



eclipse®



COMBINATION POUR-ON FOR CATTLE



Your first choice Pour-On for resistant worms.



GENERATIONS OF PARTNERSHIP



A SANOFI COMPANY

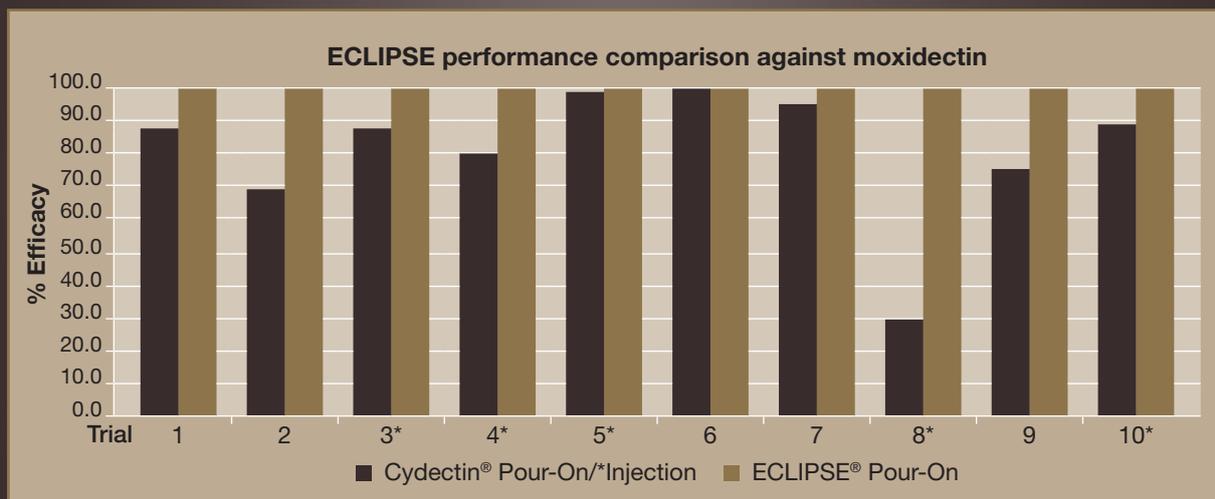


Drench resistance in Australian cattle

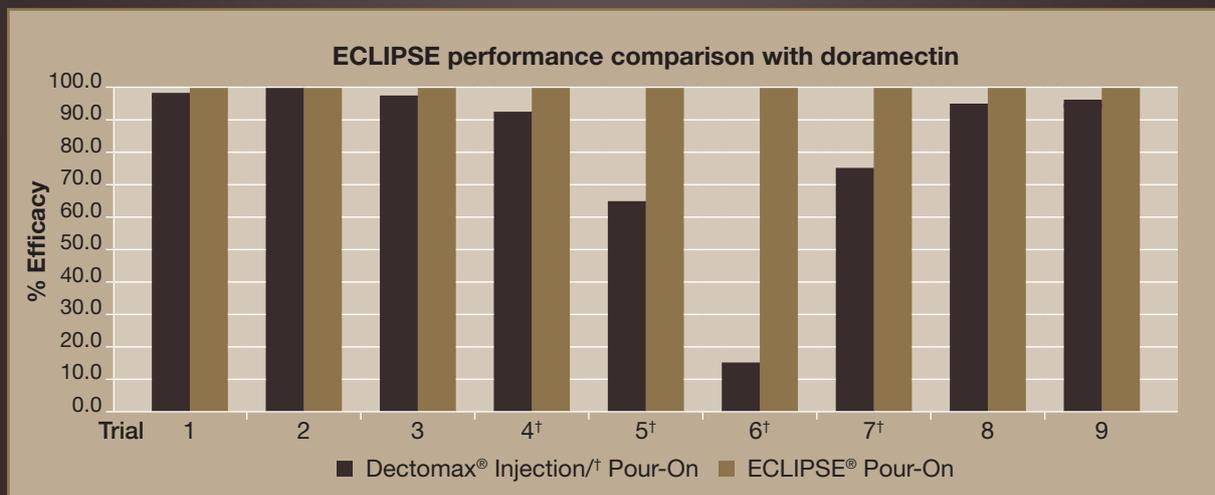
Throughout 2012 to 2014, Merial conducted 36 trials across Australia in the largest effort to date to survey the national resistance levels in the Australian cattle industry. Prior to 2011 little work had been done to ascertain the level of resistance in Australia.

