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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 | Canine  Oral:  15 – 30 mg/kg BID for 5 – 7 days  Bovine:  IV: 75 mg/kg BW daily for 3 days | Usually well tolerated but adverse reactions include:  Glossitis, Stomatitis, Nausea, Emesis  High doses may cause:  Tremors, Muscle spasms, weakness, incoordination, ataxia | Oral  IV | Not approved for veterinary use by FDA  Rapidly absorbed by GIT  Half–life of 8 hours  Less than 20% binds to plasma proteins  Metabolized by liver and excreted mainly by kidney  Urine may appear dark red due to drug |
| Fenbendazole |  | Giardia | 5 Dogs:  Ascarids, hookworms, whipworms, and tapeworms:  -50 mg/kg PO for 3 consecutive days  Capillaria plica:  50 mg/kg once daily for 3 days; repeat a single 50 mg/kg dose 3 weeks later  Capillaria aerophilia:  25 - 50 mg/kg q12h for 10-14 days  Filaroides hirthi:  50 mg/kg PO once daily for 14 days. Symptoms may worsen during therapy, presumably  due to a reaction when the worm dies  Taenia spp. Tapeworms:  50 mg/kg PO for 3 days.  Paragonimus kellicoti:  50 - 100 mg/kg PO divided twice daily for 10-14 days  Trichuris Colitis: Typhlitis:  50 mg/kg PO once daily for 3 consecutive days; repeat in 2-3 weeks and again in 2 months  Crenosoma vulpis:  50 mg/kg PO once daily for 3 days  Giardia:  50 mg/kg PO once daily for 3 days  Eucoleus boehmi:  50 mg/kg PO once daily for 10-14 days; improvement may only be temporary  Cats:  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 PO  Horses:  -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 10  mg/kg for 5 consecutive days  Swine:  -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 days  Sheep and goat:  5 mg/kg in feed for 3 days  Birds:  Ascaris:  10 - 50 mg/kg PO once; repeat in 10 days. Do not use during molt  flukes 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 subunit  Interferes 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 |  |  | Oral  IV | Semisynthetic compound produced by alteration of lincomycin  Widely distributed in most tissues |