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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US96/06815  <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 9 May 1996 (09.05.96)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 08/439,419      11 May 1995 (11.05.95)      US  <b>(71) Applicant:</b> MALLINCKRODT VETERINARY, INC. [US/US]; 421 East Hawley Street, Mundelein, IL 60060 (US).  <b>(72) Inventor:</b> MEYER, Jeffery, A.; 1209 Hampton Lane, Mundelein, IL 60060 (US).  <b>(74) Agents:</b> ERNST, Barbara, G. et al.; Rothwell, Figg, Ernst & Kurz, 555 13th Street, N.W., #701 East, Washington, DC 20004 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> IMPROVED METHOD FOR CONTROLLING ECTOPARASITES  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  An improved method for controlling infestations of flies on an animal wherein a solution of an ectoparasiticide is applied to the skin or coat of the animal comprises increasing the concentration of the ectoparasiticide to about 3 % to about 90 % of the composition and proportionately reducing the volume of the solution administered to the animal such that the animal receives the same amount of the ectoparasiticide as it would have received prior to the concentration of the solution.		

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## IMPROVED METHOD FOR CONTROLLING ECTOPARASITES

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to an improved method for protecting animals, such as herd animals, from flies. More specifically, the invention relates to an improved method in which a concentration of a composition of an ectoparasiticide is increased to about 3% - about 90% and the volume of the composition applied to the animal is reduced proportionately, such that the animal receives the same amount of the ectoparasiticide active ingredient(s) as it would have received prior to the concentration step.

Background of the Invention

Methods for protecting animals from infestations of ectoparasites, such as horn flies, *Haematobia irritans*, typically involve the application of large volumes of pesticide solutions which contain low concentrations of the insecticide, typically in the range of about 0.5% to about 1.5% of the insecticide. Commonly, the solutions are sprayed or poured onto the coat or fur of the animal and the solutions must contact a large area of the animal in order to be effective for any significant period of time. As an example, a solution often used to combat horn fly infestations of cattle is a pour-on solution of a 1% pyrethroid, such as permethrin, which may be formulated with 1% piperonyl butoxide (synergist). Each animal can be treated with up to about 150 ml of

this solution (depending upon the body weight of the animal) and the solution is effective (greater than 90% reduction) for approximately 21 days.

Although such solutions are beneficial,  
5 improvements have been sought. The common practice for increasing the efficacy of an ectoparasiticide applied to animals is to either increase the rate of application of the insecticide or utilize more  
10 bioactive materials. Both of these methods have significant disadvantages. Increasing the rate of application exposes the animals and the environment to increased amounts of insecticide, which increases the costs and risks to the environment and to the person applying the insecticide. Finding and developing more  
15 bioactive materials has proved to be difficult and also adds to the cost of ectoparasite control.

Accordingly, methods are sought for increasing the efficacy of ectoparasiticides without incurring significant disadvantages and costs.

#### 20 Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an improved method for controlling infestations of flies on an animal wherein a composition comprising an ectoparasiticide in a physiologically acceptable carrier is applied to  
25 the skin or coat of the animal. The improvement comprises increasing the concentration of the ectoparasiticide to about 3% to about 90% of the composition and proportionately reducing the volume of the composition administered to the animal such that  
30 the animal receives the same amount of the ectoparasiticide as it would have received prior to the concentration and reduction in dose volume.

Detailed Description of the Invention

It unexpectedly has been found that the efficacy of ectoparasiticide formulations in combatting infestations of flies can be increased by concentrating the active ingredient in the formulation and then applying a reduced amount of the concentrated formulation to the animal, such that the animal receives the same amount of pesticide as is conventionally applied. In a preferred embodiment, the composition is in the form of a solution, although dry formulations also can be used.

Pesticides which are useful for the formulations of the present invention include compounds of the groups known as organophosphates and pyrethroids. Both groups of compounds are known in the art to possess useful pesticidal properties and have been shown to be effective in combatting infestations of different types of flies, such as horn flies, *Haematobia irritans*, and buffalo flies, *Haematobia exigua*.

Suitable organophosphate pesticides can include phosphate, phosphothioate and phosphothionate compounds. Suitable pyrethroids include either the active insecticidal constituents of pyrethrum flowers or synthetic versions of these compounds. Preferred pesticides suitable for use in the formulations include the organophosphate compound known as pirimiphos-methyl (O-2-diethylamino-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl dimethyl phosphorothioate) and the synthetic pyrethroid, permethrin (3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane-carboxylic acid). Specific examples of organophosphate and pyrethroid compounds that can be used in the formulations are listed in Table A.

