

## Alpaca and Llama Parasite Treatment

Albendazole (Valbazen)	10mg/kg Do not recommend in pregnancy or for young crias! Much better for killing tapeworms than Fenbendazole. Give orally - 6cc/100 pounds of body weight. Give one dose once per day for three days in a row (max). May need to repeat in two weeks depending on parasite load. May also have an ovacidal effect – meaning that it kills eggs and thus prevents pasture contamination – therefore it is good for isolation pens.
Doramectin (Dectomax)	1cc/50 pounds of body weight every 8 weeks. Or give 1cc/70 pounds of body weight every 6 weeks. Give SubQ. (Recommend 20 gauge needle) Primarily for Meningeal Worm prevention. May kill some strongyles. Probably ineffective against most Nematodirus and Trichuris.
Ivermectin (Ivomec)	1cc/70 pounds of body weight for Meningeal Worm prevention. Note that efficacy lasts for no more than 4 weeks max! Excellent for mange treatment: Dose at 1cc/50 pounds for mange – 3 days in row, and then repeat one dose in one week. Do not give mange treatment to pregnant females within first 60 days of pregnancy! Give SubQ. (Recommend 20 gauge needle) Probably ineffective in llamas and alpacas for Trichuris, Nematodirus, Moniezia, some strongyles, and liver flukes. You can purchase Ivomec Plus to kill liver flukes.
Fenbendazole (Panacur or Safeguard)	20mg/kg or 1cc/10 pounds of body weight Give orally three days in row for Nematodirus. Give orally 5 days in a row and repeat in 2 weeks for Trichuris and Moneizia (tapeworms). This is a very safe drug, even for very young crias and newly pregnant females!
Levamisole	8mg/kg Oral drug is safer than the injectable version. Do not use routinely, but it is excellent for problems with parasites resistant to other dewormers. Not effective against Trichuris or Strongyloides. Warning – very narrow safety margin! Weigh animals carefully before dosing. Extremely bitter taste which can cause lots of foaming in the mouth. Do not use on the same day as other dewormers. Need to repeat in one month, as it is not larvacial.

## Moxidectin (Cydectin Cattle Pour-On or Quest Paste for Horses)

Cydectin (5mg/ml) or 1cc/20 pounds of body weight.

Give orally, even though this is a pour on.

Repeat in two weeks.

This is a RESCUE remedy for resistant Haemonchus!

It works well, but DO NOT USE ROUTINELY!

Narrow safety margin – dose carefully and weigh your animals carefully! This is a fantastic cure for the worst cases of Haemonchus, which can be fatal.

Quest (20mg/ml) - Harder to dose correctly.

## Oxfendazole (Synanthic)

By prescription only.

Dose 4cc/100 pounds of body weight.

Good for strongyles, Trichuris, and some Nematodirus.

## Pyrantel Tartrate (Strongid C Pellets)

Give 1 ounce per 165 pounds of body weight daily (preventative).

Or give 3 ounces per 165 pounds of body weight for (purge) or treatment dose.

## Coccidia Treatment

### Albon:

25mg/lb – give SubQ day one

12mg/lb – give by mouth 5-7 days

Wait 5 days and repeat.

### SMZ-TMP

Cria dose: 1cc/5 pounds of body weight

Give 5-7 days.

### Amprolium (Corid) Drench

20-25 mg/lb (1cc/18 pounds body weight)

Give orally for 5 days

Then skip 5 days and repeat entire oral dosing.

*Please note that with any of these oral treatments for Coccidia, watch for PEM (polioencephalomalacia) – neurological signs! Give oral thiamine to prevent PEM or thiamine injections to treat PEM!*

## Panazuril (Marquis) for treatment of Eimeria macusaniensis

(also called E-Mac or Big Mac!)

By prescription only!

Safety in pregnancy is unknown, but I have seen it given to 5 pregnant females without problems????

Very Expensive!

Dose at 3cc/100 pounds of body weight for 3 days (10-20mg/kg)

Note that this may be easier to dose if your veterinarian takes it to a pharmacy to dilute.