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SHEEP & GOAT DEWORMERS

Listed below are several deworming products recommended by Bull Creek Veterinary Service. The products are listed in the order that we recommend using them. Use the product until the fecal egg counts 5-7 post-deworming shows resistance. At that point switch products and use the new product until it no longer works. Ivermectin and Cydectin are similar, so resistance to one product will transfer to the other more rapidly than it would to a different class.

1. **IVERMECTIN DRENCH**-Sheep and goats receive the same treatment. Use Ivermectin drench at twice the label dose, (20cc Per 100lbs-Orally). Fast for 12-24 hours prior to use. Ivermectin is safe for all classes of animals. There is a 20 day meat withhold. Ivermectin is not for use in lactating goats in which the milk is used for human consumption.
2. **CYDECTIN**-When treating sheep, use the drench product at the label dose. When treating goats, use the injectable product at the cattle label dose. Cydectin is safe for all classes of animals. There is a 21 day meat withhold for the injectable, and a 7 day meat withhold for the drench.
3. **LEVAMISOLE**-Oral liquid or pills (Levasole or Tramisol). Goats and Sheep receive the same treatment. Use Levamisole at 1-1.5 x the label dose. Use cautiously with very young animals. Temporary excitability may occur with some animals. There is a 4 day meat withhold.
4. **FENBENDAZOLE LIQUID**-(Panacur or Safe Guard). **NON-LACTATING** sheep and goats receive the same treatment. Fast for 12/24 hours prior to deworming. Double the label dose (4.5cc per 100lbs, orally, Once a day for 3 days). There is a 15 day meat withhold. Fenbendazole is safe for all classes of animals.

FENBENDAZOLE LIQUID-(Panacur or Safe Guard). **LACTATING** sheep and goats are treated the same. Fast for 12/24 hours prior to deworming. Give 2.25cc orally, Once a day for 3 days. There is an 8 day meat withhold.

5. **ALBENDAZOLE LIQUID**-(Valbazen). Sheep and goats receive the same treatment. Use 15mg/kg (1.5 x cattle dose). Do not use in the first trimester of pregnancy. Albendazole has some effectiveness against tapeworms and live flukes. There is a 40 day meat withhold.

SHEEP & GOAT INTERNAL PARASITE CONTROL

1. Oral products are generally recommended over injectable products.
2. Use a drench gun or drenching syringe tip when administering oral products.
3. Use a topical product (NOT ivermectin/Dectomax/Cydectin) in the winter for external parasites.
4. Equine paste products may contain the correct drug but properly dosing equine pastes for sheep and goats can be difficult. Therefore, this method is not recommended.
5. Milk withhold times are not given. Consult with your veterinarian about parasite control strategies for animals producing milk for human consumption.
6. Worm larvae ascend 2"-3" up grass, so closely cropped pastures are to be avoided.
7. Worm eggs can be infective larvae as soon as 7 days after being deposited.
8. Sheep, Goats, and Camelids share parasite species. They do not cross to cattle, horses, or poultry.
9. Fasting animals for 12-24 hours prior to deworming with oral products improves effectiveness. This is not recommended for late term pregnant animals or the very young.

SAMPLE PROTOCOLS/SCHEDULED DEWORMING

1. Early Spring (pre-lambing)
2. 3 & 6 weeks into grazing season (Ewes by 5/50, Ewes and lambs again by 6/15).
3. Weaning Deworming-Move flock to new pasture if possible.
4. Deworm Lambs as needed based on fecal exam or general appearance.
5. Fall-Deworm after hard frost.

FECAL EXAM BASED DEWORMING

Collect several fresh, representative fecal samples once every 2-4 weeks. Base the interval on season, stocking density, etc. Deworm when egg count reached a predetermined threshold.

FAMANCHA

The mucous membranes of the eye are examined and scored for severity of anemia. Deworming decisions are made on an individual animal basis. This program does take training and advanced skills.