



Extended-Release Injectable Parasiticide  
5% Sterile Solution  
NADA 141-327, Approved by FDA for subcutaneous injection  
For the Treatment and Control of Internal and External Parasites of Cattle on Pasture with  
Persistent Effectiveness

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

**INDICATIONS FOR USE**

LONGRANGE, when administered at the recommended dose volume of 1 mL per 110 lb (50 kg) body weight, is effective in the treatment and control of 20 species and stages of internal and external parasites of cattle:

Gastrointestinal Roundworms	Lungworms
<i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i> – Adults and L <sub>4</sub>	<i>Dictyoaulus viviparus</i> – Adults
<i>Cooperia oncophora</i> – Adults and L <sub>4</sub>	
<i>Cooperia punctata</i> – Adults and L <sub>4</sub>	
<i>Cooperia sunabada</i> – Adults and L <sub>4</sub>	
<i>Haemonchus placei</i> – Adults	<b>Grubs</b> <i>Hypoderma bovis</i>
<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i> – Adults	
<i>Ostertagia lyrata</i> – Adults	
<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i> – Adults, L <sub>4</sub> , and inhibited L <sub>4</sub>	
<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i> – Adults and L <sub>4</sub>	<b>Mites</b> <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> var. <i>bovis</i>
<i>Trichostrongylus colubriformis</i> – Adults	

Parasites	Durations of Persistent Effectiveness
<b>Gastrointestinal Roundworms</b>	
<i>Bunostomum phlebotomum</i>	150 days
<i>Cooperia oncophora</i>	100 days
<i>Cooperia punctata</i>	100 days
<i>Haemonchus placei</i>	120 days
<i>Oesophagostomum radiatum</i>	120 days
<i>Ostertagia lyrata</i>	120 days
<i>Ostertagia ostertagi</i>	120 days
<i>Trichostrongylus axei</i>	100 days
<b>Lungworms</b>	
<i>Dictyoaulus viviparus</i>	150 days

**DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

LONGRANGE® (eprinomectin) should be given only by subcutaneous injection in front of the shoulder at the recommended dosage level of 1 mg eprinomectin per kg body weight (1 mL per 110 lb body weight).

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

**Withdrawal Periods and Residue Warnings**

Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 48 days of the last treatment. This drug product is not approved for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, including dry dairy cows. Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk and/or in calves born to these cows. A withdrawal period has not been established for pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

**Animal Safety Warnings and Precautions**

The product is likely to cause tissue damage at the site of injection, including possible granulomas and necrosis. These reactions have disappeared without treatment. Local tissue reaction may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter. Observe cattle for injection site reactions. If injection site reactions are suspected, consult your veterinarian. This product is not for intravenous or intramuscular use. Protect product from light. LONGRANGE® (eprinomectin) has been developed specifically for use in cattle only. This product should not be used in other animal species.

**When to Treat Cattle with Grubs**

LONGRANGE effectively controls all stages of cattle grubs. However, proper timing of treatment is important. For the most effective results, cattle should be treated as soon as possible after the end of the heel fly (warble fly) season.

**Environmental Hazards**

Not for use in cattle managed in feedlots or under intensive rotational grazing because the environmental impact has not been evaluated for these scenarios.

**Other Warnings:** Underdosing and/or subtherapeutic concentrations of extended-release anthelmintic products may encourage the development of parasite resistance. It is recommended that parasite resistance be monitored following the use of any anthelmintic with the use of a fecal egg count reduction test program.

**TARGET ANIMAL SAFETY**

Clinical studies have demonstrated the wide margin of safety of LONGRANGE® (eprinomectin). Overdosing at 3 to 5 times the recommended dose resulted in a statistically significant reduction in average weight gain when compared to the group tested at label dose. Treatment-related lesions observed in most cattle administered the product included swelling, hyperemia, or necrosis in the subcutaneous tissue of the skin. The administration of LONGRANGE at 3 times the recommended therapeutic dose had no adverse reproductive effects on beef cows at all stages of breeding or pregnancy or on their calves. Not for use in bulls, as reproductive safety testing has not been conducted in males intended for breeding or actively breeding. Not for use in calves less than 3 months of age because safety testing has not been conducted in calves less than 3 months of age.