TABLE A

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	<u>Organophosphate</u>	<u>Pyrethroids</u>
5	Chlorpyrifos Pirimiphos-methyl Diazinon tetrachlorvinphos	Permethrin Lambdacyhalothrin Natural pyrethrin

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10 In a preferred embodiment, solutions of these ectoparasiticides can be made by mixing the active ingredient in a solvent, such as mineral oil, corn oil, propylene glycol monomethyl ether or dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, in accordance with conventional procedures, optionally in combination

15 with an insecticide synergist, such as piperonyl butoxide or MGK 264 (n-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide, manufactured by McLaughlin Gormley King Company, Minneapolis, MN). Generally, solutions that have been used in the art to protect animals from

20 flies have comprised about 0.5% to about 1.5% of ectoparasiticide and, if present, an equal amount of insecticide synergist. The synergists can be combined with either a pyrethroid or organophosphate ectoparasiticide, but most typically are used in

25 combination with the pyrethroids.

The improved solutions of the present invention are prepared by increasing the concentration of pesticide up to about 3% to about 90% weight/weight. Preferably, the concentration is increased to be

30 within the range of about 5% to about 50%, and most preferably to be within the range of about 5% to about 30%. If the solution further comprises a synergist, the concentration of the synergist desirably is increased to at least mirror the increase in

concentration of the pesticide. The ratio of synergist to pyrethroids can range from about 5-10:1 to about 1:1.

Following the preparation of the more concentrated solution, the solution is applied to animals in a volume which is reduced proportionately to the increase in concentration. Thus, for example, the art teaches that cattle can be protected from horn flies by applying to each animal 150 ml of a 1% permethrin solution, which further may comprise 1% piperonyl butoxide. In accordance with this invention, the concentration of the ectoparasiticide can be increased from 1% to 5% (a 5X increase) and then only 30 ml (a 5X decrease) need be applied to the cow. Thus, the cow receives the same amount of pesticide as it had before, but receives a lesser amount of solution. Surprisingly, whereas the conventional 1% permethrin solution typically is effective (more than 90% fly reduction) for about 21 days, the smaller application of the more concentrated solution has been found to extend the duration of efficacy to as long as about 42 days.

In an alternative embodiment, the composition can be in dry, rather than liquid, form. Insecticidal powders can be made using, for example, talc or clay as the carrier. As with the solutions described above, the concentration of ectoparasiticide is increased to be within the range of about 3% to about 90%, then the amount of the composition applied to the animal is correspondingly reduced, such that the animal receives the same amount of the ectoparasiticide as conventionally would be applied.

The concentrated compositions of this invention can be applied to animals, such as herd animals, that

can be bothered by flies. The compositions can be applied, for example, to cattle, sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, camels, pigs, reindeer, caribou and buffalo.

Surprisingly, the administration of decreased  
5 amounts of concentrated ectoparasiticide compositions has not been found to increase the efficacy of the ectoparasiticide in controlling infestations of other ectoparasites, such as lice and ticks. In tests  
10 conducted, concentrated compositions of ectoparasiticide were either less effective than, or only as effective as, conventional compositions.

The invention is further described by the following examples, which are not intended to be limiting.

15

#### Example 1

The efficacy of a pour-on formulation against horn flies was evaluated as follows:

Herds of beef cattle were segregated by pasture and treated with one of the following formulations:  
20 (1) control (no insecticide treatment); (2) 5% permethrin + 5% piperonyl butoxide pour-on formulation (mineral oil solvent) (hereinafter referred to as 5P/5PB); or (3) Synergized DeLice® (1% permethrin + 1% piperonyl butoxide) (positive control). There were 31  
25 animals in group 2 and 27 animals in group 3. Each animal in group 2 received 30 ml of the insecticide formulation; each animal in group (3) received 0.5 oz. (15 ml)/100 lb. body weight. Each animal was dosed individually based upon its estimated weight. The  
30 solutions of 5P/5PB and Synergized DeLice® were poured along the backline of each animal.

Total horn fly counts were obtained by counting flies on the entire body of ten randomly selected



animals in each treatment group. The same ten animals were not used at each designated counting period. The following equation was used to evaluate efficacy for each week:

$$\text{Percent Efficacy} = \frac{\text{Mean flies from ten controls} - \text{Mean flies from ten treated}}{\text{Mean flies from ten controls}} \times 100$$

Counts for each test period were discontinued when efficacy was determined to be similar to that of the controls.

