

DURVET, INC.

100 S.E. MAGELLAN DRIVE, BLUE SPRINGS, MO, 64014

Telephone: 816-229-9101

Toll-Free: 800-821-5570

Fax: 816-224-3080

Website: www.durvet.com

Email: info@durvet.com



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DURAFEND™

Durvet

Safe-Guard® (fenbendazole) 0.5%

MULTI-SPECIES DEWORMER

Fenbendazole Type B Medicated Feed

Dewormer for Beef & Dairy Cattle, Swine, Growing Turkeys, Rocky Mountain Big Horn Sheep, Wildlife and Zoo Ruminants and Feral Swine

Fenbendazole Type C Medicated Feed

Dewormer for Horses

SAFE-GUARD® (fenbendazole) 0.5% Medicated Dewormer Pellets

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

fenbendazole	0.5% (2.27 g/lb)
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INGREDIENTS

Processed grain by-products, calcium carbonate, molasses products, roughage products, silicon dioxide, propionic acid (preservative), acetic acid, natural and artificial flavoring components, sodium propionate (preservative), potassium sorbate (preservative), propylene glycol and citric acid (preservative).

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, min	11.5%
Crude Fat, min	2.5%
Crude Fiber, max	12%
Calcium, min	4.5%
Calcium, max	5.5%
Phosphorus, min	0.6%

INDICATIONS - FENBENDAZOLE TYPE B MEDICATED FEED

CATTLE - Beef and Dairy: For the treatment and control of: **Lungworms:** Adult *Dictyocaulus viviparus*; **Stomach worms:** Adult brown stomach worms (*Ostertagia ostertagi*), Adult and fourth stage larvae barberpole worms (*Haemonchus contortus*), fourth stage larvae barberpole worms (*H. placei*), and Adult and fourth stage larvae small stomach worms (*Trichostrongylus axei*); **Intestinal worms** (Adult and fourth stage larvae): hookworms (*Bunostomum phlebotomum*), thread-necked intestinal worms (*Nematodirus helvetianus*), small intestinal worms (*Cooperia punctata* & *C. oncophora*), bankrupt worms (*Trichostrongylus colubriformis*), and nodular worms (*Oesophagostomum radiatum*).

SWINE - Growing Pigs, Gilts, Pregnant Sows and Boars: For the treatment and control of: **Lungworms:** Adult *Metastrongylus apri*, Adult *Metastrongylus pudendotectus*; **Gastrointestinal worms:** Adult and larvae (L3, L4 stages, liver, lung, intestinal forms) large roundworms (*Ascaris suum*), Adult nodular worms (*Oesophagostomum dentatum*, *O. quadrispinulatum*), Adult small stomach

worms (*Hyostrongylus rubidus*), Adult and larvae (L2, L3, L4 stages - intestinal mucosal forms) whipworms (*Trichuris suis*); and **Kidney worms:** Adult and larvae *Stephanurus dentatus*.

GROWING TURKEYS: For the treatment and control of: **Gastrointestinal worms:** Roundworms, Adults and larvae (*Ascaridia dissimilis*); Cecal worms, Adult and larvae (*Heterakis gallinarum*), an important vector of *Histomonas meleagridis* (Blackhead).

ZOO AND WILDLIFE ANIMALS - RUMINANTS (Subfamilies antilopinae, hippotraginae, and caprinae): For the treatment and control of: **Stomach worms:** small stomach worms (*Trichostrongylus* spp.), barberpole worms (*Haemonchus* spp.); **Intestinal worms:** thread-necked intestinal worms (*Nematodirus* spp.) and whipworms (*Trichuris* spp.) for the following animal species:

Ruminants - Subfamily antilopinae:

Persian gazelles (*Gazella subgutturosa subgutturosa*)

Addra gazelle (*Gazella dama ruficollis*)

Slenderhorn gazelle (*Gazella leptoceros*)

Kenya impala (*Aepyceros melampus rendilis*)

Roosevelt's gazelle (*Gazella granti roosevelti*)

Indian blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)

Mhorr gazelle (*Gazella dama mhorr*)

Thomson's gazelles (*Gazella thomsoni thomsoni*)

Ruminants - Subfamily hippotraginae:

Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*)

Angolan roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus cottoni*)

Fringed-ear oryx (*Oryx gazella callotis*)

Arabian oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*)

Ruminants - Subfamily caprinae:

Armenian mouflon (*Ovis orientalis gmelini*)

Russian saiga (*Saiga tatarica*)

BIGHORN SHEEP: For the treatment and control of: **Lungworms** (*Protostrongylus* spp.) in Bighorn sheep.

FERAL SWINE: For the treatment and control of: **Kidney worms** (*Stephanurus dentatus*), **Roundworms** (*Ascaris suum*), and **Nodular worms** (*Oesophagostomum dentatum*) in feral swine.

