

Controls more than 30 stages and species of internal and external parasites³

Eprecis® Pour-On is indicated for the treatment of parasitic infections and infestations due to the following gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, grubs, sucking and biting lice, mange mites and horn flies in beef and dairy cattle (including lactating dairy cattle):

	Adults	L4	Inhibited L4
Gastrointestinal roundworms			
<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i>	●	●	●
<i>O. lyrata</i>	●		
<i>Haemonchus placei</i>	●	●	
<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i>	●	●	
<i>T. colubriformis</i>	●	●	
<i>T. longispicularis</i>	●		
<i>Cooperia oncophora</i>	●	●	●
<i>C. punctata</i>	●	●	●
<i>C. pectinata</i>	●	●	●
<i>C. surnabada (mcmasteri)</i>	●	●	●
<i>Nematodirus helvetianus</i>	●	●	
<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i>	●	●	
<i>Trichuris ovis</i>	●		
<i>T. discolor</i>	●		
<i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i>	●	●	
<i>Strongyloides papillosus</i>	●		
Lungworms			
<i>Dictyocaulus viviparus</i>	●	●	

Cattle Grubs

(internal parasitic stages)
Hypoderma bovis
H. lineatum

Biting and sucking lice

Damalinia bovis
Linognathus vituli
Haematopinus eurysternus
Solenopotes capillatus

Mange mites

Chorioptes bovis
Sarcoptes scabiei var bovis

Horn flies

Haematobia irritans



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1. Rehbein, Steffen & Winter, Renate & Visser, Martin & Maciel, Ana & Marley, Sara. (2005). Chorioptic mange in dairy cattle: Treatment with eprinomectin pour-on. *Parasitology research*. 98, 21-5. 10.1007/s00436-005-0005-y.
2. Villarroel, Aurora & Halliburton, Megan. (2013). Control of extensive chorioptic mange natural infection in lactating dairy cattle without milk withdrawal. *Veterinary journal* (London, England: 1997). 197. 10.1016/j.tvjl.2013.01.003.
3. Based on FOI summaries and label claims.

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Eprecis®
EPRINOMECTIN POUR-ON SOLUTION

PROTECTING PRODUCTIVITY

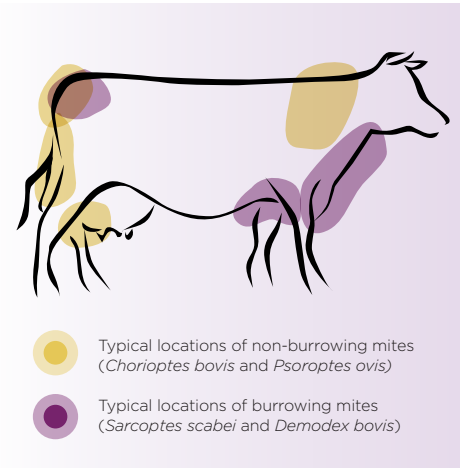
Eprecis® controls and treats a range of internal and external parasites, which can prevent skin lesions associated with ectoparasites.



There are 2 common types of mange mites found on cattle: burrowing mites (*Sarcoptes scabiei* and *Demodex bovis*) and non-burrowing mites (*Chorioptes bovis* and *scabiei ovis*).

Chorioptic mange is currently considered the most common **mange** in the Northern Hemisphere, usually seen in adult cattle housed in barns. Lesions are often seen around the base of the tail, perineum, and udder.

The life cycle of the mite lasts about 2 to 3 weeks, from egg to adult. The mites spread mainly through direct contact between animals, but they can also be transmitted indirectly through contaminated equipment, bedding, or other materials that have been in contact with infected cattle. The infected cattle often become restless and experience reduced well-being.¹ They rub against posts, walls, and other structures inside the barn to relieve the itching caused by the infection. This behavior leaves behind a trail of mite eggs, which can survive for 3 to 4 weeks and sometimes even up to 2 months,² contaminating surfaces and equipment.



The primary goal of a mange control policy should be the elimination of infection to improve cattle welfare in the barn.

Key strategies include:

- Implementing facility sanitation protocols
- Maintaining closed herds and treating all incoming animals
- Treating the entire herd with a macrocyclic lactone, such as **Eprecis® Pour-On** (eprinomectin), to eliminate parasites.

Protect your productivity with robust mange mite control and a 0-day withdrawal period for milk or meat!

Precigun pour-on

Strength and accuracy in challenging operating environments