The results showed that:!

- ✓ Resistance was found on nearly 64% of farms tested throughout Australia
- ✓ All single actives in the macrocyclic lactone family (ML's) showed evidence of resistance
- ✓ Over 53% of farms tested showed resistance to moxidectin
- ✓ 48% of farms tested showed resistance to doramectin



Graph 1: Efficacy of ECLIPSE on 10 properties compared to moxidectin.



Graph 2: Efficacy of ECLIPSE on 9 properties compared to doramectin.



Effects of resistance on productivity

So why aren't we seeing more clinical signs of parasitism in cattle?

On most farms with early resistance, it is usually at a level where we could expect to have sub-clinical losses in production, but not necessarily clinical signs of parasitism.

Sub-clinical production losses will vary with the degree of resistance present on farm, as well as the overall worm burden. There has been little work done assessing the effects of resistance on productivity, however we know from previous trials the effect that internal parasites can have on untreated cattle. Using this information, we can develop an understanding of the potential effects of unchecked resistance in cattle.

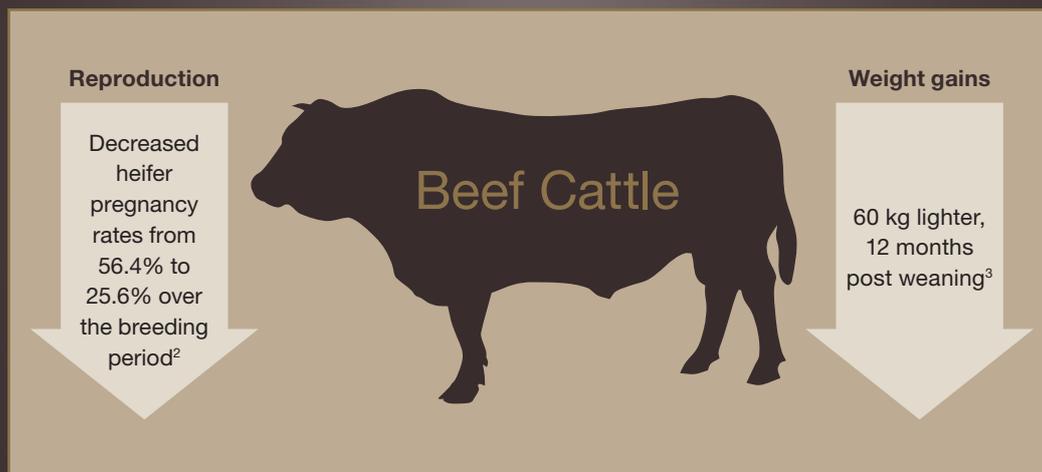


Figure 1. Effects of worm burdens on productivity of beef cattle compared with treated animals.