Pretreatment horn fly counts had shown that natural infestations of horn flies were relatively heavy and evenly distributed from one pasture to another. The data are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Animal Rep. No.	Week 0 Pretreatment Horn Fly Counts		
	Con *	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE*
1	300	300	250
2	300	300	200
3	300	200	250
4	200	300	200
5	300	350	300
6	300	400	250
7	300	300	300
8	300	250	250
9	400	300	200
10	300	300	300
Mean	300	300	250

- \* CON = No insecticide treatment  
5P/5PB = 5% permethrin + 5% piperonyl butoxide  
pour-on applied at a rate of 30 ml/head along the  
back line, (n=31).  
5 S-DELICE = Synergized Delice pour-on (1%  
permethrin + 1% piperonyl butoxide) applied at  
the rate of ½ oz (15 ml)/100 lb b.w., not to  
exceed 5 oz. (150 ml), (n=27).

Post-treatment horn fly counts were obtained for  
10 nine weeks. Through week 6, 96-100% efficacy was  
achieved with treatment of 5P/5PB. Treatment with  
Synergized DeLice® was found to be 100% efficacious  
through the second week but then dropped off to 16%  
during the fourth week. The full results of the trial  
15 are presented in Table 2, below:

Table 2: Horn fly counts post-treatment. Ten animals from each herd were selected randomly for fly counts at each counting period.

Table 2

5	Animal Rep No.	Week 1 Horn Fly Counts		
		CON*	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE*
			t=12 Apr	t = 9 Apr
	1	300	0	0
	2	280	0	0
10	3	350	0	0
	4	200	0	0
	5	400	0	0
	6	330	0	0
	7	350	0	0
15	8	390	0	0
	9	350	0	0
	10	300	0	0
	Mean	325	0	0
	% Efficacy		100	100

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Animal Rep No.	Week 2 Horn Fly Counts		
	CON*	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE*
1	350	0	0
2	300	0	0
3	350	0	0
4	350	0	0
5	350	0	0
6	400	0	0
7	500	0	0
8	350	0	0
9	200	0	0
10	350	0	0
Mean	350	0	0
% Efficacy		100	100

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Animal Rep No.	Week 3 Horn Fly Counts		
	CON*	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE
1	600	0	20
2	450	0	24
3	500	0	26
4	550	0	28
5	800	0	24
6	500	0	30
7	600	0	16
8	600	0	18
9	800	0	28
10	600	0	26
Mean	600	0	24
% Efficacy		100	96

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Animal Rep No.	Week 4 Horn Fly Counts		
	CON*	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE*
1	600	0	500
2	650	0	500
3	700	0	400
4	550	0	300
5	600	0	500
6	450	0	600
7	600	0	500
8	650	0	700
9	500	0	500
10	650	0	500
Mean	595	0	500
% Efficacy		100	16

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Animal Rep No.	Week 5 Horn Fly Counts		
	CON*	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE*
1	500	0	400
2	500	0	500
3	450	0	400
4	450	0	300
5	400	0	350
6	450	0	400
7	300	0	450
8	400	0	500
9	650	0	300
10	400	0	400
Mean	450	0	400
% Efficacy		100	11

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Animal Rep No.	Week 6 Horn Fly Counts		
	CON*	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE*
1	600	20	600
2	600	16	600
3	650	22	550
4	700	18	500
5	500	24	650
6	500	16	700
7	650	28	600
8	700	20	600
9	600	20	750
10	500	16	450
Mean	600	20	600
% Efficacy		97	0

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Animal Rep No.	Week 7 Horn Fly Counts		
	CON*	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE*
1	600	40	700
2	630	50	650
3	650	40	750
4	700	46	600
5	580	42	500
6	600	36	640
7	640	30	700
8	600	38	650
9	650	42	530
10	600	36	600
Mean	625	40	632
% Efficacy		94	0

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Animal Rep No.	Week 8 Horn Fly Counts		
	CON*	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE*
1	500	120	500
2	600	100	550
3	500	106	500
4	450	110	450
5	500	116	600
6	550	100	600
7	650	90	500
8	400	124	400
9	450	100	400
10	400	134	500
Mean	500	110	500
% Efficacy		78	0

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Animal Rep No.	Week 9 Horn Fly Counts		
	CON*	5P/5PB*	S-DELICE*
1	700	400	800
2	650	450	700
3	700	500	700
4	750	300	600
5	600	400	650
6	750	550	700
7	800	400	650
8	700	350	700
9	600	400	650
10	750	250	850
Mean	700	400	700
% Efficacy		43	0

- \* CON = No insecticide treatment  
5P/5PB = 5% permethrin + 5% piperonyl butoxide  
pour-on applied at a rate of 30 ml/head along the  
back line, (n=31).  
5 S-DELICE = Synergized Delice pour-on (1%  
permethrin + 1% piperonyl butoxide) applied at  
the rate of ½ oz (5 ml)/100 lb b.w., not to  
exceed 5 oz. (150 ml)  
, (n=27).

