For the use only of a Registered Veterinary Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory or a Farm.

Ivermectin and Praziquantel Bolus

Vetricide Plus™

Bolus

All Wormer | Anthelmintic | Boticide

COMPOSITION:
Each bolus contains:
Ivermectin USP ..... 50 mg
Praziquantel USP ..... 625 mg

DESCRIPTION:
Vetricide Plus is a broad spectrum anthelmintic for the treatment and control of roundworms and flatworms. They kill the internal parasites by either stunning or killing them. It is safe and effective to combat the menace of intestinal worms.

INDICATIONS:
Vetricide Plus Bolus is indicated for the treatment and control of the following parasites:

Tapeworms:
Anoplocephala perioliata

Large Strongyles (adults)
Strongylus vulgaris (also early forms in blood vessels), *S. edentatus* (also tissue stages), *S. equinus, Triodontophorus spp.*

Small Strongyles including those resistant to some benzimidazole class compounds (adults and fourth-stage larvae)

Cyathostomum spp., Cylicocyclus spp., Cylicostephanus spp., Cylicodontophorus spp.

Pinworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae)
Oxyuris equi

Ascarids (adults and third and fourth-stage larvae)
Parascaris equorum

Hairworms (adidts) *Trichostrongylus axei*
Large-mouth Stomach Worms (adults)
Habronema muscae

Bots (oral and gastric stages)
Gasterophi/us spp.

Lungworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae)
Dictyocaulus arnfieldi

Intestinal Threadworms (adults)
Strongyloides westeri

Summer Sores caused by *Habronema* and *Draschia spp*. cutaneous third-stage larvae
Dermatitis caused by **Neck threadworm** *microfilariae, Onchocerca sp.*
Schistosomiasis caused by parasitic flatworms called *schistosomes.*

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:
Dosage:
1 bolus per 250 Kg body weight Or as directed by the Veterinarian.

Administration:
To be administered orally or crumble it and mix it in the grain.

TARGET SPECIES:
Sheep/Goat /Cattle/Camel

PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES:
Pharmacotherapeutic group: Endectocides, ivermectin, combinations.
ATCvet code: **QP 54AA51**

PHARMACODYNAMICS:
Ivermectin is a macrocyclic-lactone derivative which has a broad antiparasitic activity against nematodes and arthropods. It acts by inhibiting nerve impulses. Its mode of action includes the glutamate-gated chloride ion channels. Ivermectin binds selectively and with high affinity to glutamate-gated chloride ion channels which occur in invertebrate nerve and muscle cells. This leads to an increase in the permeability of the cell membrane to chloride ions with hyperpolarisation of the nerve or muscle cell, resulting in paralysis and death of the relevant parasites..

Praziquantel is a pyrazinoisoquinoline derivative which exerts its anthelmintic activity against many species of Cestodes and Trematodes. It primarily acts by impairing both motility and function of the suckers of cestodes. Its mode of action includes the impairing of neuromuscular co-ordination but also influencing the permeability of the integument of the worms, which leads to excessive calcium and glucose loss. This induces spastic paralysis of the parasite musculature.

PHARMACOKINETICS:
After oral administration at the recommended dosage, the Ivermectin peak plasma concentration of around 12 ng/mL (Cmax) was reached between 4 and 8 hours (Tmax). The oral mean absolute bioavailability of Ivermectin is around 9%. Ivermectin is a poorly metabolised compound. Due to its lipophilic nature, ivermectin is excreted in bile and ultimately eliminated from the body via the faeces. About 75% of the administered dose is excreted via the faeces after an oral administration of ivermectin at the recommended dose. Moreover 90% of the total drug is excreted within 4 days post-administration. Approximately 2% of unchanged ivermectin and metabolites are excreted in urine.

Orally, praziquantel is rapidly absorbed, and then rapidly undergoes a strong first pass effect in all the species studied. After oral administration at the recommended dosage, the mean maximal praziquantel concentration of around 0.3 µg/mL (Cmax) is reached in a range of 0.2-2 hours (Tmax). The oral mean absolute bioavailability of praziquantel is around 36%. Praziquantel is a compound rapidly distributed in body tissues due to its high lipid solubility; the radioactivity tends to be localised mainly in the excretion organs, i.e. liver and kidneys. Praziquantel is an extensively metabolised compound in animals. The excretion occurs mainly *via* urine (approximately 70-80%) within 24 h as a variety of metabolites.

WARNING & PRECAUTION:
Do not use in animals intended for food purposes.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:
Do not administer to animals other than those for which it is indicated.
Hypersensitivity to any of the Ingredients.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD:
Meat: 35 days after the last treatment.
Milk: Not allowed for animals producing milk for human consumption.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION:
Use only according to the benefit/risk assessment by the responsible veterinarian.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:
None

ADVERSE EFFECTS:
Symptomatic treatment is advisable. Consult your veterinarian if Swelling and itching reactions occur.

OVERDOSAGE:
None

STORAGE:
Store below 30°C. Protect from direct sunlight.

PRESENTATION:
10 Blisters containing 4 Boli is packed in a Carton along with the Pack Insert.

VETERINARY.
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY.
NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN & PETS, AWAY FROM FOOD.
Carefully read the accompanying instructions before use.

Veko
A healthy buddy. A happy buddy.

Manufactured & Marketed by:
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