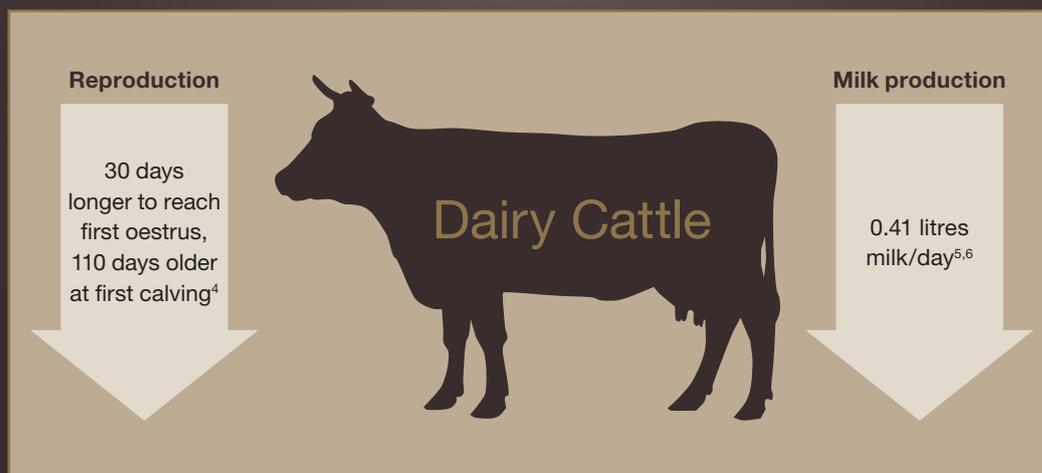


Figure 2. Effects of worm burdens on productivity of dairy cattle compared with treated animals.



ECLIPSE

technical information

Active Constituents: ABAMECTIN 10 mg/mL
LEVAMISOLE 200 mg/mL
Solvents: 250 mg/mL Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether. 540 mg/mL N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

Product description*

For the treatment and control of roundworms, including macrocyclic lactone or levamisole resistant strains, and external parasites in cattle.

Product benefits

- ✓ Average efficacy of over 99.5% against roundworms, including resistant strains, on Australian farms tested¹
- ✓ The only pour-on with a registered claim to control resistant worms
- ✓ Convenient low 1 mL per 20 kg dose rate
- ✓ 2 actives, 1 pour-on.

Broad-spectrum activity against resistance

ECLIPSE is Australia's first dual action broad-spectrum pour-on for cattle.

ECLIPSE contains abamectin, a member of the macrocyclic lactones family of chemicals, which is effective against sensitive strains of internal and external parasites. It also contains levamisole, a member of the imidazothiazoles family of chemicals, which is effective against sensitive strains of roundworms, including lungworm.

Being a dual action pour-on, the abamectin component works to kill a broad spectrum of internal and external parasites, while the levamisole component works to kill ML-resistant strains of *Cooperia* and *Ostertagia*. This results in superior, longer-term and sustainable control.

By combining two powerful actives in one single convenient dose, you now have the power of a combination in a pour-on.



Indications*

For the treatment and control of adult and immature stages of:

Gastrointestinal roundworms, including strains resistant to macrocyclic lactones ("mectin drenches") or to imidazothiazoles ("clear drenches" such as levamisole)

Barbers Pole Worm (*Haemonchus placei*)
Small Brown Stomach Worm (*Ostertagia ostertagi*, *O. lyrata*, including inhibited stages)
Stomach Hair Worm (*Trichostrongylus axei*)
Small Intestinal Worm (*Cooperia oncophora*, *C. punctata*, *C. pectinata*, *C. mcmasteri*)
Hookworm (*Bunostomum phlebotomum*)
Thin-necked Intestinal Worm (*Nematodirus* spp.)
Intestinal Threadworm (*Strongyloides papillosus*)
Black Scour Worm (*Trichostrongylus* spp.)
Large Bowel Worm (*Oesophagostomum radiatum*)
Large Mouth Bowel Worm (*Chabertia ovina*)
Whipworm (*Trichuris* spp.)

Lungworms (*Dictyocaulus viviparus*)

Lice

Long-nosed Sucking Lice (*Linognathus vituli*)
Biting Lice (*Bovicola (Damalinia) bovis*)

Buffalo Fly (*Haematobia irritans exigua*)

ECLIPSE Pour-On controls infection with Buffalo Fly for up to 10 days after treatment.

Cattle Tick (*Boophilus microplus*)

Maximum tick efficacy is achieved 4-5 days after treatment. Engorged female ticks that drop from cattle in the initial days after treatment may lay viable eggs. This should be taken into account when planning a strategic tick control program.



Directions for use

Dosage and Administration

ECLIPSE Pour-On dose rate is 1 mL / 20 kg body weight (0.5 mg/kg abamectin and 10 mg/kg levamisole). Apply along the backline of the animal, using the ECLIPSE Pour-On applicator, in a strip starting between the shoulder blades.

