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| **Name Of Drug** | **Mechanism of Action** | **Parasite it affects (lifecycle)** | **Dose**  | **Contraindications and Side effects** | **Route of Administration** | **Other Information** |
| Netobimin (Hapadex) | Netobimin and Febantel is converted in the GIT to Albendazole and Fenbendazole respectively, and their subsequent sulfone and sulfoxide metabolites | Horses: Nematocidal, Ascarids including large Strongyles and CyathostomesRuminants: Nematocidal, Cestocidal and FasciolicidalGI nematodes including larvae of Ostertagia ostertagi, lungworms and Fasciola hepatica  |  |  |  |  |
| Febantel (Rintel) | Febantel paste and oral (tube) suspension is indicated (labelled) for the treatment of large and small strongyles (Strongulus vulgaris, S. edentatus, S. equinus), ascarids (P. equorum adult and sexually immature forms), and pinworms (Oxyuris equiÑadult and 4th stage larva) in horses. | Dogs:Older than 6 months of age: 10 mg/kg (febantel)/1 mg/kg (praziquantel) PO for 3 daysPuppies: 15 mg/kg (febantel)/1.5 mg/kg (praziquantel) PO for 3 days.Cats:Older than 6 months of age: 10 mg/kg (febantel)/1 mg/kg (praziquantel) PO for 3 daysKittens: 15 mg/kg (febantel)/1.5 mg/kg (praziquantel) PO for 3 days.Ruminants:Older than 6 months of age: 10 mg/kg (febantel)/1 mg/kg (praziquantel) PO for 3 daysKittens: 15 mg/kg (febantel)/1.5 mg/kg (praziquantel) PO for 3 days.Horses:6 mg/kg PO or tube; retreat in 6-8 weeks if reinfection is likely to occur. | When used alone in horses, the manufacturer lists no contraindications to the use of the drug. It is considered to be safe in breeding stallions and pregnant mares. | Oral | Wide margin of safety  |