VERMICELL GALLOS

Q-0209-120

Tablets

Broad spectrum endectocide for fighting birds

Formula

Cada ml contiene	
Invermectine	1 mg
Praziquantel	25 mg
Fenvendazol	40 mg
Excipiente c.b.p.	100 ml

USE IN:

Fighting birds

INDICATIONS AND USES

VERMICELL GALLOS is a broad spectrum endectocide, indicated in the treatment and control of gastrointestinal and pulmonary parasitosis caused by nematodes and cestodes, as well as control and treatment of ectoparasites such as scabies producing mites, blood sucking mites, blood sucking lice and ticks in fighting birds.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

PHARMACOKINETICS: Invermectine has an adequate oral absorption and an excellent bioavailability, after administration it reaches maximum plasma concentration in 4 to 6 hours, reaching a residual effect up to 21 days. The distribution volume is greater than 5.3 L/kg which indicates that a large amount is located in the different tissues, including skin and lungs, but does not trespass efficiently towards CNS, which helps reduce its toxic effects. It is widely distributed in tissues and generally residues are found in bile, fat, liver and less in brain. Invermectine's medium life is very long, it metabolizes in the liver through oxidative routes and is eliminated in bile, therefore detected in feces, milk and less than 5 % is excreted in urine.
Praziquantel is rapidly absorbed at intestinal level. It is distributed to all tissues, passes through the blood-brain barrier and the intestinal walls.
It bio-transforms in the liver and is excreted in bile and urine, its metabolites appear to be active. Praziquantel is excreted in very low quantities of non-metabolized dose in urine and feces.
The fenvendazol is rapidly absorbed by oral route, once absorbed it metabolizes in the liver obtaining an active compound called oxfendazol (sulfoxide), thus only the metabolite 5-(4-hydroxifeniltio) benzimidazole-2-carbamate methyl is detected and some others in very small amounts. Fenvendazol is mainly eliminated in feces and a very small part in urine. It presents a wide security margin, without producing adverse effects, it does not produce embryotoxic or teratogenic effects.

PHARMACODYNAMICS: The action mechanism of ivermectine is through the liberation of gamma amino butyric acid (GABA), an inhibiting type neurotransmitter that prevents the transmission of the nerve impulse of neurons of the ventral cord towards motor neurons. This pharmacological effect immovilizes parasites and then kills them, it also acts at ionic canal level nerve and muscular cells, especially in those of chlorine. The action mechanism of praziquantel is through the loss of mono and divalent cations , especially those of intercellular chlorine, its effect is irreversible, this causes the paralysis and contraction of the parasites, besides blocking the ATP synthesis. The formation of blisters is observed in the parasite's integument, which breaks causing an extense vacuolization that permits phagocytosis and lysis of the parasite. The action mechanism of febendazole acts at the citoskeleton level of the parasite, and specially in the tubuline protein, which integrates to the subunits of microtubules impeding their polymerization. Additionally it interferes with glucose assimilation, avoiding its integration in the form of glycogen, inhibiting glycogen degradation in the parasite in such a way that energy production is altered. High concentrations of the active principle have been detected in the intestine, in excretory conducts and in the nervous system of the parasite. It is probable that the neurotoxic effects presented are related with this distribution.
The ovicide effect of this compound is based on the alteration of the eggs' morphology since it whitens the hatching of the larvae.

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DOSAGE

1 tablet for every 2.5 kilograms of body weight

ETHIOLOGICAL AGENTS:

Cestodes: Davainidae proglottina, Raillietina cesticillus, Raillietina terragona, Raillietina echinobothrida, Hymenolepis spp.
Nematodes: Ascaridia galli, Heterakis gallinarum, Heterakis beramporia, Heterakis brevispiculum, Capillaria contoarta, Capillaria caudinflata, Capillaria buesata, Capillaria obsignata, Capillaria anitis, Capillaria montevidensis. External parasites: Dermanyssus gallinae, Ornithonyssus sylviarum, Ornithonyssus bursa, Menacanthus stramineus, Menopon gallinae, Gonicotes gallinae, Goniodes gigas, Cuclotogaster heterographus, Lipeurus capones, Knemidocoptes gallinae, Knemidocoptes pilae, Argas persicus and Argas sanchezi.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: ORAL

WARNING

Do not administer to animals that are sensitive to the ingredients of the formula weak or convalescent.
In the control of ectoparasites it is necessary to implement hygiene measures in nests, floors, walls, ceilings and cages.
Do not mix infected birds with treated birds or birds in treatment. Do not administer to weak or convalescent animals.
Do not use in birds that produce eggs for human consumption. For exclusive use in fighting birds.
Store at room temperature at no more than 30°C in a dry place.
Do not leave within reach of children.
For exclusive use of veterinarians.
Sold by prescription only.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Must not be used concurrently with amitraz.
Anesthetics and tranquilizers may increase its depressor effect.
MEASURES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: Aquatic organisms are highly sensitive to ivermectin toxicity, therefore empty containers and any residues must be safely disposed of by incinerating or burying them.

PRESENTATION

Jar with 100 tablets.