



American Consortium for Small Ruminant Parasite Control

DEWORMER CHART: GOATS

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

1 ml = 1cc	Valbazen® (albendazole) <u>ORALLY</u>	SafeGuard® (fenbendazole) <u>ORALLY</u>	Ivomec® Sheep Drench (ivermectin) <u>ORALLY</u>	Prohibit® (levamisole) <u>ORALLY</u>	Cydectin® Sheep Drench (moxidectin) <u>ORALLY</u>	Rumatel® (morantel) Feed Pre-mix <u>ORALLY</u>
Weight Pounds (lbs.)	20 mg/kg 2 ml/ 25 lb.	10 mg/kg 1.1 ml/ 25 lb.	0.4 mg/kg 6 ml/25 lb.	12 mg/kg 2.7 ml/ 25 lb.	0.4 mg/kg 4.5 ml/25 lb.	10 mg/kg 45 gm/100 lb.BW (Durvet)
20	1.6	0.9	4.8	2.2	3.6	
25	2.0	1.1	6.0	2.7	4.5	11 grams
30	2.4	1.4	7.2	3.3	5.4	
35	2.8	1.6	8.4	3.8	6.5	
40	3.2	1.8	9.6	4.4	7.3	
45	3.6	2.1	10.8	4.9	8.2	
50	4.0	2.3	12.0	5.5	9.0	23 grams
55	4.4	2.5	13.2	6.0	10	
60	4.8	2.7	14.4	6.6	11	
65	5.2	3.0	15.6	7.1	12	
70	5.6	3.2	16.8	7.7	12.7	
75	6.0	3.4	18.0	8.2	13.6	34 grams
80	6.4	3.6	19.2	8.8	14.6	
85	6.8	3.9	20.4	9.3	15.4	
90	7.2	4.1	21.6	9.9	16.4	
95	7.6	4.3	22.8	10.4	17.3	
100	8.0	4.6	24.0	11.0	18	45 grams
105	8.4	4.8	25.2	11.5	19	
110	8.8	5.0	26.4	12.1	20	
115	9.2	5.2	27.6	12.6	21	
120	9.6	5.5	28.8	13.2	22	
125	10.0	5.7	30.0	13.7	22.7	56 grams
130	10.4	5.9	31.2	14.3	23.6	
140	11.2	6.4	33.6	15.4	25.4	
150	12.0	6.8	36.0	16.5	27.3	68 grams
175	14.0	7.7	42.0	18.9	31.5	
200	16.0	9.2	48.0	22.0	36.0	
225	18.0	9.9	54.0	24.3	40.5	
250	20.0	11.0	60.0	27.0	45.0	112.5 grams

Meat and Milk Withdrawal periods

Valbazen® Suspension (11.36 % or 113.6 mg/ml): 20 mg/kg orally; the withdrawal time is 10 days for meat and 10 days for milk. Do NOT use in pregnant does in the first trimester of pregnancy or within 45 days of buck removal. EXTRA-LABEL use in goats.

Safe-Guard®/ Panacur® Suspension (10% or 100 mg/ml): the labeled dose in goats is 5 mg/kg, but a 10 mg/kg dosage is recommended to control roundworms. Though not labeled for the control of tapeworms, 15mg/kg is usually effective. At 10 mg/kg, the withdrawal time is 16 days for meat and 12 days for milk. Add 1 day for each additional day the drug is used (e.g., if administered 2 days in a row then withhold milk for 13 days after the 2nd dose).

Ivomec® Sheep Drench (0.08% or 0.8 mg/ml): 0.4 mg/kg orally; the meat withdrawal time is 20 days and milk withdrawal is 20 days. EXTRA-LABEL use in goats. **Avoid giving injectable products made for cattle and pigs orally.**

Prohibit® Soluble Drench Powder (Sheep): (Note that this drug is also sold as Leva-Med®). A 12 mg/kg oral dose administered once has a meat withdrawal of 12 days and milk withdrawal of 5 days. The solution is prepared by dissolving a 52-gram packet in 1 quart (943 ml) of water. This yields a solution with 49.6 mg/ml. If dosing kids, it is safer to dilute further (1 packet in 2 quarts of water), and then administer twice the amount listed on the chart. The larger volume administered will then provide a wider margin for safety if there are small errors in dosing. EXTRA-LABEL use in goats.

