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| **Name Of Drug** | **Mechanism of Action** | **Parasite it affects**  | **Dose**  | **Contraindications and Side effects** | **Route of Administration** | **Other Information** |
| Diamidine derivatives (imidocarb (Imizol®), amicarbalide (Diampron®), diminazene diaceturate (Berenil®, Ganaseg®), pentamidine isethionate (Lomidine®, Pentam 300®), and phenamidine) | Imidocarb is thought to act by combining with nucleic acids of DNA in susceptible organisms, causing the DNA to unwind and denature. This damage to DNA is believed toinhibit cellular repair and replication. | Babesiosis | Dogs:For treatment of babesiosis: 6.6 mg/kg IM or SubQ; repeat dose in 2 weeksSheep:For treatment of babesiosis: 1.2 mg/kg IM; repeat in 10-14 days | Do not use imidocarb in patients exposed to cholinesterase-inhibiting drugs, pesticides or chemicals.Dogs receiving a dosage of 9.9 mg/kg (1.5X labelled dose) showed signs of liver injury (slightly increased liver enzymes), pain and swelling at the injection site, and vomiting.Overdoses or chronic toxicity may present with cholinergic signs (vomiting, weakness, lethargy, salivation) or adverse changes in liver, kidney, lung or intestinal function. Treatment with atropine may be useful to treat cholinergic signs associated with imidocarb. | Subcutaneous Intramuscular | Imidocarb dipropinate is a diamidine of the carbanalide series of antiprotozoal compounds. |