

Deworming with

Copper oxide wire particles



Best Management Practices

- Repackage larger doses into smaller doses for deworming goats and especially sheep
- Selectively treat based on clinical signs: FAMACHA© and Five Point Check©.
- Give at the same time as other dewormers for additive effect and more effective treatment.
- Use a plastic balling gun to administer.
- Combine use with other best management practices to control parasites in your flock/herd.

Copper oxide is a slow release, poorly absorbed form of copper. It is available in boluses or gel caps to treat copper deficiency in ruminants.

When administered in appropriate dosages, copper oxide wire particles (COWP) have been shown to reduce barber pole (*Haemonchus contortus*) worm infections in sheep and goats.

Results can be variable, based on different factors.

Safe use of copper

- Remember sheep are more susceptible to copper toxicity.
- Periodically assess the copper status of your flock/herd (especially sheep).
- Use the smallest effective dose of COWP, usually 0.5 to 1 g for lambs/kids and 1 to 2 g for mature animals.
- Do not deworm with copper sulfate, as it is less effective and more likely to cause copper toxicity.



Boluses containing tiny metal rods of copper oxide

