

DECTOMAX- doramectin injection, solution
Zoetis Inc.

DECTOMAX®
DECTOMAX®-CA1
(doramectin Injection)

Antiparasitic

1% injectable solution for cattle and swine

10 mg/mL

Approved by FDA under NADA # 141-061

Conditionally approved by FDA pending a full demonstration of effectiveness under application number 141-616.

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product other than as directed in the labeling.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Dectomax/Dectomax-CA1 is a ready-to-use, colorless to pale yellow, sterile solution containing 1% w/v doramectin (10 mg/mL). In cattle, Dectomax/Dectomax-CA1 is formulated to deliver the recommended dosage (200 mcg/kg of body weight) when given by subcutaneous (SC) or intramuscular (IM) injection at the rate of 1 mL/110 lb of body weight. In swine, Dectomax is formulated to deliver the recommended dosage (300 mcg/kg of body weight) when given by IM injection at the rate of 1 mL/75 lb of body weight.

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

Dectomax injectable solution is a highly active, broad-spectrum parasiticide for parenteral administration to cattle and swine. It contains doramectin, a novel fermentation-derived macrocyclic lactone. Doramectin is isolated from fermentations of selected strains derived from the soil organism *Streptomyces avermitilis*.

A primary mode of action of macrocyclic lactones is to modulate chloride ion channel activity in the nervous system of nematodes and arthropods. Macrocyclic lactones bind to receptors that increase membrane permeability to chloride ions. This inhibits the electrical activity of nerve cells in nematodes and muscle cells in arthropods and causes paralysis and death of the parasites. In mammals, the neuronal receptors to which macrocyclic lactones bind are localized within the central nervous system (CNS), a site reached by only negligible concentrations of doramectin.

One dose of Dectomax injectable solution effectively treats and controls a wide range of roundworm and arthropod parasites that impair the health and productivity of cattle and swine.

Studies have demonstrated the safety margin of Dectomax injection in cattle and swine. In USA trials, no toxic signs were seen in cattle given up to 25 times the recommended

dose, or in swine given up to 10 times the recommended dose. Studies also demonstrated safety in neonatal calves and piglets treated with up to 3 times the recommended dose. In males (bulls and boars) and females (cows and sows during folliculogenesis, implantation, organogenesis, and through gestation), a dose 3 times the recommended dose had no effect on breeding performance.

PRODUCT INDICATIONS

Cattle

Dectomax is indicated for the treatment and control of the following harmful species of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, eyeworms, grubs (see PRECAUTIONS), sucking lice (see PRECAUTIONS), and mange mites. Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.

Gastrointestinal Roundworms (adults and fourth stage larvae)	Lungworms (adults and fourth stage larvae)
<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> (including inhibited larvae)	<i>Dictyocaulus viviparus</i>
<i>O. lyrata</i>	Eyeworms (adults)
<i>Haemonchus placei</i>	<i>Thelazia</i> spp.
<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i>	Grubs (parasitic stages)
<i>T. colubriformis</i>	<i>Hypoderma bovis</i>
<i>T. longispicularis</i> *	<i>H. lineatum</i>
<i>Cooperia oncophora</i>	Sucking Lice
<i>C. pectinata</i> *	<i>Haematopinus eurysternus</i>
<i>C. punctata</i>	<i>Linognathus vituli</i>
<i>C. surnabada</i> (syn. <i>mcmasteri</i>)	<i>Solenopotes capillatus</i>
<i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i> *	Mange Mites
<i>Strongyloides papillosus</i> *	<i>Psoroptes bovis</i>
<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i>	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>
<i>Trichuris</i> spp.*	¹ Adults

* adults

Dectomax has been proved to effectively control infections and to protect cattle from reinfection with *Cooperia oncophora* and *Haemonchus placei* for 14 days, *Ostertagia ostertagi* for 21 days, and *C. punctata*, *Oesophagostomum radiatum*, and *Dictyocaulus viviparus* for 28 days after treatment.

Dectomax-CA1 is indicated for prevention and treatment of infestations caused by larvae of *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (myiasis), and prevention of reinfestation for 21 day.

Swine

Dectomax is indicated for the treatment and control of the following species of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, kidney worms, sucking lice (see PRECAUTIONS), and mange mites. Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.

Gastrointestinal Roundworms
(adults and fourth stage larvae)

Ascaris suum

Oesophagostomum dentatum

*Oesophagostomum quadrispinulatum**

*Strongyloides ransomi**

*Hyostromylus rubidus**

Lungworms (adults)

Metastrongylus spp.

