

CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

NEOMAX

ALLWORMER TABLETS FOR DOGS
OVER 5 KG BODYWEIGHT

Each tablet contains 125 mg PRAZIQUANTEL and 12.5 mg MILBEMYCIN OXIME

ALLWORMER TABLETS FOR SMALL DOGS AND PUPPIES
0.5 - 5 KG BODYWEIGHT

Each tablet contains 25 mg PRAZIQUANTEL and 2.5 mg MILBEMYCIN OXIME

Recommended for dogs between 0.5 and 5 kg body weight.
Recommended for dogs over 5 kg body weight.

For:

- Treatment and control of roundworm (*Toxocara canis*, *Toxascaris leonina*)
- Treatment and control of whipworm (*Trichuris vulpis*)
- Treatment and control of hookworm (*Ancylostoma caninum*, *Ancylostoma braziliense*)
- Treatment and control of tapeworm infections (*Dipylidium caninum*, *Taenia spp.*, *Echinococcus granulosus*)
- Prevention of heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*)

DIRECTION FOR USE

Precautions: Use with Caution.

For heartworm prevention, the tablet(s) must be administered every month. If you miss the 30-day interval by no more than 7 days, administer NEOMAX Tablets immediately and resume your monthly dosing schedule. If the interval is longer than 7 days, consult your veterinarian before recommencing NEOMAX Tablets dosing schedule.

Dosage and Administration:

Consult a veterinarian before use.

Before starting NEOMAX, you should have your veterinarian confirm, by a simple test, that your dog does not have heartworm.

NEOMAX Tablets should be given by mouth. The minimum dose is 0.5 mg milbemycin oxime and 5 mg praziquantel per kg body weight.

Body weight (kg)	NEOMAX ALLWORMER TABLETS FOR SMALL DOGS AND PUPPIES 0.5 - 5 KG BODYWEIGH	NEOMAX ALLWORMER TABLETS FOR DOGS OVER 5 KG BODYWEIGHT
0.5 - 1	½ tablet	-
> 1 - 5	1 tablet	-
> 5 - 25	-	1 tablet
> 25 - 50*	-	2 tablets

*For dogs > 50 kg, a combination of tablets should be given, consistent with the recommended minimum dose. Please consult a veterinarian.

For control of gastrointestinal worms:

NEOMAX Tablets for Small Dogs and Puppies 0.5 - 5 KG bodyweight should be administered orally to puppies at 2, 4, 8 and 12 weeks of age, then every 3 months.

NEOMAX Tablets for Dogs Over 5 KG bodyweight should be administered to dogs weighing over 5 kg. For puppies, use NEOMAX Tablets for Small Dogs and Puppies 0.5 - 5KG bodyweight.

Nursing bitches should be treated at the same time as their puppies. Adult dogs should be treated every 3 months. If worm problems persist, consult a veterinarian. Pregnant bitches should be treated at mating, then 10 days before whelping, then at the same times as puppies.

In hydatid tapeworm areas, dogs should be dosed monthly or on veterinary advice. Dogs should not be fed, or allowed to feed on offal from any species. Dogs in hydatid areas should be treated every 6 weeks. For other tapeworm spp., treat every 3 months. The most common tapeworm is flea tapeworm (*Dipylidium caninum*), transmitted by fleas. Flea control is recommended.

For heartworm prevention:

Treatment for heartworm should occur regularly at monthly intervals. NEOMAX Tablets must be administered orally every month, preferably on the same date each month. If NEOMAX Tablets replace daily dosing heartworm tablets containing DEC (Diethylcarbamazine citrate), the first dose must be given within 30 days of the changeover. Growing pups may gain sufficient weight during the course of treatment to require an increased dose of NEOMAX Tablets.

NEOMAX Tablets may be hidden in food, or the dog dosed directly. When administering NEOMAX Tablets, be certain that the entire dose is consumed. The dog should be watched for several minutes following dosing to be sure that all tablet(s) have been eaten. If all the medicine is not eaten, redose as soon as possible, with the full dose.

General Directions

NEOMAX Tablets provide a wide margin of safety in dogs when used according to label directions. The active ingredient, milbemycin oxime, has been tested in over 75 different breeds of dogs, including pregnant females, breeding males and females, and puppies over 2 weeks old. Satisfactory margins of safety have been demonstrated for both milbemycin oxime and praziquantel when administered during all reproductive phases.

