

VERMICELL® PLUS

REGISTRATION: Q-0209-119



Tablets

Broad-spectrum endectocide.



FORMULA

Each tablet contains:

Ivermectin	2 mg
Praziquantel	50 mg
Vehicle q.s.	1 Tableta

Use in species



Dogs



Cats

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Ivermectin has adequate oral absorption and excellent bioavailability; after administration, peak plasma concentration is reached in 4 to 6 hours, with a residual effect of up to 21 days.

The volume of distribution is greater than 5.3 L/kg, indicating wide localization in tissues, including skin and lungs, but poor penetration into the CNS, which helps reduce toxic effects.

It is widely distributed in tissues, with residues generally found in bile, fat, liver, and less in the brain.

Ivermectin has a very long half-life; it is metabolized in the liver via oxidative pathways and eliminated in bile, thus detected in feces and milk, with less than 5% excreted in urine.

The mechanism of action of ivermectin is through the release of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), an inhibitory neurotransmitter that blocks nerve impulse transmission from ventral cord neurons to motor neurons.

This pharmacological effect immobilizes parasites and then kills them; it also acts on ion channels in nerve and muscle cells, especially chloride channels.

Praziquantel is rapidly absorbed in the intestine; in dogs, peak plasma concentration is reached between 30 and 120 minutes.

It is distributed throughout tissues, crosses the blood–brain barrier and the intestinal wall; its half-life in dogs is short, averaging 3 hours.

It is biotransformed in the liver and excreted in bile and urine; its metabolites appear to be active.

Praziquantel's mechanism involves loss of mono- and divalent cations, especially intracellular calcium; its effect is irreversible, causing parasite paralysis and contraction, and blocking ATP synthesis.

Blister formation is observed in the parasite's integument, which ruptures causing extensive vacuolization, allowing phagocytosis and lysis of the parasite.

VERMICELL® PLUS

REGISTRATION: Q-0209-119



INDICATIONS FOR USE AND TARGET SPECIES

vermicell® plus is a broad-spectrum endectocide, indicated for the treatment and control of gastrointestinal, pulmonary, and renal parasitoses caused by nematodes, cestodes, and larval stages of *Dirofilaria immitis*; ectoparasites such as mange mites, ticks, blood-sucking lice, and fleas in dogs and cats.

Activity spectrum:

Cestodes. *Dipylidium caninum*, *Taenia pisciformis*, *Echinococcus granulosus*, and *Mesocestoides corti*.

Nematodes. *Toxocara canis*, *Toxocara cati*, *Toxascaris leonina*, *Ancylostoma caninum*, *Ancylostoma braziliense*, *Ancylostoma tubaeforme*, *Dirofilaria immitis*, *Capillaria aerophila*, *Capillaria plica*, *Capillaria feliscati*, *Capillaria linearis*, *Capillaria hepatica*, and *Aelurostrongylus abstrusus*.

External parasites. *Ctenocephalides canis*, *Ctenocephalides felis*, *Pulex irritans*, *Trichodectes canis*, *Felicola subrostratus*, *Linognathus setosus*, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, *Sarcoptes canis*, *Notoedres cati*, *Otodectes cynotis*, *Cheyletiella spp.*, *Demodex canis*, *Demodex cati*, *Rhipicephalus spp.*, *Amblyomma spp.*, *Dermacentor spp.*, and *Ixodes spp.*

DOSAGE

Dogs: 1 tablet per 10 kg body weight (equivalent to 0.2 mg/kg b.w. ivermectin and 5 mg/kg b.w. praziquantel).

Cats: ½ tablet per 5 kg body weight (equivalent to 0.2 mg/kg b.w. ivermectin and 5 mg/kg b.w. praziquantel).

Frequency: Single dose; for control of mange mites, treatment may be repeated every 30 days.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Oral

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store the product in a cool, dry place protected from light. Keep out of reach of children.

WARNINGS

Do not administer to animals sensitive to the ingredients in the formula.

Use should be avoided in Collie, Shetland Sheepdog, Old English Sheepdog, Doberman, and hybrid breeds of these; individual susceptibility may exist in any breed.

Do not use concurrently with amitraz.

Anesthetic and tranquilizing agents may increase its depressant effect.

Do not administer to puppies under 6 weeks of age or to geriatric animals.

Do not administer to animals with liver problems.

Do not administer to weak or convalescent animals.

Do not overdose, it may cause depression, muscle tremors, muscle weakness, and vomiting.

In patients with microfilariae, vomiting, tremors, tachypnea, and collapse have been reported, although at a very low incidence (5%).

Consult a Veterinarian.

Veterinary use product.

Sale requires a medical prescription.

For exclusive use by the Veterinarian.