INDICATIONS - FENBENDAZOLE TYPE C MEDICATED FEED

HORSES: For the treatment and control of: **Large strongyles** (*Strongylus edentatus*, *S. equinus*, *S. vulgaris*, *Triodontophorus* spp.), **Small**

strongyles (*Cyathostomum* spp., *Cylicocyclus* spp., *Cylicostephanus* spp.), **Pinworms** (*Oxyuris equi*), and **Ascarids** (*Parascaris equorum*).

DOSAGE, MIXING AND FEEDING DIRECTIONS - FENBENDAZOLE TYPE B MEDICATED FEED

CATTLE - Beef and Dairy: DOSAGE; 5 mg fenbendazole per kg body weight (BW) in a **ONE (1) DAY TREATMENT** (2.27 mg fenbendazole per pound (lb) of BW). Mix 1 lb of the Type B (0.5%) medicated feed containing 4,540 g/ton of fenbendazole with 4 lbs. of feed ingredients to manufacture Type C medicated feed containing 908 grams of fenbendazole per ton equivalent. Feed the resulting Type C medicated feed as the sole ration for ONE (1) DAY at the rate of 0.5 pounds per 100 pounds of BW to provide 2.27 mg fenbendazole per lb of BW.

Do not underdose. Ensure each animal receives a complete dose based on a current body weight.

Underdosing may result in ineffective treatment, and encourage the development of parasite resistance.

SWINE - Growing Pigs, Gilts, Pregnant Sows and Boars: DOSAGE; Feed as the sole ration for a period of **3-12 CONSECUTIVE DAYS** so as to provide a total intake of 4.08 mg fenbendazole per pound (lb) of body weight (BW). Mix 1 lb of the Type B (0.5%) medicated feed containing 4,540 g/ton of fenbendazole with 14.13 lbs. of feed ingredients to manufacture Type C medicated feed containing 300 grams of fenbendazole per ton equivalent. Feed the resulting Type C medicated feed as a sole ration for 3-12 CONSECUTIVE DAYS at the rate of 0.9 to 0.23 lbs. per 100 lbs. of BW to provide 4.08 mg fenbendazole per lb of BW.

GROWING TURKEYS DOSAGE; Feed a Type C medicated feed containing 14.5 g fenbendazole/ ton (16 ppm) as the sole ration for **SIX (6) CONSECUTIVE DAYS**. Mix 1 pound (lb) of Type B (0.5%) medicated feed containing 4,540 g/ton of fenbendazole with 313.00 lbs. of feed ingredients to manufacture Type C medicated feed containing 14.5 grams of fenbendazole per ton equivalent. The resultant Type C medicated feed is to be fed as the sole ration for SIX (6) CONSECUTIVE DAYS. FOR GROWING TURKEYS ONLY.

ZOO AND WILDLIFE ANIMALS DOSAGE; RUMINANTS (subfamilies antilopinae, hippotraginae and caprinae) - DOSAGE; Feed at a rate to supply 2.5 mg of fenbendazole / kg body weight (BW) /day (1.14 mg/pound (lb) BW/day) for **THREE (3) CONSECUTIVE DAYS**. Mix 1 lb of the Type B (0.5%) medicated feed containing 4,540 g/ton of fenbendazole with 14.13 lbs. of feed ingredients to manufacture Type C medicated feed containing 300 grams of fenbendazole per ton equivalent. Feed the resulting Type C medicated feed for THREE (3) CONSECUTIVE DAYS at a rate of 0.8 lbs. per 100 lbs. of BW to provide 1.14 mg/lb BW/day. Prior withdraw of feed or water is not necessary. Retreatment may be required in six weeks, depending upon conditions of continued exposure to parasites, condition of treated animals and ambient temperatures. BIGHORN SHEEP: DOSAGE; Feed at a rate to supply 10 mg fenbendazole/ kg body weight (BW)/day (4.54 mg/lb/day) for **THREE (3) CONSECUTIVE DAYS**. Mix 1 lb of the Type B (0.5%) medicated feed containing 4,540 g/ton of fenbendazole with 4 lbs. of feed ingredients to manufacture Type C medicated feed containing 908 grams of fenbendazole per ton equivalent. Feed the resulting Type C medicated feed as the sole ration for THREE (3) CONSECUTIVE DAYS at the rate of 1.0 lbs. per 100 lbs. of body weight to provide 4.54 mg fenbendazole per lb of BW. Prior withdrawal of feed or water is not necessary. Retreatment may be required in six weeks, depending upon conditions of continued exposure to parasites, condition of treated animals and ambient temperatures. FERAL SWINE DOSAGE; Feed at a rate to supply 3 mg of fenbendazole/ kg body weight (BW)/day (1.36 mg/pound (lb)/day) for **THREE (3) CONSECUTIVE DAYS**. Mix 1 lb of the Type B (0.5%) medicated feed containing 4,540 g/ton of fenbendazole with 14.13 lbs. of feed ingredients to manufacture Type C medicated feed containing 300 grams of fenbendazole per ton equivalent. Feed the resulting Type C medicated feed for THREE (3) CONSECUTIVE DAYS at a rate of 0.9 lbs. per 100 lbs. of BW to provide 1.36 mg/lb BW/day. Prior withdrawal of feed or water is not necessary. Retreatment may be required in six weeks, depending upon conditions of continued exposure to parasites, condition of treated animals and ambient temperatures.