Some mild, transient, shock-like reactions have occurred when treating dogs carrying a high number of microfilariae at the time of the first treatment with NEOMAX Tablets.

NEOMAX, given monthly, may be used for prevention of heartworm infection in dogs. Treatment of dogs with a high number of circulating microfilariae (heartworm positive dogs) can sometimes lead to the appearance of hypersensitivity reactions, such as pale mucous membranes, vomiting, trembling, laboured breathing or excessive salivation. These reactions are associated with the release of proteins from dead or dying microfilariae and are not a direct toxic effect of the product. The use in dogs suffering from microfilaremia is thus not recommended.

In heartworm risk-areas, or in the case it is known that a dog has been travelling to and from heartworm risk regions, before using NEOMAX Tablets, a veterinary consultation is advised to exclude the presence of any concurrent infestation of *Dirofilaria immitis*.

In the case of a positive diagnosis, adjuvant therapy is indicated before administering NEOMAX Tablets.

Contact your veterinarian if any unusual signs develop following treatment with NEOMAX Tablets.

This formulation is not suitable for use in cats.

INTESTINAL PARASITES

Hookworms, roundworms, whipworms and tapeworms are common intestinal parasites of dogs in most parts of Australia. Puppies can acquire hookworm infections through their mother's milk, and dogs can acquire hookworm infections from infective larvae that accumulate in their environment, by ingestion and/or penetration through the skin. Hookworms are bloodsucking parasites of the small intestine. Hookworm infections can cause anaemia, bloody diarrhoea and even death if blood loss is severe.

Roundworm infections can be acquired prior to birth, through the mother's milk, and by ingestion of eggs from faeces. Roundworms commonly cause general debilitation, which may be manifested by a dull hair coat, failure to thrive, abdominal discomfort, a potbellied appearance, vomiting and diarrhoea. Roundworms can occasionally pre-dispose puppies to lung infections. The large worms fill the small intestines and interfere with the absorption of nutrients. Rarely, severe infections can be fatal due to obstruction of the intestine by impacted worms.

Adult whipworms reside in the large intestine causing inflammation of the intestinal lining. This inflammation can cause diarrhoea, with or without blood.

Hydatid tapeworm (*Echinococcus granulosus*) poses a severe risk to human health by transmission to humans from infected dogs. In hydatid tapeworm areas, dogs should be dosed monthly or on veterinary advice, to ensure that newly acquired hydatid tapeworms are expelled before reaching maturity. Ensuring this will help break the life cycle of the hydatid tapeworm. The most common tapeworm is flea tapeworm (*Dipylidium caninum*), transmitted by fleas. The life cycle is 3 weeks, and it is possible for the dog to become reinfected and shed worm segments between monthly doses. Flea control is recommended.

HEARTWORM DISEASE IN DOGS

Heartworm disease is a serious problem in dogs and can cause death. The disease is caused by large round bodied worms (*Dirofilaria immitis*). Much of the damage occurs before there are any outward signs of the disease. Prevention is the key. Infection occurs when a mosquito carrying infective heartworm larvae takes a blood meal from a dog. Larvae entering the dog's body then grow and migrate through the body tissues to settle after several months in the heart, lungs and associated blood vessels. Mature worms mate and female worms release their offspring (*microfilariae*) into the blood stream. A dog not receiving preventative medication can be infected with as many as several hundred worms. The adult worms are large (females up to 35 cm, males up to 17 cm) and cause disease by interfering with the function of the right side of the heart and major blood vessels leading from it. Other organs can progressively become involved because of reduced blood flow, sometimes leading to death.

Many dog owners are not aware that their dog is sick until quite late in the disease process. Signs include coughing, laboured breathing, listlessness, a

swollen abdomen and loss of condition.

It is possible to treat dogs with heartworm disease, however early detection and prompt treatment is important. If the disease is allowed to progress to the advanced state, treatment is more difficult, the risk to dogs is greater and some permanent irreversible damage may have taken place. The best way to control heartworm disease is to prevent it.

FIRST AID

**If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
Phone Australia 13 11 26.**

If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

DISPOSAL

Dispose of containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.

STORAGE

Store below 25 C (air conditioning).

NEOMAX ALLWORMER TABLETS FOR SMALL DOGS AND PUPPIES 0.5 - 5 KG BODYWEIGHT

APVMA Approval No.: 92763/140689

NEOMAX ALLWORMER TABLETS FOR DOGS OVER 5 KG BODYWEIGHT

APVMA Approval No.: 93269/140687

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