

Anthelmintics for Goat Producers

Avermectins

Brand Name: Ivomec, Double Impact, Top-line, Phoenectin Pour-on

Active Ingredient(s): ivermectin 1% (injectable) ivermectin 0.5% (pour-on)

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: 35 days before slaughter

Indications: Control of internal and external parasites

Dosage: 1ml per 110 lbs. SQ (injectable) 1ml per 22 lbs. applied topically (pour-on)

Goat Notes: Give all avermectin wormers orally. 1% Injectable 1ml per 50lbs; 0.5% pour on 1ml per 10 lbs.

Brand Name: Ivomec Plus

Active Ingredient(s): ivermectin 1% and clorsulon 10%

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: 56 days before slaughter

Indications: Control of internal and external parasites including adult liver flukes

Dosage: 1ml per 110 lbs. SQ

Goat Notes: 1ml per 50 lbs. to control external and internal parasites including liver flukes

Brand Name: Dectomax

Active Ingredient(s): doramectin 1% injectable; doramectin 0.5% pour-on

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: 35 days before slaughter for injectable; 42 days before slaughter for pour-on

Indications: Control of internal and external parasites

Dosage: 1ml per 75 lbs. SQ or IM (injectable) 5ml per 110 lbs. applied topically (pour-on)

Goat Notes: 1 ml per 35 lbs. given orally (injectable) 1ml per 10 lbs. given orally (pour-on)

Brand Name: Eprinex (Ivomec)

Active Ingredient(s): eprinomectin 5mg

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: No slaughter or milk withdrawal on cattle

Indications: Control of internal and external parasites

Dosage: 5ml per 100 lbs. applied topically (pour-on)

Goat Notes: 1 ml per 10 lbs. Great for treating kids; although a larger amount is needed per pound,

small goats can be accurately dosed.

Used frequently in dairy goats(No milk withdrawal) at 2-3 times the cattle dose.

Milbymycin

Brand Name: Cydectin, Quest Equine Wormer

Active Ingredient(s): moxidectin

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: No slaughter withdrawal on cattle

Indications: Control of internal and external parasites

Dosage: 5ml per 110 lbs. applied topically

Goat Notes: 1ml per 25 lbs. given orally - this is the most effective wormer we have right now.

Benzimidazole

Brand Name: Safe-guard, Panacur, Benzelmin

Active Ingredient(s): fenbendazole

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: 8 days before slaughter

Indications: Control of internal parasites

Dosage: varies with brand and type of product

Goat Notes: Treat with 3x the label dosage for 3 days in a row to kill tape worms. Most stomach and intestinal worms show resistance to fenbendazole products. Extremely high safety margin.

Brand Name: Synanthic

Active Ingredient(s): oxfendazole

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: 11 days before slaughter

Indications: Control of internal parasites

Dosage: varies with brand and type of product

Goat Notes: Treat with 2x - 3x the label dosage for 3 days in a row to kill tape worms. Most stomach and intestinal worms show resistance to fenbendazole products. Synanthic can be given to weak and anemic goats at 2x the sheep dosage when goats heavily infested with parasites and are unlikely to be able to recover from the bleed out of a large parasite population dying at one time. Extremely high safety margin.

Brand Name: Valbazen

Active Ingredient(s): albendazole

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: days before slaughter

Indications: Use Valbazen to control of internal parasites including adult liver flukes.

Dosage: varies with type of product

Goat Notes: Treat with 3x the label dosage for 3 days in a row to kill tape worms. Most stomach and intestinal worms show resistance to fenbendazole products. Extremely high safety margin. **Do not use on does of breeding age that have been exposed to a buck, or those that are bred.** May cause abortion or birth defects.

Tetrahydropyrimidine

Brand Name: **Strongid - T**

Active Ingredient(s): **pyrantel pamoate**

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: not established

Indications: Control of internal parasites

Dosage: 3 mg per 1 lb.

Goat Notes: 4.5 mg per 1 lb. Has bee recommended for use in goats.

Brand Name: **Rumate**

Active Ingredient(s): **morantel tartrate**

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: 30 days before slaughter

Indications: Control of internal parasites

Dosage: Use to medicate feed at the rate of 0.44 grams per 100lbs.

Goat Notes: Mix crumbles in feed at the rate of 25 lbs. per ton. Use this as supplemental parasite control; continue worming with other products as needed. Worm goats thoroughly before starting on medicated feed.