Cydectin® Sheep drench (1 mg/ml): use orally at 0.4 mg/kg orally. For a single dose, the meat withdrawal time is 23 days; milk withdrawal is 19 days. Note that these withdrawal times are only applicable for the sheep oral drench at the dose given here. Higher doses will require a longer withdrawal time. EXTRA-LABEL use in goats. It is recommended that the ORAL sheep drench be used; avoid oral use of cattle products meant to be administered in a topical fashion.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON CYDECTIN®: For a short period, it was recommended to administer Cydectin® (moxidectin) by injection. However, data suggests that the oral route is preferred. If the cattle injectable is used, FARAD recommends a 120 to 130 day meat withdrawal time. NOTE that the cattle pour-on should not be administered to goats orally – this is not permissible under the extra-label drug use law. ALWAYS use the sheep oral drench.

Morantel tartrate (Rumatel) the recommended label dose for goats is 10 mg/kg, orally. There is 0 (zero) withdrawal time for milk in lactating cattle and dairy goats. Meat withdrawal time for goats is 30 days. Because of the large differences in morantel concentration among the various products, it is important to carefully read the label and make sure you are dosing correctly. The dosage on the chart above is for Durvet Rumatel. With Durvet Rumatel, feed 0.1 lb. (45 grams) per 100 lbs. BW; and with Manna Pro feed 1.0 lb. per 100 lb. BW. There is also a highly concentrated form called Rumatel 88, but this is meant for mixing into large volumes of feed (feed 0.1 lb. (45 gram) per 2000 lb. BW).

Additional comments

This chart is provided as a possible guideline for anthelmintic (deworming) dosages for goats. Producers should always consult their veterinarian for advice on their specific management situation, for determining which of the dewormers remain effective on their farm, and for determining the most appropriate dosages for their herd. Meat and milk withdrawal times

listed in this document are based on the most current information available from the Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database (FARAD) as of this writing. Be aware that these recommended withdrawal times may change over time as new pharmacologic information is obtained.

With the exception of fenbendazole administered at the 5 mg/kg dose and morantel tartrate, these drugs are **not** approved by the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) for use in goats, and when used in goats are considered EXTRA LABEL. Fenbendazole at the recommended dose rate of 10 mg/kg is also 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 a 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 to multiple drugs and sometimes to all available drugs in parasites of goats is extremely common. In order to deliver effective treatments to their animals, it is recommended that producers learn which dewormers still work on their farms by doing fecal egg count reduction tests (FECRT, comparing before and after fecal egg counts) or having a DrenchRite® larval development assay (LDA) done. Several land grant universities now offer low cost (\$5/sample) fecal egg counting for this purpose. For more information, go to <https://www.wormx.info/lowcostfec>. For information about the cost and availability of the DrenchRite test, send an email to avatta2@lsu.edu.

To improve the effectiveness of deworming treatments, it is now recommended that goats be given combination treatments. A combination treatment is when you give drugs from different classes to the same animal at the same time. It is important not to mix the different drugs together as they are not chemically compatible. They should be given separately, but can all be given at the same time, one right after the other. It is always recommended to treat goats selectively given their individual need for treatment based on FAMACHA© score and/or the Five Point Check©. Sometimes performance (ADG, milk production, litter size) is used as a criterion for deworming. This recommendation is even more important when using drugs in combination. If all animals in the herd are treated, resistance to the dewormers will develop rapidly, and if using a combination, there will be nothing left to use when this happens.

Go to wormx.info for more information on drug choice and drug resistance.

This chart was originally developed by Ray M. Kaplan, DVM, PhD, DACVM, DEVPC (University of Georgia) with subsequent contributions by Patty Scharko DVM, MPH (Clemson University). It was last updated October 2021 by Michael Pesato DVM DABVP (Mississippi State University).