Kidney Worms (adults)

Stephanurus dentatus

Mange Mites (adults and immature stages)

Sarcoptes scabiei var. *suis*

Sucking Lice (adults and immature stages)

Haematopinus suis

* adults

DOSAGE

Cattle

Administer Dectomax/Dectomax-CA1 at the recommended dosage of 200 mcg doramectin per kg (91 mcg/lb) of body weight. Each mL of Dectomax/Dectomax-CA1 contains 10 mg of doramectin and 218 mg of ethyl oleate in a sesame oil vehicle, sufficient to treat 110 lb (50 kg) of body weight.

Body Weight (lb)	Dose (mL)
110	1
220	2
330	3
440	4
550	5
660	6
770	7
880	8
990	9
1,100	10

Swine

Administer Dectomax at the recommended dosage of 300 mcg doramectin per kg (136 mcg/lb) of body weight. Each mL of Dectomax contains 10 mg of doramectin and 218 mg of ethyl oleate in a sesame oil vehicle, sufficient to treat 75 lb (34 kg) of body weight.

Body Weight (lb)	Dose (mL)
15	0.2
30	0.4
45	0.6
60	0.8
75	1.0
150	2.0
225	3.0
300	4.0
375	5.0

Do not underdose. Ensure each animal receives a complete dose based on a current body weight. Underdosing may result in ineffective treatment, and encourage the development of parasite resistance.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR SWINE

To effectively initiate control of mange and sucking lice in swine, it is important to treat all animals in the herd. After initial treatment, use Dectomax regularly as follows:

Breeding Animals:

Sows: Treat 7–14 days prior to farrowing to minimize exposure of piglets to mites and sucking lice.

Gilts: Treat 7–14 days prior to breeding. Treat 7–14 days prior to farrowing.

Boars: Treat a minimum of 2 times per year.

Feeder Pigs

Treat any new feeder pigs upon arrival at farm or before placement in clean quarters.

Weaners, Growers, Finishers

Weaners and grow-out/finisher pigs should be treated before placement in clean quarters.

For effective mange elimination, care must be taken to prevent reinfestation from exposure to untreated animals or contaminated facilities.

ADMINISTRATION

Dry, sterile equipment and aseptic procedures should be used when withdrawing and administering Dectomax/Dectomax-CA1. For multiple treatments either automatic injection equipment or an aspirating needle should be used.

Cattle



Administer Dectomax/Dectomax-CA1 by SC or IM route. Injections should be made using a 16 gauge needle for adult cattle or an 18 gauge needle for young animals. Needles 1/2–3/4" in length are suggested for SC administration. A 1-1/2" needle is suggested for IM administration. SC injections should be administered under the loose skin in front of or behind the shoulder. IM injections should be administered into the muscular region of the neck. Beef Quality Assurance guidelines recommend SC administration as the preferred route.

Swine



Administer Dectomax by the IM route. Inject in the neck region using an 18 gauge × 1" needle for young animals; a 16 gauge × 1-1/2" needle for sows and boars. To accurately meter doses administered to piglets, use of a tuberculin syringe and 20 gauge × 1" needle is recommended.

WARNINGS

Not for human use. Keep out of reach of children. The safety data sheet (SDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse effects in users, to obtain more information, or to obtain an SDS, call 1-888-963-8471.

OTHER WARNINGS

Parasite resistance may develop to any dewormer, and has been reported for most classes of dewormers. Treatment with a dewormer used in conjunction with parasite management practices appropriate to the geographic area and the animal(s) to be treated may slow the development of parasite resistance. Fecal examinations or other diagnostic tests and parasite management history should be used to determine if the product is appropriate for the herd prior to the use of any dewormer. Following the use of any dewormer, effectiveness of treatment should be monitored (for example, with the use of a fecal egg count reduction test or another appropriate method). A decrease in a drug's effectiveness over time as calculated by fecal egg count reduction tests may indicate the development of resistance to the dewormer administered. Your parasite management plan should be adjusted accordingly based on regular monitoring.

RESIDUE WARNINGS

Cattle: Do not slaughter for human consumption within 35 days of treatment. Not for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. *Swine:* Do not slaughter for human consumption within 24 days of treatment.

PRECAUTIONS

Dectomax/Dectomax-CA1 has been developed specifically for use in cattle and swine only. This product should not be used in other animal species as severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result.

For SC injection in cattle only. For IM injection in swine and cattle. This product is approved for the treatment and control of sucking lice. For treatment of biting lice in cattle, use of Dectomax Pour-On is recommended.

Dectomax is highly effective against all stages of cattle grubs. However, proper timing of

treatment is important. For most effective results, cattle should be treated as soon as possible after the end of the heel fly (warble) season.

