Goat Guideline for Anthelmintic Dosages (internal parasite dewormers)   July 2006

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

Animal Weight		Oral dosing. Note: 1 ml = 1 cc						Subcutaneous injection
lbs	kg	Valbazen Albendazole[1] 20 mg/kg 2 ml/ 25 lb	SafeGuard Fenbendazole[2] 10 mg/kg 1.1 ml/ 25 lb	Ivomec Ivermectin[3] 0.4 mg/kg 6 ml/ 25 lb	Levasole Levamisole[4] 12 mg/kg 3 ml/ 25 lb	Cydectin Pour on Moxidectin[5] 0.5 mg/kg 1.1 ml/25 lb	Cydectin Drench Moxidectin[6] 0.3 mg/kg 3.4 ml/25 lb	Cydectin *Injectable* Moxidectin[7] 0.2 mg/kg 1 ml/ 110 lb
20	9.1	1.6	0.9	4.8	2.4	0.9	2.7	0.2
25	11.4	2.0	1.1	6.0	3.0	1.1	3.4	0.2
30	13.6	2.4	1.4	7.2	3.6	1.4	4.1	0.3
35	15.9	2.8	1.6	8.4	4.2	1.6	4.8	0.3
40	18.2	3.2	1.8	9.6	4.8	1.8	5.4	0.4
45	20.5	3.6	2.1	10.8	5.4	2.1	6.1	0.4
50	22.7	4.0	2.3	12.0	6.0	2.3	6.8	0.5
55	25.0	4.4	2.5	13.2	6.6	2.5	7.5	0.5
60	27.3	4.8	2.7	14.4	7.2	2.7	8.2	0.5
65	29.5	5.2	3.0	15.6	7.8	3.0	8.8	0.6
70	31.8	5.6	3.2	16.8	8.4	3.2	9.5	0.6
75	34.1	6.0	3.4	18.0	9.0	3.4	10.2	0.7
80	36.4	6.4	3.6	19.2	9.6	3.6	10.9	0.7
85	38.6	6.8	3.9	20.4	10.2	3.9	11.6	0.8
90	40.9	7.2	4.1	21.6	10.8	4.1	12.2	0.8
95	43.2	7.6	4.3	22.8	11.4	4.3	12.9	0.9
100	45.5	8.0	4.6	24.0	12.0	4.6	13.6	0.9
105	47.7	8.4	4.8	25.2	12.6	4.8	14.3	1.0
110	50.0	8.8	5.0	26.4	13.2	5.0	15.0	1.0
115	52.3	9.2	5.2	27.6	13.8	5.2	15.6	1.0
120	54.5	9.6	5.5	28.8	14.4	5.5	16.3	1.1
125	56.8	10.0	5.7	30.0	15.0	5.7	17.0	1.1
130	59.1	10.4	5.9	31.2	15.6	5.9	17.7	1.2
140	63.6	11.2	6.4	33.6	16.8	6.4	19.0	1.3
150	68.2	12.0	6.8	36.0	18.0	6.8	20.4	1.4

[1]**Valbazen** Suspension (11.36 % or 113.6 mg/ml): *Do NOT use in pregnant does in the first trimester of pregnancy*. Meat withdrawal time is 9 days and 7 days for milk (FARAD).

[2]**Safe-Guard/ Panacur** Suspension (10% or 100 mg/ml): Approved in goats at 5 mg/kg with meat withdrawal time of 6 days and no withdrawal period for milk. Although the label dose in goats is 5 mg/kg, it is generally recognized that 10 mg/kg dosage is required for good efficacy. At 10 mg/kg dosage, meat withdrawal is 16 days and 4 days for milk (FARAD).

[3]**Ivomec Sheep Drench** (0.08% or 0.8 mg/ml): Protect from light. Coughing may occur during and following drenching. Meat withdrawal time is 14 days (FARAD).

[4]**Levasole Soluble Drench Powder (Sheep**): Oral solution ONLY. To prepare use 1 packet (13 gm/11.7 gm active ingredient) dissolved in 262 ml [8.9 oz.] water (44.7 mg/ml) {or 52 gram packet dissolved in 1048 ml water [35.4 oz.].} NOTE: This is different dilution from the label directions for administration. Meat withdrawal time is 4 days (FARAD).

[5] **Cydectin Pour on for cattle** (0.5% or 5 mg/ml): Meat withdrawal time is 23 days. *Not for use in lactating dairy goats.*

[6] **Cydectin Drench for sheep** (.1% or 1 mg/ml): Meat withdrawal time is 14 days. *Not for use in lactating dairy goats.*

[7]**Cydectin Injectable for cattle** (1% or 10mg/ml): GIVE SQ. Meat withdrawal time is 30 days. *Not for use in lactating dairy goats.*

NOTE for Guideline for Anthelmintic Dosages in Goats

The attached chart was developed by Ray M. Kaplan, DVM, PhD (University of Georgia) and modified by Patty Scharko DVM, MPH (University of Kentucky.) and Lionel Dawson DVM, PhD. (Oklahoma State University). It is provided as a possible guideline for anthelmintic (deworming) dosages for goats. Producers should consult their veterinarian for advice on their specific management situation for determining dosages for their herd. *With the exception of fenbendazole administered at the 5 mg/kg dose, these drugs are not approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in goats, and when used in goats are considered extra-label use (fenbendazole at the recommended dose rate of 10 mg/kg is considered extra-label usage). The FDA regards extra-label use of drugs as an exclusive privilege of the veterinary profession and is only permitted when a bona fide veterinarian-client-patient relationship exists and an appropriate medical diagnosis has been made. The chart is intended to serve as guideline for improving accuracy when dosing goats with an anthelmintic, but these drugs should be used in goats only when appropriate veterinary advice has been received.*

Drug resistance in parasites of goats is extremely common. The effectiveness of an anthelmintic should always be tested before being used by performing a FECRT (Fecal Egg Count Reduction test) or larval development (DrenchRite) assay if available.

*** The current recommendation is to use the Cydectin cattle __injectable__ formulation and __NOT__ the **pour-on** formulation (orally) or the sheep oral drench. When administered by subcutaneous injection, moxidectin provides improved drug levels as compared to when administered orally.*