THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES
LARGE ANIMAL RESEARCH

SOP No: ATT 077

SUBJECT: Administering a pour-on anthelmintic to cattle (back-lining)

DATE ISSUED: 16.07.2014

POLICY:
Minimum number of two operators required.
Demonstrator: experience in this procedure
Students: competence in handling cattle.

PRECAUTIONS:
Wear sturdy footwear, rubber/nitrile gloves, eye protection and sun protection
Cattle should be handled quietly before, during and after the procedure
Understand the flight zone of the animal
Cattle should not be overcrowded in yards
Wash hands and exposed body parts thoroughly with soap and water after handling animals
Cattle which respond aggressively to yarding or restraint in a crush should not be used for teaching.

EQUIPMENT:
Yards, crush, applicator.

PROCEDURE:
Read the product label carefully before administering the product and make sure that you follow the manufacturer’s recommendations.
Estimate of the average weight of the animals to be treated (do this by weighing individuals or a subsample of the group) and calculate the required dose. Either restrain the animal in a crush, or confine a group of animals in a small yard (if you have then in a yard do not enter the yard, work from an elevated position outside). Calculate the required dose, take up dose into the appropriate applicator, and spread the dose evenly along the length animal’s back, ensuring a steady even flow over the length of the animal’s body. Hold the applicator over the animal until all chemical has stopped dripping from the applicator nozzle.
Avoid getting the preparation on your skin or eyes, do not ingest the preparation.
If an active anthelmintic preparation is used, this must be given only once to each individual animal in each treatment period as recommended by the anthelmintic manufacturer, in order to prevent overdosing.
If an active preparation is used observe the required withholding periods for meat and milk.
Students may use water to simulate the active anthelmintic preparation.
In this case, individual cattle may be “treated” on several occasions.
However, at least one week should elapse before individual cattle are reused for this exercise.
On completion of the procedure observe the animal for signs of excessive distress and treat as required.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

REVISED: [Signature]

CHAIR OF AEC

REFERENCES