VERMINTHEL C® Tablet
(abamectine, praziquantel)

COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Verbinthel C® Tablet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abamectine</td>
<td>0,25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praziquantel</td>
<td>6,25 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excipients</td>
<td>Each tablet</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The product contains as excipients: lactose, starch, sucrose, sodium lauryl sulphate, ascorbic acid, microcristalline cellulose, talc, magnesium stearate, colloidal silica gel.

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION

The product contains the active ingredients abamectin and praziquantel. Abamectin belongs to the group of avermectines, chemotherapeutics, which are structurally related to macrolide antibiotics. They do not have a specific action against bacteria or fungi. Abamectin is very lipophylic and therefore almost insoluble in water. Avermectines interfere with the neurotransmitters glutaminic acid en gamma-amino butiric acid (GABA) causing disturbances in the neurotransmission (opening of the chloride-ion channels). This causes paralysis and finally the death of the sensitive parasites. In mammals there is only a small fraction passing the blood-brain barrier (basis of selective toxicity). Abamectin is active against gastro-intestinal worms, lungworms and ectoparasites (including: Blood sucking lice, ticks and mites). Resistance has been demonstrated in some nematodes (including: Haemonchus contortus, Ostertagia circumcinta and Trichostrongyulus colubriformis). Resistance in sensitive ectoparasites is not (yet) known.

Praziquantel is an almost insoluble isocholine-derivate. Praziquantel interacts with the legument of the cestodes causing disturbance of the calcium-ion permeability. This causes contractions of the somatic muscles and a disturbance of the metabolism. Praziquantel has cesticidal activity against tape worms and against the larval stages in the tissues. There is also proven efficacy against trematodes. There is no proven resistance.

Due to its poor solubility in water resorption of abamectin from the gastro-intestinal tract is slow. Relatively high concentrations are achieved in fat, liver and gall bladder (almost 100% of the dose is excreted through the faeces), bone marrow, kidneys, pancreas and lungs. Abamectin is metabolised in the liver. The elimination-half time is 95,53 ± 10,1 hour.

After oral administration, there is a quick resorption of praziquantel from the duodenum giving maximal serum levels after about 1 hour. The elimination-half time in dogs is approximately 3 hours. Praziquantel penetrates into the tissues (including the central nerve system). There is metabolism in the liver and 60-80% of the administered dose is excreted as metabolites via the urine. There is also excretion via the gall and enteric juice.

INDICATIONS

For the treatment of mixed infections of nematodes (Toxocara cati and adult stages of Toxascaris leonina, Ancylostoma tubaeforme and/or Uncinaria stenocephala) and cestodes (Dipylidium caninum and/or Taenia taeniaformis).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not administer to kittens younger than 8 weeks and/or weighing less than 1 kg.
MODE OF ADMINISTRATION

*Orally,* for administration to cats.

TARGET SPECIES

Cats.

DOSAGE

The single dose is 0.1 mg abamectin and 2.5 mg praziquantel per kg bodyweight (= 1 tablet per 2.5 kg bodyweight).

SIDE EFFECTS

In case of overdosing adverse reactions as apathia, anorexia, mydriasis, ataxia, tremors and salivation may be seen.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Not applicable.

STORAGE

Do not store above 25°C.
Keep in the original pack.
Do not refrigerate or freeze.

PACKING

PVC/PVDC/aluminium blister with 2 tablets.
Carton outer box with 2 blisters.
Carton outer box with 50 blisters.

WARNING

Do not administer simultaneously with product having the same mode of action. Praziquantel has a wide therapeutic index (40-90). In case of overdosing due to abamectin, toxic symptoms typical for the depression of the central nerve system may occur, including apathia, anorexia, mydriasis, ataxia, tremors en salivation.