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| **Name Of Drug** | **Mechanism of Action** | **Parasite it affects (lifecycle)** | **Dose** | **Contraindications and Side effects** | **Route of Administration** | **Other Information** |
| Levamisole (Levasole®, Tramisol®, Tolalon®, Citarin-L Spot-on®) | Acts as a direct cholinergic (ganglionic stimulant/ cholinomimetic) and paralyzes nematodes by sustained muscle contractions (spastic paralysis) | Sheep: all major GI parasites, adult and larvae. Effective for both mature and immature lungworms  Cattle: all major GI parasites, adult and larvae. Effective for both mature and immature lungworms. Also effective for Thelazia (eyeworm)  Swine: 99% effective for ascarids, threadworms ad lungworms. Nodular worms and kidney worms also expelled  Horse: questionable efficacy against most strongyles  Chickens  Dogs: Ascarids and hookworms, heartworms | Dogs:  Immune stimulant:  -For recurrent cutaneous infections: 2.2 mg/kg PO every other day, with appropriate  antimicrobial therapy  -For adjunctive therapy in dogs with chronic pyoderma: 0.5 - 1.5 mg/kg PO 2-3 times a  Week  Microfilaricide:  10 mg/kg PO once a day for 6-10 days.  Lungworms:  -For Crenosoma vulpis: 8 mg/kg once.  -For Capillaria: 7-12 mg/kg once daily PO for 3-7 days.  -For Filaroides osleri: 7-12 mg/kg once daily PO for 20-45 days.  Cats:  For the treatment of lungworms:  20 - 40 mg/kg PO every other day for 5-6 treatments  Ollulanus tricuspis:  5 mg/kg SQ  Cattle:  susceptible nematodes:  For removal of mature and immature Dictyocaulus vivapurus: 5.5 - 11 mg/kg PO, either given in feed or as a drench or oral bolus. May also be administered SQ at 3.3 – 8 mg/kg  Swine:  For treatment of susceptible nematodes:  For removal of mature and immature Metastrongylus:  8 mg/kg PO in feed or water.  Sheep and Goat:  For removal of mature and immature Dictyocaulus vivapurus: 8 mg/kg PO. | Vomiting and other adverse reactions common  Levamisole is contraindicated in lactating animals (not approved). It should be used cautiously, if at all, in animals that are severely debilitated, or have significant renal or hepatic impairment. Use cautiously or, preferably, delay use in cattle that are stressed due to vaccination, dehorning or castration.  There is no information regarding the safety of this drug in pregnant animals. Although Levamisole is considered relatively safe to use in large animals that are pregnant, use only if the potential benefits outweigh the risks. | Oral  Parenteral  Topical  Subcutaneous | May be also used as a immune system modulator by increase T-lymphocytes activation in immunological depressed animals (25% to 33% of anthelminthic dose)  Effective against nematodes of the lungs and GIT  Not effective against canine whipworms |