Only use the pour-on applicator supplied for use with ECLIPSE Pour-On. ECLIPSE is not compatible with other guns. After use, rinse gun with warm soapy water.

Re-treatment interval: DO NOT re-treat animals for 35 days after last treatment.

Withholding periods

MEAT: DO NOT USE less than 56 days before slaughter for human consumption.

Calves MUST NOT be slaughtered for human consumption within 60 days of treatment of dams.

MILK: DO NOT USE in lactating cows or within 60 days of calving where milk may be used or processed for human consumption. If cows calve

earlier than 60 days after treatment, milk may contain residues. This milk MUST NOT be used for human consumption, supplied for processing or fed to bobby calves for at least 60 days following treatment.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI)*: DO NOT USE less than 70 days before slaughter for export.

Rainfast

ECLIPSE Pour-On is rainfast. Rain occurring as early as 2 hours after treatment is unlikely to affect the efficacy of the product. However rainfall on cattle less than 2 hours after treatment may result in reduced efficacy. ECLIPSE Pour-On should not be applied to wet animals.

Storage

Store below 25°C (air conditioning). Protect from light.

Pack size

2.5L backpack and 5L backpack.

Live weight	Dose Volume mL	2.5 Litre pack treats	5 Litre pack treats
51-100kg	0.5 mL / 10 kg	at least 500	at least 1000
101-150kg	7.5	333	666
151-200kg	10	250	500
201-250kg	12.5	200	400
251-300kg	15	166	333
301-350kg	17.5	142	285
351-400kg	20	125	250
401-450kg	22.5	111	222
451-500kg	25	100	200
501-550kg	27.5	90	181
551-600kg	30	83	166
601-650kg	32.5	76	153

DO NOT USE in calves under 50 kg bodyweight. Over 650 kg, dose at rate of 1 mL/20 kg bodyweight.

For further information contact your local Merial Territory Manager, your local rural store, call Merial Customer Solutions on 1800 808 691 or visit www.merial.com.au



Resistance – the facts¹

- ✓ Resistance found on nearly 64% of Australian farms tested
- ✓ Resistance to moxidectin found on 53% of Australian farms tested
- ✓ Resistance to doramectin found on 48% of farms tested

ECLIPSE – the facts

- ✓ Over 99.5% efficacy against roundworms, including resistant strains¹
- ✓ The best choice pour-on in resistance control
- ✓ The recommended first choice pour-on in weaner drenching

For further information contact your local Merial Territory Manager, your local rural store, call Merial Customer Solutions on 1800 808 691 or visit www.merial.com.au

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*See product label for full details. †The ESI was correct at the time of publication, before using this product confirm current ESI from Merial (1800 808 691) or the APVMA website (<http://apvma.gov.au/node/10806>). 1. Merial data on file: Eclipse field trials 2012-2014. 2. Larson et al (1994) Effect of treatment with ivermectin on reproductive performance of yearling beef heifers Theriogenology 44:189-197. 3. Watt and Eppleston (2011) The cost of internal parasites in young cattle on the Central Tablelands of NSW AVA Proceedings Adelaide 2011. 4. Meija et al (2009) Effects of anthelmintics on reproductive performance and first-lactation culling rate in Holstein heifers Vet Record Dec 19/26. 5. Gross et al (1999) Anthelmintic treatment of dairy cows and its effect on milk production Vet Record 144:581-587. 6. Figure of 0.42kg milk/day converted to 0.41L milk/day using conversion for milk fat content of 4.0% and protein content of 3.3%. ©ECLIPSE is a registered trademark of Merial Australia, Cydectin is a registered trademark of Virbac (Australia) Pty Ltd, Dectomax is a registered trademark of Zoetis. Merial Australia Pty Ltd, Building D, 12-24 Talavera Road, Macquarie Park NSW 2113 (ABN 53 071 187 285). ECLP:15.04.0094