

**CAUTION**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY**MILBEMAX**<sup>®</sup>**MILBEMAX Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Dogs over 5 kg bodyweight**

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

**MILBEMAX Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Small Dogs and Puppies****0.5 – 5 kg bodyweight**

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

MILBEMAX Tablets:

Treat and control gastrointestinal worms:

- Roundworm (*Toxocara canis*, *Toxascaris leonina*)
- Whipworm (*Trichuris vulpis*)
- Hookworm (*Ancylostoma caninum*, *Ancylostoma braziliense*)
- Tapeworm infections (*Dipylidium caninum*, *Taenia spp.*, *Echinococcus granulosus*)

And, if given monthly:

- Prevent heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*).

**INTRODUCTION**

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

**INDICATIONS****For control of gastrointestinal worms:***MILBEMAX Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Small Dogs and Puppies 0.5 – 5 kg bodyweight* should be administered orally to puppies at 2, 4, 8 and 12 weeks of age, then **every 3 months**.*MILBEMAX Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Dogs over 5 kg bodyweight* should be administered to dogs weighing over 5 kg. Pregnant bitches should be treated at mating and before whelping. Nursing bitches should be treated at the same time as their puppies. Adult dogs should be treated **every 3 months**. In hydatid tapeworm areas, dogs should be dosed monthly or on veterinary advice. If worm problems persist, consult a veterinarian.**For heartworm prevention:**MILBEMAX Tablets must be administered orally **every month**, preferably on the same date each month. If you miss the 30-day interval by no more than 7 days, administer MILBEMAX Tablets immediately and resume your monthly dosing schedule. If the interval is longer than 7 days, consult your veterinarian before recommencing MILBEMAX Tablets dosing schedule.**Before starting MILBEMAX, you should have your veterinarian confirm, by a simple test, that your dog does not have heartworm.****If Milbemax tablets replace daily dosing heartworm tablets containing DEC (Diethylcarbamazine citrate), the first dose must be given within 30 days of the change-over.**

Growing pups may gain sufficient weight during the course of treatment to require an increase dose of MILBEMAX Tablets.



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  
IMPORTANT**



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

**MILBEMAX Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Small Dogs and Puppies 0.5 – 5 kg bodyweight**

For use in dogs over 2 weeks of age.

Bodyweight (kg)	
0.5 kg – 1.0 kg	1/2 Tablet 
> 1.0 kg – 5.0 kg	1 Tablet 
> 5.0 kg	Use <i>Milbemax Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Dogs over 5 kg bodyweight</i>

**MILBEMAX Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Dogs over 5 kg bodyweight**

Bodyweight (kg)	
0.5 kg – 5.0 kg	Use <i>Milbemax Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Small Dogs and Puppies 0.5 – 5 kg bodyweight</i>
> 5.0 kg – 25 kg	1 Tablet 
> 25 kg – 50 kg	2 Tablets 

For dogs &gt; 50 kg, a combination of tablets should be given, consistent with the recommended minimum dose. Please purchase additional packs for this treatment.

**PRECAUTIONS**MILBEMAX, given monthly, may be used for prevention of heartworm infection in dogs. Treatment of dogs with a high number of circulating microfilariae (heartworm positive dogs) can sometimes lead to the appearance of hypersensitivity reactions, such as pale mucous membranes, vomiting, trembling, laboured breathing or excessive salivation. These reactions are associated with the release of proteins from dead or dying microfilariae and are not a direct toxic effect of the product. The use in dogs suffering from microfilaremia is thus not recommended. In heartworm risk-areas, or in the case it is known that a dog has been travelling to and from heartworm risk regions, before using MILBEMAX Tablets, a veterinary consultation is advised to exclude the presence of any concurrent infestation of *Dirofilaria immitis*. In the case of a positive diagnosis, adulticidal therapy is indicated before administering MILBEMAX Tablets.

## 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 breed of dogs, including pregnant females, breeding males and females and puppies over 2 weeks old. Satisfactory margin of safety has 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 Australia.

Puppies can acquire **hookworm** infections through their mother's milk and dogs can acquire hookworm infections from infective larvae that accumulate in their environment, by ingestion and/or penetration through the skin. Hookworms are bloodsucking parasites of the small intestine. Hookworm infections can cause anaemia, bloody diarrhoea and even death if blood loss is severe.

**Roundworm** infections can be acquired by puppies before they are born, through the mother's milk and by ingestion of eggs. Roundworms commonly cause general debilitation, which may be manifested by a dull hair coat, failure to thrive, abdominal discomfort, a pot-bellied appearance, vomiting and diarrhoea. Roundworms can occasionally pre-dispose puppies to lung infections. The large worms fill the small intestine 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** (*Echinococcus granulosus*) 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. The most common tapeworm is the **flea tapeworm** (*Dipylidium caninum*), transmitted by fleas. The life cycle is 2–3 weeks, and it is possible for the dog to become reinfected and shed worm segments between monthly doses. Flea control is recommended.

## HEARTWORM DISEASE IN DOGS

Heartworm disease is a serious problem in dogs and can cause death. The disease is caused by large round bodied worms (*Dirofilaria immitis*). Much of the damage occurs before there are any outward signs of the disease. **Prevention is the key.**

Infection occurs when a mosquito carrying infective heartworm larvae takes a blood meal from a dog. Larvae entering the dog's body then grow and migrate through the body tissues to settle after several months in the heart, lungs and associated blood vessels. Mature worms mate and female worms release their offspring (microfilariae) into the blood stream. A dog not receiving preventative medication can be infected with as many as several hundred worms. The adult worms are large (females up to 35 cm, males up to 17 cm) and cause disease by interfering with the function of the right side of the heart and major blood vessels leading from it. Other organs can progressively become involved because of reduced blood flow, sometimes leading to death. Many dog owners are not aware that their dog is sick until quite late in the disease process. Signs include coughing, laboured breathing, lethargy, a swollen abdomen and loss of condition. It is possible to treat dogs with heartworm disease, however early detection and prompt treatment is important. If the disease is allowed to progress to the advanced state, treatment is more difficult, the risk to dogs is greater and some permanent irreversible damage may have taken place. The best way to control heartworm disease is to prevent it.

Australia: ☎ NOVARTIS CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE  
1800 633 768 TOLL FREE from anywhere in Australia  
8.30 am to 5.30 pm E.S.T. Monday to Friday

## FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia: 13 1126).  
If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

## DISPOSAL

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

## STORAGE

Store below 25°C (Air Conditioning).

## WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY:

This product is warranted fit for the purposes specifically recommended by Novartis Animal Health Australasia Pty Limited when used strictly as directed in this leaflet. All other warranties and obligations or liabilities, whether expressed or implied by statute or otherwise, are excluded to the full extent that exclusion is permitted by law.

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APVMA Approval Nos.:

Milbemax Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Small Dogs and Puppies 0.5 – 5 kg  
bodyweight, APVMA No.: 63973/1209  
Milbemax Broad-Spectrum Allwormer Tablets for Dogs over 5 kg  
bodyweight, APVMA No.: 63972/1209

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ANIMAL HEALTH