**STORAGE**

Store at 77°F (25°C) with excursions between 59° and 86°F (15° and 30°C). Protect from light. Made in Canada. Manufactured for Merial, Inc., Duluth, GA, USA. "The Cattle Head Logo and LONGRANGE are registered trademarks of Merial, Inc. ©2015 Merial, Inc. All rights reserved. 1050-2889-06, Rev. 2/2015, 8LON016C

# BODY CONDITION COUNTS

Accurate body condition scoring is invaluable to herd management.

by Lindsay King, Angus Journal assistant editor

Thanks to technology, producers can develop better cattle in the lifetime of the animal rather than over the life span of the cattleman. This was the take-home lesson from the first of three innovation workshops sponsored by Neogen Geneseek Operations at the fifth-annual Angus Convention hosted Nov. 3-5, 2018, in Columbus, Ohio.

“Body condition scores (BCS) are not rocket science. It is simply evaluating cattle on their visual appearance,” said Gary Felger, Neogen technical manager based out of Missouri. “We are just making a genetic or visual prediction about how much fat, or lack of fat, an animal has.”

The economic importance of body condition scores (BCS) stems from getting a calf on the ground every year. A high or low BCS can quickly increase the calving interval and sometimes prevents a female from conceiving entirely.

“If I have a thin cow at calving, and it takes her 20 days longer to come back into heat, her calf is then 20 days younger at weaning,” Felger said to explain the lasting impact BCS has on the economics of an operation. “If that calf gains 2 pounds a day while eating grass, it will weigh 40 pounds less, and that will be at least \$60 less in your pocket.”

Cattlemen should consider more than just nutrition when contemplating BCS. Age, milking ability and herd health also significantly affect the number, both positively and negatively.

“When people get to the age of 40, they typically start to lose muscle mass, and I believe that holds true for cattle also,” Felger said of the various factors influencing BCS. “But milking ability should also be considered. If we have a heavier-milking cow, she will have great nutritional needs while she is nursing a calf and even when she is dry. That makes it easier for her BCS to be lower than we want it to be.”

On a scale of 1-9, it takes an estimated 80 pounds (lb.) to move up or down a BCS. On that scale, an ideal score for a first-calf heifer is a 6 and a cow should be a 5. Roughly 95% of all

animals fall within the 3-7 range.

Felger suggested looking at five traits when scoring cattle: 1) ribs, 2) backbone, 3) hips, 4) brisket and flank fill, and 5) tailhead. Typically, slight visibility of a few ribs is not cause for concern, but when the backbone protrudes and multiple ribs are visible, Felger gets worried.

“Cattle put fat on from the front of their body to the back and from the top down,” Felger said. “People see different things, so I usually have at least one other person out there to help me score cattle.”

The smartest thing cattlemen can do when addressing a low BCS is to separate thinner cattle. Economically, this will allow those animals to get the extra feed they need without overfeeding the other cattle.

Ddee Haynes, Neogen territory manager based out of Oklahoma, reminded producers of the importance of the bull’s BCS. A younger bull should have a BCS of no less than a 6, while mature bulls can be a 5.

The best way to address a high or low BCS is through management with input from the genetic profile. Putting weight on an animal to increase its BCS is easier than taking weight off.

“You have to be careful with a cow that has a high BCS when she goes into labor; she will dump a lot of fat,” said John Paterson, Neogen territory manager based out of Montana. “You need to give her protein, like distillers’ grain, that degrades slowly in the rumen. The fat will come off a bit slower, and you won’t have as many problems with the reproductive track.”

Editor’s note: For more information, visit the Newsroom at [www.angusconvention.com](http://www.angusconvention.com). The 2019 convention will be hosted at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nev., Nov. 1-4.