Destruction of *Hypoderma* larvae (cattle grubs) at the period when these grubs are in vital areas may cause undesirable host-parasite reactions including the possibility of fatalities. Killing *H. lineatum* when it is in the tissue surrounding the gullet may cause bloat; killing *H. bovis* when it is in the vertebral canal may cause staggering or paralysis. These reactions are not specific to treatment with Dectomax, but can occur with any successful treatment of grubs. Cattle should be treated either before or after these stages of grub development. Consult your veterinarian concerning the proper time for treatment.

Cattle treated with Dectomax after the end of the heel fly season may be re-treated with Dectomax during the winter for internal parasites, mange mites, or sucking lice, without danger of grub-related reactions. A planned parasite control program is recommended.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

Studies indicate that when doramectin comes in contact with the soil, it readily and tightly binds to the soil and becomes inactive over time. Free doramectin may adversely affect fish and certain aquatic organisms. Do not permit water runoff from feedlots to enter streams or ponds. Do not contaminate water by direct application or by the improper disposal of drug containers. Dispose of containers in an approved landfill or by incineration.

As with other avermectins, doramectin is excreted in the dung of treated animals and can inhibit the reproduction and growth of pest and beneficial insects that use dung as a source of food and for reproduction. The magnitude and duration of such effects are species and life-cycle specific.

When used according to label directions, the product is not expected to have an adverse impact on populations of dung-dependent insects.

Store Below 30°C (86°F)

Use this product within 90 days of the first puncture and puncture a maximum of 25 times. If more than 25 punctures are anticipated, the use of automatic injection equipment or a repeater syringe is recommended. When using a draw-off spike or needle with bore diameter larger than 16 gauge, discard any product remaining in the vial immediately after use.

HOW SUPPLIED

Dectomax is available in 100 mL multi-dose, rubber capped glass vial.

Dectomax/Dectomax-CA1 is available in 250 mL and 500 mL multi-dose, rubber capped glass vials.

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Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.

Restricted Drug (CA) Use only as directed.

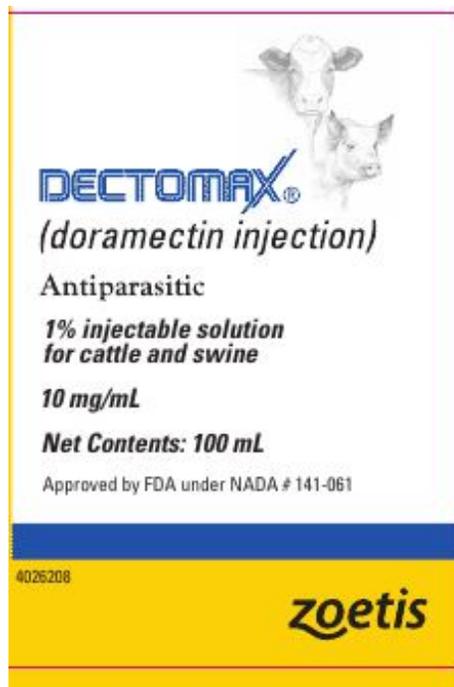
zoetis

Distributed by:
Zoetis Inc.
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
Product of China



Revised: August 2025

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL - 100 mL Multi-Dose Vial Label



Dectomax 100mL

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL - 250 mL Multi-Dose Vial Label



(doramectin injection)

Antiparasitic
1% *Injectable solution*
for cattle and swine
10 mg/mL

Net Contents: 250 mL

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40054085

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL - 500 mL Multi-Dose Vial Label



(doramectin injection)

Antiparasitic
1% *Injectable solution*
for cattle and swine
10 mg/mL

Net Contents: 500 mL

Approved by FDA under NADA # 141-061

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number 141-616.

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40054086

DECTOMAX

doramectin injection, solution

Product Information

Product Type	OTC ANIMAL DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:54771-5438
Route of Administration	INTRAMUSCULAR, SUBCUTANEOUS		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
DORAMECTIN (UNII: KGD7A54H5P) (DORAMECTIN - UNII:KGD7A54H5P)	DORAMECTIN	10 mg in 1 mL

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:54771-5438-1	100 mL in 1 VIAL, MULTI-DOSE		
2	NDC:54771-5438-2	250 mL in 1 VIAL, MULTI-DOSE		
3	NDC:54771-5438-3	500 mL in 1 VIAL, MULTI-DOSE		

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
NADA	NADA141061	07/30/1996	

Labeler - Zoetis Inc. (828851555)

Revised: 11/2025

Zoetis Inc.