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| **Name Of Drug** | **Mechanism of Action** | **Parasite it affects (lifecycle)** | **Dose**  | **Contraindications and Side effects** | **Route of Administration** | **Other Information** |
| Phenothiazine | UnknownMay be converted to phenothiazine sulphoxide in intestinal mucosa and further metabolise in the liver  | Wide range of efficacy against G.I nematodes for ruminants, horses and chickens |  | Toxic to swine, dogs, cats and humans |  |  |
| Piperazine | Blocks transmission by hyperpolarizing nerve membranes at the neuromuscular junction inducing flaccid paralysis  | Dogs and cats:Effective only for ascarids, combined with thenium closylate (Thenatol®) to increase efficacy Cattle and sheep:Oesophagostomum Horses:Cyathostomes, 60% efficacy against strongylus vulgaris and Triodontophorus, equine ascarids in active gut, ineffective against equine ascarids(if gut is static)  | Dogs:For treatment of ascarids:45 - 65 mg of base/kg PO; For pups less than 2.5 kg: 150 mg maximumCats:For treatment of ascarids:45 - 65 mg of base/kg PO; 150 mg maximumHorses:Nematodes and other helminths:110 mg/kg (base) PO; repeat in 3-4 weeks. Retreating at 10 week intervals for P. equorum infections in young animals is recommended.Cattle, Sheep and Goat:Rarely used by itselfSwine:Ascaris suum and Oesophagostomum:0.2 - 0.4% in the feed, or 0.1 - 0.2% in the drinking water. All medicated water or feedmust be consumed within 12 hours, so fasting or withholding water overnight may be beneficial to ensure adequate dosing. Retreat in 2 months. Safe in young animals and during pregnancy. Drug withdrawal times not determined for swine. | Bad taste and must be given using stomach tube in horsesOverall toxicity is in this order: - equine > dog/cats > swine > cattle > sheep/goats/birds. | Oral | White, crystalline powder that may have a slight odor. It is soluble in water and alcoholWide range of safety in all animals  |