Coccidia Prevention

Brand Name: **Bovatec**

Active Ingredient(s): **lasalocid sodium**

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: None

Indications: Control of coccidia FDA approved for non-lactating sheep.

Dosage: not less than 15 mg and no more than 70 mg daily. Do not feed to Equines.

Goat Notes: It is available as a feed additive and in blocks. Caution: Bovatec blocks are high in copper.

Brand Name: **Corid**

Active Ingredient(s): amprolium

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: 1 day before slaughter for beef calves

Indications: Control of coccidia

Dosage: mix in drinking water as directed. Corrid is available in liquid or soluble powder.

Goat Notes: Coccidia has shown a high incidence of resistance with Corrid. There are other products on the market that are more effective. Also, Corrid depletes the thiamin levels in the rumen, need to watch out for thiamin deficiency polio when treating.

Brand Name: Deccox

Active Ingredient(s): decoquinate

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: none

Indications: Control of coccidia

Dosage: Mix in feed ration to provide a daily dose of 22.7mg per 100 lbs. Feed for at least 28 days during exposure or stress.

Goat Notes: Although many people prefer Deccox because of it is safe around equines, Deccox is a rumen inhibitor, and I don't believe is as effective as rumensin or bovatec.

Brand Name: Rumensin

Active Ingredient(s): monensin sodium

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: None

Indications: Control of coccidia

Dosage: Mix 20g rumensin per ton of feed. Can feed continuously.

Goat Notes: Most effective product for goats. Ingestion by equines can be fatal.

Brand Name: Sulmet

Active Ingredient(s): sulfamethazine

Availability: OTC

Withdrawal: 10 days before slaughter

Indications: Bacterial pneumonia, E.Coli, Diphtheria, mastitis, and coccidiosis. May use soluble powder, constitute per package instruction and give 15cc orally.

Dosage:

Goat Notes: Dose orally or mix with drinking water, first dose is double the following four doses.
Do not give with penicillin.

Brand Name: Albon

Active Ingredient(s): sulfamerazine

Ingredient(s):

Availability:	OTC
Withdrawal:	10 days before slaughter
Indications:	Sulferdimethox is effective against Bacterial pneumonia, E.Coli, Diphtheria, mastitis, and coccidiosis. May use soluble powder, constitute per package instruction and give 15cc orally.
Dosage:	can be drenched or mixed with drinking water for self-medicating.
Goat Notes:	Available in liquid and soluble powder form. Albon is also available in injectable form. It is very effective for coccidia and certain types of mastitis. Can also be added to milk replacer to treat kids. Good management for freshly castrated kids. Do not give with penicillin.

Coccidiosis Treatment

DISCLAIMER:

Off Script / Extra Label is a term that you will see used a lot with goat owners. Since we commonly use meds/wormers that are actually designed for other animals, we often have to go outside of what is put in print by pharmaceutical company's.

Although many of the wormers and meds listed in this section have been used with success by several goat herders for many years, several of the listings and doses here are being used Off Script/Extra Label.....(which basically means it should be only given under the advisement of a licensed veterinarian). We ask you to take note that the FDA has not approved many of these meds for use in goats, nor have established official meat or milk withdrawal times for use in dairy goats. When we do find milk withdrawals specifically for goats, they rarely are with dosages or routes we typically use.

We have gathered the information in this section from different goat herder's in the field. This information is only their opinions on what has worked for them in the past.

Thankyou

40% Albon S.R. [Sulfadimethoxine] and Di-Methox 40%[Sulfadimethoxine] GIVEN ORALLY are the exact same drug- Just make sure when you look at Albon S.R. (slow release) the mg/ml, they are 400mg/ml. The recommended dose is 75mg/kg or 75mg per 2.2#
The dose is **1cc/5# for 5 days** as a treatment dose

1cc per 5# for day one

1cc per 10# for days 2, 3, 4 and 5 for a preventative dose. Repeat every 21 days.

12.5% Albon S.R. [Sulfadimethoxine] and Di-Methox 12.5%[Sulfadimethoxine] GIVEN ORALLY are the exact same drug

The dose is **3.2cc per 5 lbs**

Theresa

Di-Methox Powder

1 package to a pint of water.

