

Panacur SC 2.5% Oral Suspension

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Presentation

A 2.5% suspension of fenbendazole as a ready to administer oral anthelmintic for sheep. 1 ml contains 25 mg active ingredient fenbendazole, 0.4 mg elemental selenium and 0.94 mg elemental cobalt.

Uses

A broad spectrum anthelmintic for the treatment of sheep infected with benzimidazole-susceptible mature and developing immature forms of nematodes of the gastro-intestinal and respiratory tracts. The product also has an ovicidal effect on nematode eggs.

For the treatment of sheep infested with:

- Haemonchus spp.
- Ostertagia spp.
- Trichostrongylus spp.
- Cooperia spp.
- Oesophagostomum spp.
- Chabertia spp.
- Bunostomum spp.
- Strongyloides spp.
- Nematodirus spp.
- Dictyocaulus filaria*

Panacur is usually effective against *Moniezia* spp. of tapeworm and may have useful but variable efficacy against *Trichuris* spp.

The selenium and cobalt in the product are trace elements of use as nutritional supplements.

Dosage and administration

No dietary control is required before or after treatment. For oral administration only. Shake container well before use.

Sheep

Administer orally 1 ml of the product per 5 kg bodyweight (= 5 mg fenbendazole/kg bodyweight).

Practical dosage recommendations:

Up to 5 kg	1 ml
5 to 10 kg	2 ml
11 to 15 kg	3 ml
16 to 20 kg	4 ml
21 to 25 kg	5 ml
26 to 30 kg	6 ml
31 to 35 kg	7 ml
36 to 40 kg	8 ml

Above 40kg, an extra 1 ml is required for each additional 5 kg bodyweight.

The product is best administered to sheep with the Panacur 20 ml Automatic Drencher but other standard dosing guns or drenching equipment may also be used.

Treatment should be repeated when natural reinfestation of sheep with parasitic worms occurs.

To ensure administration of a correct dose, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible; accuracy of the dosing device should be checked.

Benzimidazoles have a wide margin of safety. Do not mix with other products.

Contra-indications, warnings, etc

Do not use in species other than sheep.

Care should be taken to avoid the following practices because they increase the risk of development of resistance and could ultimately result in ineffective therapy:

- Too frequent and repeated use of anthelmintics from the same class, over an extended period of time.
- Underdosing, which may be due to underestimation of body weight, misadministration of the product, or lack of calibration of the dosing device (if any).

Suspected clinical cases of resistance to anthelmintics should be further investigated using appropriate tests (e.g. Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test). Where the results of the test(s) strongly suggest resistance to a particular anthelmintic, an anthelmintic belonging to another pharmacological class and having a different mode of action should be used.

Resistance to benzimidazoles (which includes fenbendazole) has been reported in *Teladorsagia*, *Haemonchus*, *Cooperia* and *Trichostrongylus* species in small ruminants in a number of countries, including the EU. Therefore the use of this product should be based on local (regional, farm) epidemiological information about susceptibility of nematodes and recommendations on how to limit further selection for resistance to anthelmintics.

Do not administer other cobalt and selenium supplements concurrently unless specifically advised by your veterinary surgeon. Not to be diluted. Intensive use or misuse of anthelmintics can give rise to resistance. To reduce this risk, dosing programmes should be discussed with your Veterinary surgeon.

Fenbendazole belongs to the benzimidazole (1-BZ) class of anthelmintics.

The product should only be used in areas where deficiencies of cobalt and selenium are likely to occur. In cases of doubt, consult your veterinary surgeon.

Assess bodyweight as accurately as possible before calculating the dosage.

Intensive use or misuse of anthelmintics can lead to resistance. To reduce this risk, dosing programmes should be discussed with your veterinary surgeon.

Withdrawal periods

Animals must not be slaughtered for human consumption during treatment. Sheep may be slaughtered for human consumption only after 15 days from the last treatment.

Milk for human consumption must not be taken during treatment. Milk for human consumption may be taken from sheep only after 7 days from the last treatment.

Operator warnings

Direct contact with the skin should be kept to a minimum. Wear suitable protective clothing including impermeable rubber gloves. Wash hands after use.

For animal treatment only. Keep out of reach and sight of children.

Pharmaceutical precautions

Do not freeze. Protect from frost. Shake container before use.

Disposal advice

Dispose of any unused product and empty containers in accordance with guidance from your local waste regulation authority. DANGEROUS to aquatic life.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with product or used containers.

Legal category

POM-VPS

Marketing authorisation number

Vm 01708/4434.

GTIN (Global Trade Item No)

Panacur SC 2.5% SU 1x1l:

08713184035974.

Panacur SC 2.5% SU 1x2l:

08713184035981.

Panacur SC 2.5% SU 1x5l:

08713184035998.

Panacur SC 2.5% SU 1x10l:

08713184036001