

# TECH NOTES

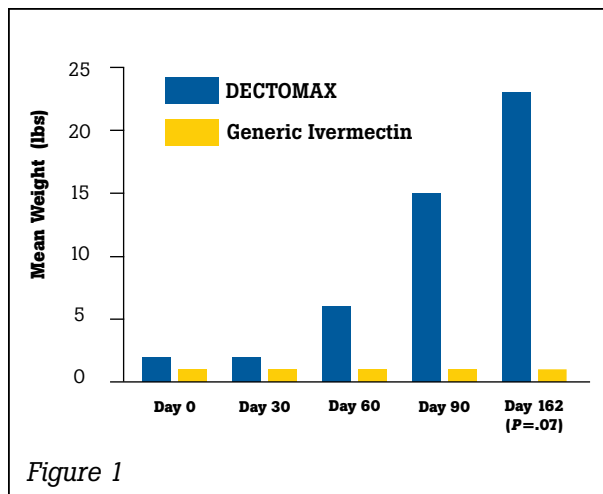
## DECTOMAX Versus Generic Ivermectin Pour-On (Durvet)

Summary of a study conducted to compare the effect of a generic ivermectin pour-on to DECTOMAX® Pour-On on feedlot performance. A second study measured the effectiveness of an ivermectin pour-on and DECTOMAX Pour-On against internal parasite worm counts.

### INDEPENDENTLY ANALYZED FEEDLOT PERFORMANCE

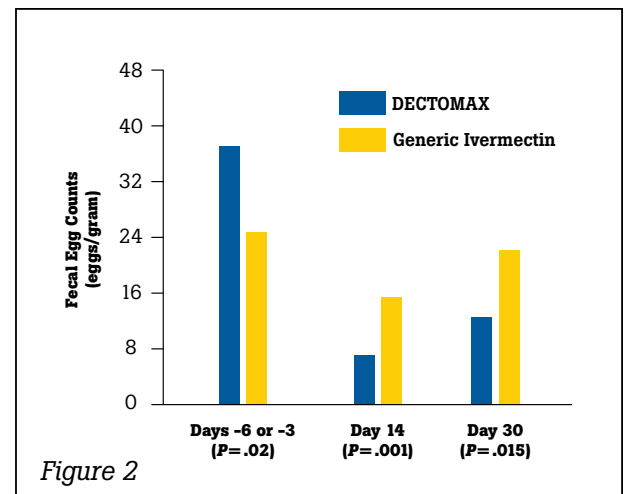
In April 2006, researchers collected data at Johnson Research Feedlot in Parma, ID, from steers purchased from a single pasture in northern California.<sup>1</sup>

- From this group of 266, 120 steers were randomly sorted into two treatment groups based on initial body weight and fecal egg counts.
- All cattle were identically processed and implanted at arrival.
- Cattle from treatment group 1 received 500 mcg/kg of DECTOMAX Pour-On, while steers in treatment group 2 received 500 mcg/kg of a generic ivermectin pour-on.
- Cattle were fed for 162 days and slaughtered at a local processing facility.
- All animals were analyzed for fecal egg counts at days -6 or -3 pre-treatment and again at days 14 and 30 post-treatment.



### COMPARATIVE WEIGHT GAIN (FIGURE 1)

- On day 0, the group treated with DECTOMAX averaged 651 lbs, while the group treated with generic ivermectin averaged 650 lbs. On day 162, cattle treated with DECTOMAX had gained an average of 773 lbs, while the group treated with generic ivermectin had gained an average of 752 lbs ( $P=.07$ ).



### DECTOMAX LOWERS FECAL EGG COUNTS (FIGURE 2)

- DECTOMAX Pour-On had significantly lower fecal egg counts at day 14 and 30 compared to generic ivermectin pour-on ( $P<.05$ ).

## EFFECTIVENESS OF DECTOMAX POUR-ON VS. GENERIC IVERMECTIN POUR-ON IN WORM COUNT REDUCTION

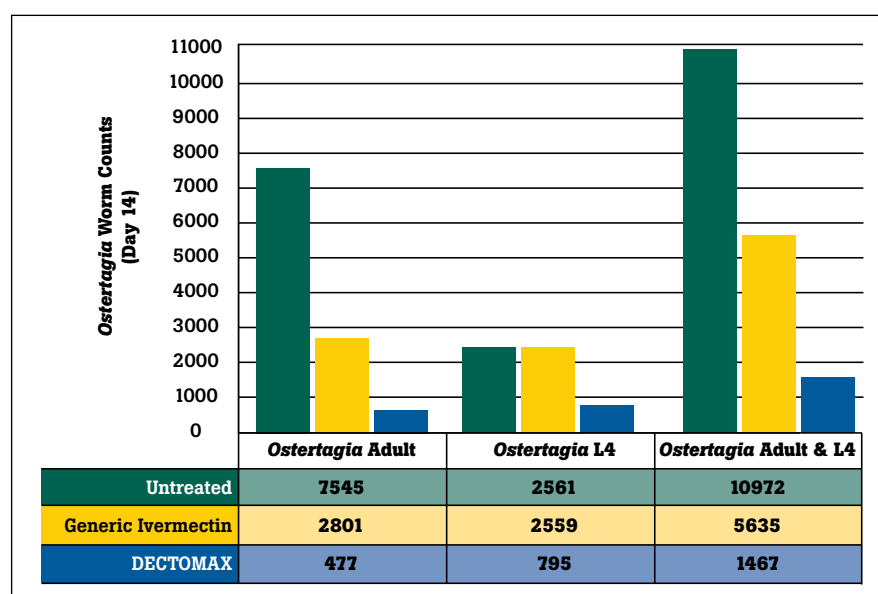
Researchers conducted a second study to measure effectiveness in the reduction of worm count. Steers were selected from the same pasture as the first study comparing steers treated with DECTOMAX® Pour-On to steers treated with generic ivermectin pour-on in northern California.<sup>2</sup>

- 260 steers were selected from a single pasture; of this group 30 steers with the highest fecal egg counts were selected.
- The 30 steers were divided evenly into three groups: untreated, DECTOMAX Pour-On Treated and generic ivermectin pour-on treated.
- All animals were necropsied at 14 or 15 days after treatment and abomasal and intestinal tissue samples were evaluated for parasite worms (strains *Cooperia* and *Ostertagia*).

## DECTOMAX MORE EFFECTIVE IN WORM COUNT REDUCTION

- DECTOMAX Pour-On was significantly more effective against *Ostertagia* adults (94% vs 63%) and *Ostertagia* L4s (69% vs 0.1%) than the generic ivermectin pour-on at 14 days post-treatment ( $P < .05$ ).

- Significantly fewer *Ostertagia* adults and L4s were found in DECTOMAX Pour-On treated cattle compared to untreated cattle.



- There were no differences in efficacy against *Cooperia* between DECTOMAX Pour-on and the generic ivermectin pour-on.

## CONCLUSION

- DECTOMAX demonstrated numerically greater carcass weights at slaughter and significantly reduced fecal egg counts than the generic ivermectin pour-on (Durvet).
- DECTOMAX was more effective against *Ostertagia* adults and L4s than the generic ivermectin pour-on (Durvet).

1 Data on file, Study Report No. 2339D-02-06-003D, Pfizer Inc

2 Data on file, Study Report No. 1233R-60-06-532, Pfizer Inc



**Pfizer Animal Health**