10

Example 2

Herds of cattle were segregated by pasture and  
treated with one of the following formulations: (1) 5%  
permethrin pour-on formulation (mineral oil solvent)  
(hereinafter referred to as 5P) or (2) Delice® (1%  
15 permethrin). There were 32 animals in group 1 and 24  
animals in group 2. Each animal in group 2 received  
30 ml of the insecticide formulation; each animal in  
group 1 received 0.5 oz. (15 ml)/100 lb. body weight.  
Each animal was dosed individually based upon its  
20 estimated weight. The solutions of 5P and DeLice®  
were poured along the backline of each animal.

Total horn fly counts were obtained by counting  
flies on the entire body of ten randomly selected  
animals in each treatment group. The same ten animals  
25 were not used at each designated counting period. The  
equation set forth in Example 1, above, was used to  
evaluate efficacy for each week.

Post-treatment horn fly counts were obtained for  
five weeks. Through this time, 94-100% efficacy was  
30 achieved with treatment of 5P. Treatment with DeLice®  
was found to be 100% efficacious through the second  
week but then dropped off to 57% during the fifth  
week. A summary of the results of the trial are  
presented in Table 3, below:



Table 3

Treatment	Percent Reduction of Horn Flies on Cattle					
	Week 0	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
5% Permethrin	0	100	100	No Count	99	94
1% Permethrin	0	100	100	No Count	68	57

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## Example 3

## Efficacy Evaluation of 5% Permethrin with 5% Piperonyl Butoxide Against Horn Flies

10 A study was conducted to compare the efficacy of a 5% permethrin + 5% piperonyl butoxide pour-on with two commercially available pour-on products, Synergized Delice® (1% permethrin/1% piperonyl butoxide) and Delice® (1% permethrin), against horn flies on cattle.

15 The cattle were divided into four herds. Brood cows in all four herds averaged 1,000 horn flies per head and the bulls averaged 10,000 flies per head. The herds were treated as follows:

- (1) control herd: received no treatment. This herd consisted of 50 animals.
- 20 (2) Synergized DeLice® was applied along the backline according to label recommendations at 15 ml/1000 lbs body weight not to exceed 150 ml/head. This test herd consisted of 27 animals.
- 25 (3) 5% permethrin and 5% piperonyl butoxide formulation was applied as a pour-on along the backline at the rate of 3 ml/100 lbs of body weight not to exceed 30 ml/head. This test herd consisted of 26 animals.
- 30 (4) Delice® was applied along the backline according to label recommendations of 15 ml/100 pounds of body

weight not to exceed 150 ml/head. This test herd consisted of 26 animals.

Horn fly infestations consisted of natural field populations. Infestation levels were determined prior to treatment and weekly thereafter by counting the total number of horn flies on the entire body of ten randomly selected animals in each treatment group. The percent horn fly control then was calculated in accordance with the formula presented in example 1, above.

As shown in the attached table, the pour-on formulation of 5% permethrin and 5% piperonyl butoxide applied at the rate of only 3 ml/100 pounds of body weight provided the most effective horn fly treatment, with 100% fly control for four weeks after treatment. After four weeks the Synergized Delice® provided 30% fly control and the Delice® provided 80% control. The results are summarized in Table 4 below:

TABLE 4

Treatment	Percent Reduction of Horn Flies on Cattle					
	Week 0	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
5% Permethrin/5% pbo	0	100	100	100	100	62
1% Permethrin	0	100	100	90	80	62
1% Perm./1% pbo	0	100	100	100	30	0

#### Example 4

#### Efficacy of Concentrated Ectoparasiticide Formulation Against Cattle Lice

A study was conducted to compare the efficacy of a 5% permethrin + 5% piperonyl butoxide pour-on with a

commercial available pour-on product, Synergized DeLice®, against chewing lice and sucking lice on cattle.

