

# Anthelmintics available in the U.S. sheep and goat producers.

		Haemonchus contortus	Other Gastrointestinal nematodes	Tapeworms	Flukes
<b>Avermectin</b>					
ivermectin*	Ivomec <sup>®</sup> Dectomax <sup>®</sup>	+++	+++	no	no
<b>Benzimidazoles</b>					
albendazole	Valbazen <sup>®</sup> §	+++	++++	++++	++++
fenbendazole	Safe-Guard <sup>®</sup> # Panacur #	++	++++	++++	+
mebendazole	Telmin <sup>®</sup>	++	++++	++	no
oxfendazole	Synanthic <sup>®</sup> Benzelmin <sup>®</sup>	++	++++	++++	+
oxibendazole	Anthelcide <sup>®</sup>	++	++++	no	no
thiabendazole*	TBZ <sup>®</sup>	+	++++	no	no
<b>Imidothiazole</b>					
levamisole*	Tramisol <sup>®</sup> Levasol <sup>®</sup>	+++	++++	no	no
Milbemycin	Cydectin <sup>®</sup> Moxidectin <sup>®</sup> Quest gel <sup>®</sup>	++++	++++	no	no

**Many are not approved for use in small ruminants.**

\*These products are approved for use in sheep and/or goats.

# 2X dose to kill inhibited larvae

§ Reproductive concern

### Treatment Thresholds for Internal Parasites in Sheep and Goats

Time of Year	Mature Animals	Yearlings or Younger
Spring Greenup – July 4	1000 epg*	500 epg
July 4 – First Frost	2000 epg	1000
*Epg = eggs per gram of feces Egg counts equal to or above these levels warrant anthelmintic administration.		

**Summary:**

Development of an effective management plan for *Haemonchus contortus* involves correctly answering three simple questions:

**Question:** When do I treat?

**Answer:** Absolutely implement a strategic, mid-winter treatment. Other treatments should be coordinated with pasture management and justified egg counts.

**Question:** Which animal do I treat?

**Answer:** If fecal egg counts or visual observation indicate significant parasite burdens in some animals, all animals in that management group should be treated. Failure to treat animals continues the pasture contamination process, reinfests treated animals, and contributes to resistance development.

**Question:** What do I use?

**Answer:** An efficacious product. Rotation among products should be done across groups and not within a group of products (specifically the benzimidazoles). Strategic mid-winter treatments must involve a product labeled for inhibited larvae. Fecal egg counts are the only practical management tool for assessing product efficacy.

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