

**TOLRACOL<sup>®</sup>**

**Coccidiosis prevention  
in one dose**



**FARMER FACT SHEET COCCIDIOSIS MANAGEMENT**

## Coccidiosis prevention in one dose

### FARMER FACT SHEET – COCCIDIOSIS MANAGEMENT

Krka have created this overview guide for farmers on coccidiosis prevention and treatment.



#### What is coccidiosis?

Coccidiosis is an intestinal protozoan parasitic infection in cattle, sheep and pigs. Coccidia in small numbers cause no harm, however younger stock, typically 3-12 weeks old, with no previous exposure are susceptible to disease. The parasitic oocysts (eggs) can survive in the environment for over 12 months. When eaten the parasites proliferate in the intestines, gut cells are destroyed and the eggs passed out in faeces. This lifecycle takes about 3 weeks, in the right conditions this multiplication can be explosive, with rapid disease spread amongst the group.

#### Symptoms of coccidiosis

Young livestock become dull, lifeless, dehydrated and lose their appetite. Clinical signs include watery scours with blood and mucous, often the animal is seen straining to pass faeces. The tail area can be heavily soiled, also presenting a danger for fly strike in lambs. In many cases no scouring is seen, but growth rates can be severely affected.

#### Economic cost

High numbers of coccidia cause significant gut damage leading to poor growth rates and/or clinical symptoms or even livestock loss. Subclinical disease can be highly significant (up to 95% in calves!) leading to poor growth rates amongst the affected group and the likely occurrence of economic losses as a result. In addition, infected animals will contribute to ongoing environmental contamination presenting a real danger for future livestock.

#### Preventing coccidiosis

Understanding your specific farm risks combined with good hygiene are vital. Elements to consider:

- Review which fields are a risk?; which lambs/calves/piglets are most at risk?; what happened last year?
- Use the right disinfectants suitable for sheds & buildings (not bleach or standard disinfectants)
- Avoid feeding directly off the ground and minimize grazing around watering areas to avoid faecal contamination
- Keep feed troughs raised and regularly move them to prevent build up in the immediate vicinity
- Stressful events such as weaning, disbudding, or mixing groups can be trigger factors for disease to appear

#### Get a diagnosis

The symptoms listed above are often enough to be highly suspicious in identifying coccidiosis. To definitively diagnose, faecal samples are required from a number of animals in the affected group. Diagnosis is based on the number of oocysts per gram in the faecal samples and which species of coccidia they come from as not all species cause disease. Coccidia are host specific, so coccidia found in lambs cannot cause infection in calves and vice versa.

#### Using targeted medication when necessary

Traditionally, in feed decoquinate has been used to reduce the number of eggs shed and to allow some immunity to develop. However, this will need to be started some weeks before the predicted outbreak occurs. If animals are already affected they may not eat enough medicated feed to prevent coccidiosis.

Diclazuril and toltrazuril are both oral products for coccidiosis. Diclazuril is licensed for the treatment and prevention of coccidia in sheep and aid the control in calves. The timing is critical for prevention; lambs being treated when the outbreak is to be expected and often a repeated dose 3 weeks later; calves need dosing 2 weeks after moving into a high risk environment.



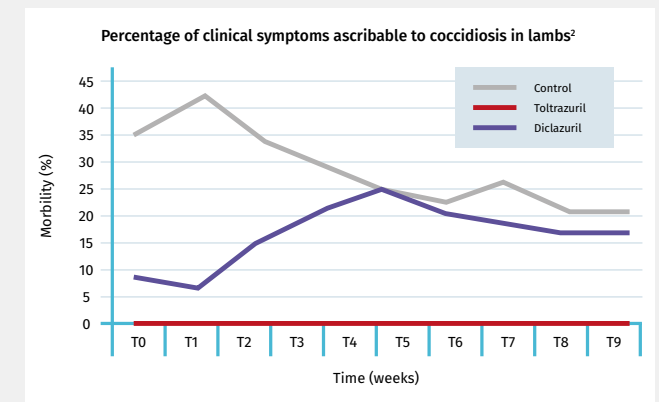
Toltrazuril (Toltracol®) is licensed for cattle, sheep and pigs preventing both clinical signs and reducing the pasture contamination. Only a single dose is needed before or during an outbreak and the drug persists longer in the animal than diclazuril. Toltrazuril has been shown to have significantly higher efficacy than diclazuril in reducing the duration and volume of oocyst excretion in lambs.<sup>2</sup>

Treating individuals already showing clinical signs is a potential challenge with any treatment solution, because the damage to the intestines may have already occurred. The highest economic losses of coccidiosis will be from reduced growth rates in the affected group. Creating a prevention management plan for your livestock is the optimal approach.



#### Effect of medication on clinical disease

Toltrazuril is shown to have a residual effect over a longer period of time than the other actives.<sup>2</sup>



#### A real case of prevention is better than cure.

Source references: 1. R Laven NADIS Cattle Disease Focus 2003. 2. Diaferia et al Efficacy of Toltrazuril 5% solution in the control of Eimeria spp in lambs. Parasitology Research 2013;112(1) p163-168



Your vet can provide further guidance specific to your livestock and farm situation

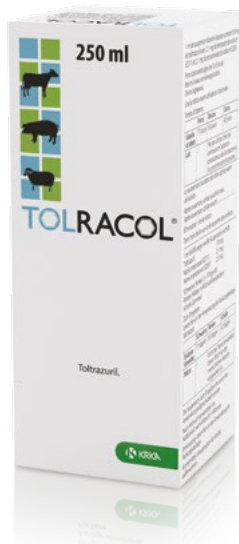
# TOLRACOL®

Toltrazuril




## Coccidiosis prevention in one dose.

Krka Tolracol is licensed for three species, with two cost effective pack sizes and only one dose needed

- Licensed for sheep, cattle and pigs
- Product sizes: 250ml and 1000ml
- Shelf life: Unopened 3 years / Opened 12 months
- To ensure administration of a correct dose, body weight should be determined as accurately as possible.
- To obtain maximum benefit, animals should be treated before the expected onset of clinical signs, i.e. in the prepatent period. Treating individuals already showing clinical signs is a potential challenge with any treatment solution, because the damage to the intestines may have already occurred.



POM-V

DOSE	DIRECTIONS	WITHDRAWAL PERIOD
 3ml Tolracol® per 10kg body weight	If animals are to be treated collectively rather than individually, they should be grouped according to their body weight and dosed accordingly, in order to avoid under or over-dosing.	Meat and offal: 63 days.  Not authorised for use in lactating animals producing milk for human consumption.
 4ml Tolracol® per 10kg body weight	If animals are to be treated collectively rather than individually, they should be grouped according to their body weight and dosed accordingly, in order to avoid under or over-dosing.	Meat and offal: 42 days.  Not authorised for use in lactating sheep producing milk for human consumption.
 0.4ml Tolracol® per 1kg body weight	Due to the small volumes required to treat individual piglets, use of dosing equipment with a dose accuracy of 0.1 ml is recommended.	Meat and offal: 77 days.



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