There's 94,600mgs in one pint of water. 16oz in a pint. 30cc/oz. Divide 94600 by 480cc = 197mg/ml. Each cc will treat 2.6#s of kid and give it the needed 75mg/kg. For a 10# kid...3.8cc round that off to 4cc...I don't deal in 10ths orally.																																					
20#=8cc																																					
25#=10cc																																					
30#=12cc																																					
35#=14cc																																					
40#=16cc																																					
45#=18cc																																					
50#=20cc																																					
If you mix this concentrated like this...use warm water..make absolutely SURE you get all the powder dispersed in the liquid...and keep it in the AC or refrigerator until you use it all up in 5 days. Toss what you don't use.																																					
 WITHDRAWAL : Di-Methox or Albon MEAT 7 days. MILK : 60 hours (5 milkings) .																																					
 Corid unlike sulfa's do not kill all lifecycles of coccidiosis. It blocks the ability of the last lifecycle of occyst to move to the harmful blood sucking, intestine ruining adult in your babies intestines. So the kid is building immunity the whole time they are on Corid, unlike feed throughs (if you can find one dosed high enough in grain for goats, even goat specific meat goat pellets are rarely high enough) sulfa's etc... which kill all lifecycles.																																					
 Corid, depletes the cocci occysts ability to utilize thiamin in the goats system to move to adulthood...IT DOES NOT, unless overused cause thiamin/b1/polio in your goats. And anything, herbal wormers, chemical wormers, electrolytes, Fast Track, grain if given in enough amounts can destroy rumen flora and cause polio in your goat. Vicki																																					
The dose for Corid is 6.25cc per 25 pounds for 5 days So I do not have to sit with my calculator each time.																																					
 <table><thead><tr><th>weight</th><th>dose</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>5</td><td>1.25</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>1.75</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>2.50</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>3.00</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>3.75</td></tr><tr><td>17</td><td>4.25</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>5.00</td></tr><tr><td>22</td><td>5.50</td></tr><tr><td>25</td><td>6.25</td></tr><tr><td>27</td><td>6.75</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>7.50</td></tr><tr><td>32</td><td>7.75</td></tr><tr><td>35</td><td>8.75</td></tr><tr><td>37</td><td>9.25</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>10.00</td></tr><tr><td>42</td><td>10.50</td></tr><tr><td>45</td><td>11.25</td></tr></tbody></table>		weight	dose	5	1.25	7	1.75	10	2.50	12	3.00	15	3.75	17	4.25	20	5.00	22	5.50	25	6.25	27	6.75	30	7.50	32	7.75	35	8.75	37	9.25	40	10.00	42	10.50	45	11.25
weight	dose																																				
5	1.25																																				
7	1.75																																				
10	2.50																																				
12	3.00																																				
15	3.75																																				
17	4.25																																				
20	5.00																																				
22	5.50																																				
25	6.25																																				
27	6.75																																				
30	7.50																																				
32	7.75																																				
35	8.75																																				
37	9.25																																				
40	10.00																																				
42	10.50																																				
45	11.25																																				

47	11.75
50	12.50
52	13.00
55	13.75
57	14.25
60	15.00
62	15.50
65	16.25
67	16.75
70	17.50
72	18.00
75	18.75
77	19.25
80	20.00
82	20.50
85	21.25
87	21.75
90	22.50
92	23.00
95	23.75
97	24.25
100	25.00

Drug Name:

Sulfamethazine sodium

Brand Names:

- Sulmet Drinking Water Solution 12.5%

- **For treatment of:**
 - For coccidia, scours, pneumonia and misc. bacterial infections.
 - [Please click here for more info on Coccidiosis.](#)
- **Goat dose:** Straight from the bottle; do not mix with water. Give Orally - Administer straight (no need to mix with any other liquids) into the mouth using a syringe (remove the needle). Do not just add it to the kid's water because you will not know if he receives the correct dose. Do not add it to his milk because the milk effects the potency of the drug.
 - Five day treatment- you must treat the full five days.
 - Day one: 1 ml per 5 pounds- given orally.
 - Days 2-5: 1 ml per 10 pounds- given orally
- **Coccidia prevention treatment:**
 - Treat kids at three and six weeks of age.
 - Try to make sure that the kids don't poop, pee or walk in their food and water (virtually impossible).
- **Notes:**
 - Albon is a broad spectrum antibacterial. It is also used to treat shipping fever, bacterial pneumonia, footrot & diphtheria.