5       The cattle were divided into three groups of eight animals each. The cattle were naturally infested with lice from the genera *Bovicola* (chewing lice), *Haematopinus* (sucking lice), and/or *Linognathus* (sucking lice). Counts were taken per genera. The cattle were treated as follows:

- 10       (1) control herd: received no treatment.  
          (2) Permethrin pour-on (5% permethrin + 5% piperonyl butoxide) (5P/5PB) applied at a rate of three ml per 100 lb. body weight, not to exceed 30 ml/head.  
          (3) Permethrin pour-on (1% permethrin + 1% piperonyl butoxide) (1P/1PB) (Synergized DeLice®) applied along  
15       the backline according to label recommendations at 15 ml/100 lbs body weight not to exceed 150 ml/head.

          Infestation levels of both the chewing and sucking lice were determined prior to treatment and  
20       weekly thereafter by counting the total number of each type of lice on various preselected parts of the body of each animal in each treatment group. The percent lice control then was calculated in accordance with the formula presented in example 1, above.

25       As shown in the tables below, the pour-on formulation of the 5% permethrin and 5% piperonyl butoxide was not statistically more effective than the synergized DeLice® in controlling lice infestations. This example and Example 5, below, show that the  
30       present invention is specific to controlling fly infestations.

TABLE 5. Chewing lice counts from cattle receiving no treatment (control) or treated with different formulations of permethrin applied as a pour-on. Counts represent means from lice located on various parts of the body.

5

	Animal NO	TREATMENT NO	DOSE (ml)	PRE-TRT	DAY 0	Day 14	Day 28	Day 44	Day 56
10	334	CONTROL	0	0	0	8	7	0	7
	365	CONTROL	0	6	0	10	18	10	13
	318	CONTROL	0	0	0	16	13	7	11
	360	CONTROL	0	8	0	10	15	0	11
	312	CONTROL	0	3	0	8	12	3	2
	293	CONTROL	0	10	0	23	12	4	10
15	326	CONTROL	0	4	0	16	13	7	0
	308	CONTROL	0	7	0	16	12	9	10
		MEAN	0	4.75	5	13.38	12.75	5	8
20	309	5%P/5%PBO	16.88	26	9	9	0	0	0
	383	5%P/5%PBO	14.82	0	8	8	0	0	0
	322	5%P/5%PBO	10.65	0	13	0	0	0	0
	321	5%P/5%PBO	12.36	0	7	4	0	0	0
	320	5%P/5%PBO	12.84	12	6	7	0	0	0
	352	5%P/5%PBO	12.06	10	15	7	0	0	0
	381	5%P/5%PBO	12.24	5	7	5	0	0	0
	361	5%P/5%PBO	10.98	8	7	4	0	0	0
25		MEAN	12.85	7.63	9	5.5	0	0	0
		PERCENT CONTROL		0%	0%	59%	100%	100%	100%
30	362	1%P/1%PBO	76.9	0	4	0	0	0	0
	384	1%P/1%PBO	81.7	10	8	0	0	0	0
	353	1%P/1%PBO	63.4	6	0	4	0	1	0
	305	1%P/1%PBO	58.5	3	3	0	0	0	0
	382	1%P/1%PBO	63.4	0	7	4	0	0	0
	311	1%P/1%PBO	57.3	8	5	0	0	1	0
	313	1%P/1%PBO	56.2	10	8	0	0	0	0
	317	1%P/1%PBO	62.2	0	5	3	0	0	0
35		MEAN	64.95	4.63	5	1.38	0	0.25	0
		PERCENT CONTROL		3%	0%	90%	100%	95%	100%

TABLE 6. Sucking lice counts from cattle receiving no treatment (control) or treated with different formulations of permethrin applied as a pour-on. Counts represent means from lice located on various parts of the body.