DOSAGE AND FEEDING DIRECTIONS - FENBENDAZOLE TYPE C MEDICATED FEED

HORSES: The recommended dose is 5 mg fenbendazole per kg body weight (BW) (2.27 mg per pound (lb) BW) in a **ONE (1) DAY** treatment for large strongyles, small strongyles and pinworms. For ascarids, the recommended dose is 10 mg fenbendazole per kg BW (4.54 mg per lb BW) in a **ONE (1) DAY** treatment. Feed DuraFend pellets containing 4,540 grams (0.5%) fenbendazole /ton at the rate 0.1 or 0.2 lbs. per 100 lbs. of BW to provide 2.27 or 4.54 mg fenbendazole per lb of BW. All horses must be eating normally to ensure that each animal consumes an adequate amount of medicated feed. Do not underdose. Ensure each animal receives a complete dose based on a current body weight. Underdosing may result in ineffective treatment, and encourage the development of parasite resistance.

CATTLE - Beef and Dairy:

WITHDRAWAL PERIODS AND RESIDUE WARNINGS:

Milk taken during treatment and for 60 hours after the last treatment must not be used for human consumption. Cattle must not be slaughtered for human consumption within 13 days following last treatment with this drug product. Not for use in beef calves less than 2 months of age, dairy calves, and veal calves. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves.

OTHER WARNINGS:

Parasite resistance may develop to any dewormer, and has been reported for most classes of dewormers. Treatment with a dewormer used in conjunction with parasite management practices appropriate to the geographic area and the animal(s) to be treated may slow the development of parasite resistance. Fecal examinations or other diagnostic tests and parasite management history should be used to determine if the product is appropriate for the herd, prior to the use of any dewormer. Following the use of any dewormer, effectiveness of treatment should be monitored (for example, with the use of a fecal egg count reduction test or another appropriate method). A decrease in a drug's effectiveness over time as calculated by fecal egg count reduction tests may indicate the development of resistance to the

dewormer administered. Your parasite management plan should be adjusted accordingly based on regular monitoring.

SWINE - Growing Pigs Gilts Pregnant Sows and Boars:

WITHDRAWAL PERIODS:

Swine must not be slaughtered for human consumption within 4 days following last treatment with this drug product.

OTHER WARNINGS:

Parasite resistance may develop to any dewormer. All dewormers require accurate dosing for best results. Following the use of any dewormer, effectiveness of treatment should be monitored. A decrease of effectiveness overtime may indicate the development of resistance to the dewormer administered. The parasite management plan should be adjusted accordingly based on regular monitoring.

GROWING TURKEYS:

WITHDRAWAL PERIODS:

No withdrawal period is required when used according to labeling.

OTHER WARNINGS:

Parasite resistance may develop to any dewormer. All dewormers require accurate dosing for best results. Following the use of any dewormer, effectiveness of treatment should be monitored. A decrease of effectiveness overtime may indicate the development of resistance to the dewormer administered. The parasite management plan should be adjusted accordingly based on regular monitoring.

WILDLIFE AND ZOO RUMINANTS BIGHORN SHEEP AND FERAL SWINE:

RESIDUE WARNING:

Do not use 14 days before or during the hunting season.

OTHER WARNINGS:

Parasite resistance may develop to any dewormer. All dewormers require accurate dosing for best results. Following the use of any dewormer, effectiveness of treatment should be monitored. A decrease of effectiveness overtime may indicate the development of resistance to the dewormer administered. The parasite management plan should be adjusted accordingly based on regular monitoring.

HORSES:

OTHER WARNINGS:

Parasite resistance may develop to any dewormer, and has been reported for most classes of dewormers. Treatment with a dewormer used in conjunction with parasite management practices appropriate to the geographic area and the animal(s) to be treated may slow the development of parasite resistance. Fecal examinations or other diagnostic tests and parasite management history should be used to determine if the product is appropriate for the herd, prior to the use of any dewormer. Following the use of any dewormer, effectiveness of treatment should be monitored (for example, with the use of a fecal egg count reduction test or another appropriate method).

A decrease in a drug's effectiveness overtime as calculated by fecal egg count reduction tests may indicate the development of resistance to the dewormer administered. Your parasite management plan should be adjusted accordingly based on regular monitoring.

Do not use in horses intended for human consumption.

Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.

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1-800-821-5570