lambs from 15kg
- > DECTOMAX V has efficacy against susceptible strains of the main three production limiting parasites of sheep
- > DECTOMAX V the correct applicator is important, and producers should take care on dosing



TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

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- Cattle anthelmintic resistance is NO LONGER an emerging issue – IT IS HERE
- Resistant worms are found on almost all cattle properties
- Post Drench or 'Before and After' WECs should become more routine to assess the resistance profile on farms
- **COMBINATION PRODUCTS SUCH AS DECTOMAX V ARE NEEDED TO BOTH;**
 - **TREAT RESISTANT WORMS, AND**
 - **SLOW THE ONSET OF RESISTANCE**





DEXTOMAX[®]