



American Consortium for Small Ruminant Parasite Control

DEWORMER CHART: SHEEP

Important ----Please read notes below before using this chart

1 ml = 1cc	Valbazen (albendazole) <u>ORALLY</u>	Ivomec® Sheep Drench (ivermectin) <u>ORALLY</u>	Prohibit® (levamisole) <u>ORALLY</u>	Cyductin® Sheep Drench (moxidectin) <u>ORALLY</u>
Weight Pounds (lbs.)	7.5 mg/kg 0.75 ml/ 25 lb.	0.2 mg/kg 2.9 ml/ 25 lb.	8 mg/kg 2 ml/ 25 lb.	0.2 mg/kg 2.3 ml/25 lb.
20	0.6	2.3	1.6	1.8
25	0.8	2.9	2.0	2.3
30	0.9	3.5	2.4	2.8
35	1.1	4.1	2.8	3.2
40	1.2	4.6	3.2	3.7
45	1.4	5.2	3.6	4.1
50	1.5	5.8	4.0	4.6
55	1.7	6.4	4.4	5.1
60	1.8	7.0	4.8	5.5
65	2.0	7.5	5.2	6.0
70	2.1	8.1	5.6	6.4
75	2.3	8.7	6.0	6.9
80	2.4	9.3	6.4	7.4
85	2.6	9.9	6.8	7.8
90	2.7	10.4	7.2	8.3
95	2.9	11.0	7.6	8.7
100	3.0	11.6	8.0	9.2
110	3.3	12.8	8.8	10.1
120	3.6	13.9	9.6	11.0
130	3.9	15.1	10.4	12.0
140	4.2	16.2	11.2	12.9
150	4.5	17.4	12.0	13.8
160	4.8	18.6	12.8	14.7
170	5.1	19.7	13.6	15.6
180	5.4	20.9	14.4	16.6
190	5.7	22.0	15.2	17.5
200	6.0	23.2	16.0	18.4
225	6.8	26.1	18.0	20.7
250	7.5	29.0	20.0	23.0
275	8.3	31.9	22.0	25.3
300	9.0	34.8	24.0	27.6

Meat withdrawal periods

Valbazen® Suspension (11.36 % or 113.6 mg/ml): 7.5 mg/kg orally; approved in sheep with meat withdrawal time of 7 days. Do NOT use in pregnant ewes in the first trimester (45 days) of pregnancy or 45 days after removal of ram(s).

Ivomec® Drench for Sheep (0.08% or 0.8 mg/ml): 0.2 mg/kg orally; approved in sheep with meat withdrawal time of 11 days. Protect from light when storing. Avoid giving injectable products made for cattle and pigs orally.

Prohibit® Soluble Drench Powder (Sheep): (Note that this drug is also sold as Leva-Med®) 8 mg/kg ORAL dose. Approved for use in sheep with meat withdrawal of 3 days. The drench solution is prepared by dissolving a 52 gram packet in 1 quart (943 ml) of water. This yields a solution with 49.6 mg/ml. Always make sure to follow directions on packet when preparing. If dosing lambs, it is safer to dilute further (1 packet in 2 quarts of water), and then administer twice the amount listed on the chart. The larger volume administered will provide a wider margin for safety if there are small errors in dosing.

Cydectin Sheep drench (1 mg/ml): 0.2 mg/kg orally; approved in sheep with meat withdrawal time of 7 days. NOTE that the cattle pour-on should not be administered to sheep orally – this is not permissible under the extra-label drug use law. ALWAYS use the sheep oral drench.

Note that there are no milk withholds provided due to the fact that uniform milk withholds have not been established in sheep.

Comments

In order to deliver effective treatments to their animals, it is recommended that producers learn which dewormers still work on their farms by doing fecal egg count reduction tests (FECRT, comparing before and after fecal egg counts) or having a DrenchRite® larval development assay (LDA) done. Several land grant universities now offer low cost (\$5/sample) fecal egg counting for this purpose. For more information, go to <https://www.wormx.info/lowcostfec>. For information about the cost and availability of the DrenchRite test, send an email to avatta2@lsu.edu.

To improve the effectiveness of deworming treatments, it is now recommended that sheep be given combination treatments. A combination treatment is when you give drugs from different classes to the same animal at the same time. It is important not to mix the different drugs together as they are not chemically compatible. They should be given separately, but can all be given at the same time, one right after the other. It is always recommended to treat sheep selectively given their individual need for treatment based on FAMACHA© score and/or the Five Point Check©. Sometimes performance (ADG, milk production, litter size) is used as a criterion for deworming. This recommendation is even more important when using drugs in combination. If all animals in the flock are treated, resistance to the dewormers will develop rapidly, and if using a combination there will be nothing left to use when this happens.

Go to wormx.info for more information on drug choice and drug resistance.

This chart was originally developed by Ray M. Kaplan, DVM, PhD and Lisa Williamson, DVM, MS (University of Georgia). It was last updated October 2021 by Michael Pesato DVM DABVP (Mississippi State University).