Application of Ectoparasiticides

**Hand spray**: Formulation used are EC, WP, SC

Tedious, time consuming

**Spray races**: Formulation used are EC,

Time consuming, difficult to reach underbelly
Application of Ectoparasiticides

Pour On:

Less stresss to animal, No requirement for disposal, No water requirement for solution, no pumps etc. Easy to apply.
Application of Ectoparasiticides

Injectable:
ML are used as injectable
to control endo and ectoparasites.

Disease transmission from one animal to other and lesions at injection sites.
Application of Ectoparasiticides

- Eartags:
- Effective way of controlling
- Flies, efficacy for 4-5 months
Control of Endo parasites

- Chemical control of Endoparasites
  (chemical groups available: anti nematodes)
  - Benzimidazoles and Probenzimidazoles
    (e.g. fenbendazole, albendazole, oxibendazole, febantel)
  - Imidazothiazoles (e.g. levamisole)
  - Tetrahydropyrimidine (e.g. Pyrantel)
  - Piperazines
  - Organophosphates (e.g. trichlorphon)
  - Octadepsipeptides (e.g. emodepside)
  - Amino acetonitrile derivatives (Monepantel)
Control of Endo parasites

- Chemical control of Endoparasites (chemical groups available: anti cestodes)
  - Praziquantel
  - Epsiprantel
  - Benzimidazoles

- Chemical control of Endoparasites (chemical groups available: anti trematodes)
  - Clorsulon
  - Salicylanilides (e.g. closantel, rafoxanide)
  - Triclabendazole
Control of Endo parasites

- Chemical control of Endoparasites
  (chemical groups available: anti protozoal: anticoccidials)

  - Ionophores (e.g. monensin, lasalocid)
  - Amprolium
  - Diclazuril
  - Toltrazuril
  - Quinolones (e.g. decoquinate)
Control of Endo parasites

- Chemical control of Endoparasites (chemical groups available: anti protozoal)
  - Imidocarb dipropinate
  - Diminazene acetuarate
  - Pantamidines
  - Buparvaquones
  - Quinapyramine
  - Isometamidium
Formulations available to apply Endoparasiticides

- Oral suspensions
- Injections
- In feed
Control of endo and ectoparasites: endectocides

Chemical control of endo and ectoparasites (chemical groups available: Macrocyclic lactones
• Ivermectin
• Doramectin
• Eprinomectin
• Moxidectin
• Abamectin
• Selamectin
• Milbemycin oxime
⇒ Large spectrum: intestinal worms, lung worms, ectoparasites: mange, lice, oestus ovis, parafilaria, Thelazia, Horn flies (Cochliomia), Hypoderma bovis, Ticks (Boophilus spp)
Formulations available to apply Endoparasiticides

- Injectable: Cattle, Swine - broad spectrum

- Oral drench / in feed: Sheep, Swine, Goat - mainly endoparasites + Itch mite (Psorergates ovis) + oestrus ovis

- Pour on: Cattle - mainly endoparasites, Hypoderma bovis, Lice, Mange (Sarcoptes and Chorioptes), Horn flies (Haematobia irritans)
What you need to know about antiparasitic drugs before use

- Dosage
- Formulations and route of administration
- Any special concerns?
- Is it toxic to host?
- Mechanism of action
- Teratogenicity
- Resistance
- Withdrawal time