

# WARNING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY



# MILBEMAX™

## MILBEMAX Tablets for Small Dogs

(Each tablet contains 2.5 mg MILBEMYCIN OXIME and 25 mg PRAZIQUANTEL)

## MILBEMAX Tablets for Dogs

(Each tablet contains 12.5 mg MILBEMYCIN OXIME and 125 mg PRAZIQUANTEL)

### MILBEMAX Tablets:

- Treat and control roundworm (*Toxocara canis*, *Toxascaris leonina*)
- Treat and control whipworm (*Trichuris vulpis*)
- Treat and control hookworm (*Ancylostoma caninum*, *Ancylostoma braziliense*). Efficacy against the hookworm *Uncinaria stenocephala* has not been established.
- Treat and control tapeworm infections (*Dipylidium caninum*, *Taenia* spp., *Echinococcus granulosus*)

### INTRODUCTION

Controlling roundworm, whipworm, hookworm and tapeworm infections is essential for the good health of dogs.

### INDICATIONS

MILBEMAX Tablets for small dogs should be administered orally to puppies at 2, 4, 8 and 12 weeks of age, then 3 monthly.

Milbemax Tablets for dogs should be administered to dogs weighing over 5 kg. Nursing bitches should be treated at the same time as their puppies. Adult dogs should be treated 4 times per year ie. every 3 months.

Pregnant bitches should be treated at mating, then 10 days before whelping, then at the same times as puppies. If worm problems persist, consult a veterinarian.

In hydatid tapeworm areas, dogs should be dosed monthly or on veterinary advice.

MILBEMAX Tablets may be hidden in food, or the dog dosed directly. When administering MILBEMAX 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.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Bodyweight (kg)	MILBEMAX Tablets for Small Dogs	MILBEMAX Tablets for Dogs
0.5 – 1	½ tablet (oblong white)	
>1 – 5	1 tablet (oblong white)	
>5 – 25		1 tablet (round, white)
>25 – 50		2 tablets (round, white)

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

**By law the user must take due care, obtaining expert advice when necessary, to avoid unnecessary pain and distress when using the product other than as directed on the label.**

### MILBEMAX - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MILBEMAX 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.

Contact your veterinarian if any unusual signs develop following treatment with MILBEMAX 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 New Zealand.

Puppies can acquire hookworm infections through their mother's milk, and by ingesting infective larvae which hatch from eggs passed in faeces. Adult dogs can acquire hookworm infections from infective larvae that accumulate in their environment, by ingestion and/or penetration through the skin. Adult hookworms are bloodsucking parasites of the small intestines. Hookworm infections can cause anaemia, bloody diarrhoea and even death if blood loss is severe.

Roundworm infections can also 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 manifest by a dull hair coat, ill-thrift, abdominal discomfort, a pot-bellied 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 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. DO NOT FEED THE DOG OFFAL OR ALLOW ACCESS TO OFFAL FROM ANY SOURCE. Ensuring this will help break the life cycle of the hydatid tapeworm.

### HELPLINE:

 Phone 0800 426 633

### FIRST AID

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. For advice contact the National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) or a doctor immediately.

### STORAGE

Store below 25°C (Air Conditioning).

### DISPOSAL

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

**ERMA NZ Hazard Classification:** 6.1E, 6.9B, 9.1A, 9.2C, 9.4B

**Safety Directions:** May be harmful if swallowed. Milbemycin oxime possibly may cause neurotoxicity from repeated oral exposure at high doses. Handle with care.

Approved pursuant to HSNO Act 1996. Approval code: HSR001968.  
See [www.epa.govt.nz](http://www.epa.govt.nz) for approval conditions.

### EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

To the extent permitted by legislation, Elanco will not be liable or responsible for any loss, damage or expense where the product is not used as directed.

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See [www.foodsafety.govt.nz](http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz) for registration conditions.

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