Noromectin® 1% Injection is an ivermectin-based parasiticide for the effective treatment of a wide range of internal and external parasites of beef cattle, dairy cattle of non-breeding age and swine.

**Internal Parasites**

**Gastrointestinal Roundworms**
- *Ostertagia ostertagi*
- *O. lyrata*
- *Haemonchus placei*
- *Trichostrongylus axei*
- *T. colubriformis*
- *Cooperia oncophora*
- *C. punctata*
- *C. pectinata*
- *Oesophagostomum radiatum*
- *Bunostomum phlebotomum*
- *Nematodirus helvetianus*
- *N. spathiger*

**Lungworms**
- *Dictyocaulus viviparous*

**External Parasites**

**Cattle Grubs (parasitic stages)**
- *Hypoderma bovis*
- *H. lineatum*

**Sucking Lice**
- *Linognathus vituli*
- *Haematopinus eurysternus*
- *Solenopotes capillatus*

**Mites (scabies)**
- *Psoroptes ovis* (syn. *P. communis var. bovis*)
- *Sarcoptes scabiei var. bovis*

**Noromectin® 1% Injection Offers Your Customers:**

- One low-volume dose for effective treatment and control of internal and external parasites, including gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, grubs, sucking lice and mange mites
- The active ingredient - ivermectin - provides convenience, broad-spectrum efficacy and a high margin of safety
- Plastic bottles enclosed in display carton for protection from dust and sunlight
- Four convenient, ready-to-use pack sizes of 50 mL, 250 mL, 500 mL* and 1000 mL*
- Uncompromising quality control from Norbrook Laboratories – a worldwide leader in animal health
- A competitively priced solution

*Plastic Hanger Bottles

**Recommend Strategic Parasite Control for Herd Protection and Profitability**

The economics of Noromectin® 1% Injection allow cow/calf and stocker operations to treat multiple times per year for improved herd health.

Observe label directions and withdrawal times. Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism. Do not use in female dairy cattle of breeding age or in calves to be processed for veal. Do not use in unapproved species as severe reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result. See product labeling for full product information.
NOROMECTIN INJECTION

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Noromectin Injection is a clear, ready-to-use, sterile solution containing 1% Sterile Solution of Ivermectin (ivermectin). Noromectin Injection is to be given subcutaneously only, to reduce the risk of exposure to clostridial organisms.

INDICATIONS

For the treatment and control of warbles (I. ricinus), lice, lungworms, grubs, sucking lice, and mange mites in cattle:

- Adult cattle: inject 200 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously.
- Breeding Animals: inject 225 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously.
- Growing Pigs: inject 19 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously.
- Boars: inject 375 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously.
- Sows, Gilts, and Boars: inject 300 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously.

For the control of oesophageal larval worms (including inhibited O. ostertagi) in calves:

- Sows should be treated at least one week before farrowing to minimize transfer of mites to newborn baby pigs.

ADMINISTRATION.

1/2 to 3/4 inch needle is suggested. Inject 10 mg of ivermectin, sufficient to treat 75 lb of body weight (maximum 10 mL per injection site).

The 1000 mL pack is a multiple-dose, rubber-capped bottle designed for use with automatic syringe equipment. Each bottle contains sufficient solution to treat 20 head of 550 lb (250 kg) cattle or 200 head of 38 lb (17.3 kg) swine.

The 250 mL pack is a multiple-dose, rubber-capped bottle designed for use in American bison, inject 200 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously. Follow use directions for cattle as described above.

Noromectin Injection effectively controls all stages of cattle grubs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. When used according to label directions, the product is not expected to have an adverse impact on populations of dung-dependent insects.
2. Louse eggs are unaffected by Noromectin Injection and may require up to three weeks to hatch. Louse infestations developing from hatching eggs may require retreatment.
3. When used according to label directions, it is not expected to facilitate the development of resistant populations of parasites.
4. Dead larvae can be tilled into the soil or other means of destruction may be employed.
5. Animal feed and food scraps should not be placed in an area where the treated animal has been out of reach of the feeding area for at least 48 hours.

DOSAGE

For cattle and swine:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Weight (lb)</th>
<th>Dose Volume (mL)</th>
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For swine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Weight (lb)</th>
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</table>

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

When used according to label directions, it is not expected to have an adverse impact on populations of dung-dependent insects.

SPECIAL MINOR USE

Reindeer:

Noromectin Injection should not be used in other animal species as severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result.

Northern Ireland

Newry, BT35 6PU, Co. Down,

The ivermectin effect is not immediate, care must be taken to prevent reinfestation from exposure to untreated animals or contaminated facilities. Generally, pigs should not be moved to clean quarters or facilities. Generally, pigs should not be moved to clean quarters or facilities. Generally, pigs should not be moved to clean quarters or facilities.

When used according to label directions, the product is not expected to have an adverse impact on populations of dung-dependent insects.

Hypoderma bovis

American Bison:

Inject 200 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously. Follow use directions for cattle as described above.

Hypoderma lineatum

American Bison:

Inject 200 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously. Follow use directions for cattle as described above.

WHEN TO USE

Cattle treated with Noromectin Injection after the end of the heel fly season may be retreated with Noromectin Injection if a planned parasite control program is recommended.

Bovine 

A planned parasite control program is recommended.

Mange Mites:

Growers should be treated before placement in clean quarters.

Frequency and need for treatments are dependent upon exposure.

Pigs exposed to contaminated soil or pasture may need retreatment if the ivermectin effect is not immediate.

Reactions may be due to clostridial organisms. Clean, properly disinfected needles should be used to reduce the potential for injection site infections.

Restrict the use of Noromectin Injection to species listed in the label directions. Use of Noromectin Injection in other animal species may result in severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs.

Do not treat cattle within 1/2 to 3/4 inch of the tail head or tail head. Use of a 16-gauge, material needle is suggested. A clean, properly disinfected needle and syringe should be used to reduce the potential for injection site infections.

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Do not treat cattle within 1/2 to 3/4 inch of the tail head or tail head. Use of a 16-gauge, material needle is suggested. A clean, properly disinfected needle and syringe should be used to reduce the potential for injection site infections.

Sows should be treated at least one week before farrowing to minimize transfer of mites to newborn baby pigs.

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When used according to label directions, the product is not expected to have an adverse impact on populations of dung-dependent insects.

Manufactured for

Dechra Animal Health, Weybridge, Surrey, UK.

1% Sterile Solution

Noromectin Injection is to be given subcutaneously in the neck. Animals should be appropriately restrained to achieve the proper route of administration. Use of a 16-gauge, material needle is suggested. A clean, properly disinfected needle and syringe should be used to reduce the potential for injection site infections.

Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Do not treat cattle within 1/2 to 3/4 inch of the tail head or tail head. Use of a 16-gauge, material needle is suggested. A clean, properly disinfected needle and syringe should be used to reduce the potential for injection site infections.

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