



For the control of benzimidazole-sensitive mature and immature gastrointestinal roundworms, large lungworms, tapeworms and aids in the control of adult liver fluke in sheep, lambs and goats.

Alben



WHAT IS ALBEN?

- ✓ Contains albendazole, a member of the benzimidazole (BZ) or 'white' family of drenches
- ✓ Broad spectrum worm control
- ✓ Short acting
- ✓ Registered for goats
- ✓ Very safe
- ✓ Ovicidal

WHY CHOOSE ALBEN?

1. For your white drench rotation

Alben contains albendazole, a member of the benzimidazole (BZ or white) drench family. If white drenches are still effective on your property, Alben provides an opportunity to rotate away from macrocyclic lactone (ML) or levamisole (clear) drenches.

2. Broad spectrum worm control

Alben will control all major roundworms that are susceptible to a BZ drench (except whipworms). These worms reduce overall productivity especially in young animals. Weight gains can be affected significantly. Alben also controls tapeworms and aids in the control of adult liver fluke.

3. Registered for goats

There are very few drenches registered for use in goats. Alben has been used safely by goat producers across Australia for many years, and continues to be one of the more popular drenches used in the goat industry.

4. Very safe

Albendazole is amongst the safest of all active ingredients used in oral drench formulations.

5. Ovicidal

Albendazole is ovicidal, ensuring that roundworm eggs passed in the dung are rendered infertile, reducing the potential for further pasture contamination. To obtain the maximum benefit of this, sheep and goats should not be placed on clean pasture until 12 hours after drenching.

WHEN TO USE ALBEN

1. When rotating to a white drench

It is important to use effective drenches on your property. If white drenches still give effective control on your property, then Alben is a useful tool to extend the life of the more powerful drenches available, including the macrocyclic lactone (ML) drenches (e.g. Cydectin® Oral Drench for Sheep).

2. In combination with other drenches

Drenching with a combination of actives from different drench families provide the best tool to fight resistance in worms. Producers wanting a cheap alternative to combination drenches could use an ML such as Cydectin Oral and then follow this immediately with a dose of Alben.

3. Worm testing

Worm egg counts provide valuable information to optimise drench timing. Egg counts will show if a drench is not required because of low worm numbers, but will also reveal production limiting worm infections long before clinical signs such as scouring or wasting are evident. A larval differentiation assay provides identification of the worm species present so that the optimal type of drench can be selected.

4. Drench resistance testing

It is essential to understand the level of resistance to the various drench families on a particular property. Faecal egg count reduction tests (FECRTs) provide objective measurements of which drenches are working and which fall below the level of efficacy required for good worm control (i.e. 95% efficacy). FECRTs should be conducted every two to three years to monitor any changes in resistance levels.

HOW TO USE ALBEN

1. Mixed with naphthalophos

Naphthalophos (Combat) and albendazole can be used in combination to provide an effective alternative to ML based drenches. Albendazole mixes easily with Combat. *Off-label use, seek veterinary supervision.

2. Administration

Alben is applied orally using standard drenching equipment. Shake well before use. Dose the mob according to the heaviest animal by bodyweight in the group (ewes, wethers, rams, lambs). Where there is a large variation in size within the group, draft into two or more lines based on bodyweight. A representative sample of the animals should be weighed before treatment. Do not underdose. Do not drench in marking cradles due to the increased risk of aspiration into the lungs. Check the accuracy of drenching equipment before and during use.

INDICATIONS

Alben is effective for the control of benzimidazole sensitive mature and immature gastrointestinal roundworms, large lungworms, tapeworms and aids in the control of adult liver fluke in sheep, lambs and goats.

Barber's pole worm	<i>Haemonchus contortus</i>
Stomach hair worm	<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i>
Small brown stomach worm	<i>Teladorsagia (Ostertagia) spp</i>
Black scour worm	<i>Trichostrongylus spp</i>
Small intestinal worm	<i>Cooperia spp</i>
Thin necked intestinal worm	<i>Nematodirus spp</i>
Nodule worm	<i>Oesophagostomum columbianum</i>
Large bowel worm	<i>Oesophagostomum venulosum</i>
Large mouthed bowel worm	<i>Chabertia ovina</i>
Large lungworm	<i>Dictyocaulus filaria</i>
Tapeworm	<i>Moniezia expansa</i>
Aids in the control of adult stages of Liver Fluke	<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>

COMPOSITION

- Albendazole 19g/L

DOSAGE

Alben is given orally at the recommended dose rate of 1mL/5kg bodyweight for the control of roundworms and tapeworms.

Bodyweight (kg)	Dose Volume (mL)	Animals treated		
		1L	5L	20L
11-15	3	333	1666	6666
16-20	4	250	1250	5000
21-30	6	166	833	3333
31-40	8	125	625	2500
41-50	10	100	500	2000
51-60	12	83	416	1666
61-70	14	71	357	1428
71-80	16	62	312	1250

For animals in excess of 80kg dose at 1mL/5kg bodyweight. To aid in the control of adult liver fluke dose at 1mL/4kg.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS/ESI

- Meat: 10 days
- Milk: Do not use in dairy animals which are producing or will in the future produce milk for human consumption or processing
- ESI: 10 days

PRESENTATION

Liquid: 5L and 20L

STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature) in original container

APVMA Number

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The content of this document is based on the label claims of an APVMA registered product as at March 2013.

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ANIMAL HEALTH