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| **Name Of Drug** | **Mechanism of Action** | **Parasite it affects**  | **Dose**  | **Contraindications and Side effects** | **Route of Administration** | **Other Information** |
| Metronidazole  | There is reductive activation to short-lived intermediates or free radicals that damage DNA and other molecules leading to the release of inactive end products  | Canine, Feline, Equids:Giardiasis, Bovine, Canine:Trichomoniasis  | CanineOral:15 – 30 mg/kg BID for 5 – 7 daysBovine:IV: 75 mg/kg BW daily for 3 days  | Usually well tolerated but adverse reactions include:Glossitis, Stomatitis, Nausea, EmesisHigh doses may cause:Tremors, Muscle spasms, weakness, incoordination, ataxia  | OralIV | Not approved for veterinary use by FDARapidly absorbed by GITHalf–life of 8 hoursLess than 20% binds to plasma proteinsMetabolized by liver and excreted mainly by kidneyUrine may appear dark red due to drug |
| Fenbendazole |  | Giardia  | 5 Dogs:Ascarids, hookworms, whipworms, and tapeworms:-50 mg/kg PO for 3 consecutive daysCapillaria plica:50 mg/kg once daily for 3 days; repeat a single 50 mg/kg dose 3 weeks laterCapillaria aerophilia:25 - 50 mg/kg q12h for 10-14 daysFilaroides hirthi:50 mg/kg PO once daily for 14 days. Symptoms may worsen during therapy, presumablydue to a reaction when the worm diesTaenia spp. Tapeworms:50 mg/kg PO for 3 days.Paragonimus kellicoti:50 - 100 mg/kg PO divided twice daily for 10-14 daysTrichuris Colitis: Typhlitis:50 mg/kg PO once daily for 3 consecutive days; repeat in 2-3 weeks and again in 2 monthsCrenosoma vulpis:50 mg/kg PO once daily for 3 daysGiardia:50 mg/kg PO once daily for 3 daysEucoleus boehmi:50 mg/kg PO once daily for 10-14 days; improvement may only be temporaryCats:Ascarids, hookworms, Strongyloides, and tapeworms:50 mg/kg PO for 5 days.lungworms (Aelurostrongylus abstrusus):20 mg/kg PO once daily for 5 days; repeat after 5 days.lungworms (Capillaria aerophilia):50 mg/kg PO for 10 days.Capillaria feliscati:25 mg/kg bid PO for 3-10 days.Paragonimus kellicoti:50 mg/kg PO daily for 10 days.Cattle:Haemonchus contortus, Ostertagia ostertagi, Trichostrongylus axei,Bunostomum phlebotomum, Nematodirus helvetianus, Cooperia spp., Trichostrongylus colubriformis,Oesophagostomum radiatum, and Dictyocaulus vivaparus:-5 mg/kg POHorses:-5 mg/kg PO; 10 mg/kg once daily for 5 days to treat S. vulgaris in foals.-5 mg/kg PO; 10 mg/kg for ascarids-For treatment of migrating large strongyles: 50 mg/kg PO for 3 consecutive days, or 10mg/kg for 5 consecutive daysSwine:-5 mg/kg PO; 3 mg/kg in feed for 3 days; 10 mg/kg for ascarids-For whipworms in potbellied pigs: 9 mg/kg PO for daysSheep and goat:5 mg/kg in feed for 3 daysBirds:Ascaris:10 - 50 mg/kg PO once; repeat in 10 days. Do not use during moltflukes or microfilaria:10 - 50 mg/kg PO once daily for 3 days.0 mg/kg for 3 days |  |  |  |
| Paromomycin  | Interfere with protein synthesis by binding to the 30 S ribosomal subunitInterferes with bacterial protein synthesis by binding to 16S rRNA at the amino-acyl-tRNA binding site. The mode of action (anti-protozoan) of Paromomycin is unknown  | Luminal Amoebiasis, Leishmania, Cryptosporidiosis  |  | Poorly absorbed in GIT and may cause GIT side effects and potential ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity with aminoglycosides  |  | Aminoglycoside produced by Streptomyces rimosus  |
| Tetracycline |  | Amoeba, mucosal flagellates, coccidia, malaria, piroplasms and ciliates  |  |  |  | Feed Additives  |
| Clindamycin | Inhibit protein synthesis by binding to the 50 S subunit of mitochondria) ribosomes in trachyzoites | Dogs and Cats:Toxoplasmosis  |  |  | OralIV | Semisynthetic compound produced by alteration of lincomycinWidely distributed in most tissues  |