Animal NO	TREATMENT NO	DOSE (ml)	PRE-TRT	DAY 0	Day 14	Day 28	Day 44	Day 56
10	293	CONTROL	0	123	118	115	116	124
	308	CONTROL	0	54	65	71	90	109
	312	CONTROL	0	17	21	11	19	2
	318	CONTROL	0	68	75	98	55	24
	326	CONTROL	0	89	78	50	56	27
	334	CONTROL	0	9	23	25	12	4
15	360	CONTROL	0	109	118	125	113	50
	365	CONTROL	0	148	146	143	118	86
	MEAN	0	77.13	79.88	79.75	72.38	45.13	47.88
20	309	5%P/5%PBO	16.88	77	101	43	9	17
	320	5%P/5%PBO	14.82	69	76	30	3	8
	321	5%P/5%PBO	10.65	84	102	58	2	11
	322	5%P/5%PBO	12.36	102	78	43	0	0
	352	5%P/5%PBO	12.84	82	72	38	4	0
	361	5%P/5%PBO	12.06	127	114	53	4	13
	381	5%P/5%PBO	12.24	98	108	51	19	7
25	383	5%P/5%PBO	10.98	21	70	35	0	0
	MEAN	12.85	82.5	90.13	43.88	5.13	7	10.88
	PERCENT CONTROL		0	0	45%	93%	84%	77%
30	305	1%P/1%PBO	76.9	53	65	0	4	0
	311	1%P/1%PBO	81.7	119	95	28	6	2
	313	1%P/1%PBO	63.4	130	102	25	8	10
	317	1%P/1%PBO	58.5	59	76	8	5	0
	353	1%P/1%PBO	63.4	96	92	42	9	4
	362	1%P/1%PBO	57.3	81	66	12	0	0
	382	1%P/1%PBO	56.2	29	61	11	0	0
35	384	1%P/1%PBO	62.2	115	118	48	3	4
	MEAN	64.95	85.24	84.38	21.75	4.38	2.5	3.75
	PERCENT CONTROL		0	0	73%	94%	94%	92%

Example 5  
Efficacy Evaluation of Ectoparasiticides in the  
Control of *Amblyomma americanum* on Cattle

Cattle naturally infested with the three host  
5 tick, *Amblyomma americanum*, were randomly assigned to  
one of the following treatment groups: 1) control, no  
treatment; 2) Synergized Delice® (1% permethrin + 1%  
piperonyl butoxide) applied at a rate of 15 ml/100 lb.  
body weight, maximum 150 ml; or 3) 5% permethrin + 5%  
10 piperonyl butoxide (5P/5PB) applied at a rate of 3  
ml/100 lb. body weight; maximum 30 ml. All treatments  
given were single treatments applied along the  
backline from the poll to the base of the tail (i.e.,  
pour-on). There were eleven cattle in each group.

15 At 14 days post-treatment, the efficacy of the  
Delice® and 5P/5PB against nymphs was 77% and 76%.  
Day 14 efficacy against adult ticks was 58% and 61%,  
respectively. At day 21 tick populations on the  
controls declined to the point where valid  
20 observations were unattainable.

## Claims:

1. In a method for controlling infestations of flies on an animal by applying a dose of a composition comprising an ectoparasiticide and a carrier onto the skin or coat of the animal, the improvement which comprises increasing the concentration of the ectoparasiticide to about 3% to about 90% by weight of the composition and proportionately reducing the volume of the composition administered to the animal such that the animal receives the same amount of the ectoparasiticide as it would have received prior to the concentration of the ectoparasiticide.

2. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the ectoparasiticide is concentrated to produce a composition comprising about 5% to about 50% ectoparasiticide.

3. A method in accordance with claim 2, wherein the ectoparasiticide is concentrated to produce a composition comprising about 5% to about 30% ectoparasiticide.

4. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the ectoparasiticide comprises an organophosphate or a pyrethroid.

5. A method in accordance with claim 4, wherein the organophosphate comprises a phosphate, phosphothioate or phosphothionate compound.

6. A method in accordance with claim 5, wherein the organophosphate comprises chloryriphos, pirimiphos-methyl, diazinon, or tetrachlorvinphos.

7. A method in accordance with claim 4, wherein the pyrethroid comprises an active insecticidal constituent of pyrethrum flowers or a synthetic version of such a compound.

8. A method in accordance with claim 7, wherein the pyrethroid comprises permethrin.

9. A method in accordance with claim 7, wherein the composition further comprises a pesticide synergist.

10. A method in accordance with claim 9, wherein the pesticide synergist comprises piperonyl butoxide.

11. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the composition is in the form of a solution.

12. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the composition is in the form of a powder.

13. In a method for controlling infestations of flies on an animal by applying a dose of a solution comprising permethrin and piperonyl butoxide onto the skin or coat of the animal, the improvement which comprises increasing the concentration of the permethrin to about 3% to about 30% of the solution, increasing the concentration of the piperonyl butoxide to equal that of the permethrin and proportionately reducing the volume of the solution administered to the animal such that the animal receives the same amount of the permethrin as it would have received prior to the concentration of the permethrin.