DESTROZADOR INPEL

ANTIPARASITIC TABLET

Health Registration No.: RIP-02-FAR-00254

Formula:

Each tablet contains:

Fenbendazole	80.0 mg
Ivermectin	0.4 mg
Excipients q.s.	1 tablet

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:

SPECIES	REFERENCE DOSE
 POULTRY	Fenbendazole: 40 mg/kg Ivermectin: 0.2 mg/kg
	PRODUCT DOSE
	1 tablet / 2 kg
ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Oral.	
Administer a single dose, unless otherwise indicated by the veterinarian.	

INDICATIONS

DESTROZADOR INPEL is a broad-spectrum antiparasitic agent with adulticidal, larvicidal, and ovicidal properties. It is useful in the treatment and prevention of internal and external parasitic infections. It eliminates gastrointestinal and pulmonary nematodes and is also effective against mites and lice.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Oral.

PHARMACOKINETICS

Fenbendazole: A small proportion is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. The absorbed amount is metabolized into at least two active metabolites: oxfendazole sulfoxide and oxfendazole sulfone. Peak plasma levels are reached six hours after administration. Since it is primarily administered orally, only minimal amounts of the drug enter the liver. The unabsorbed portion is eliminated in the feces, and the metabolized portion is excreted in the urine. The oral LD50 in rats and mice exceeds 10 g/kg. Fenbendazole has no embryotoxic or teratogenic effects.

Ivermectin: It can be administered by any route, although the subcutaneous route is the most effective. The drug has a very high volume of distribution and has been detected in gastric contents, mucus, and intestinal contents. The product is generally excreted in the feces; the residual effect can last 10 to 12 weeks, which is why it is also used for the control of ectoparasites. It is metabolized through hydroxylation. Administration of

ivermectin to rats, mice, and pregnant rabbits produced teratogenic effects on the fetuses only at doses very close to those toxic to the mothers and did not cause teratogenesis in cattle, sheep and dogs, when administered to pregnant females at four times the recommended dose.

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Fenbendazole: It is a methylcarbamate benzimidazole antiparasitic agent and has a broad spectrum of activity against a variety of pathogenic internal parasites. In susceptible parasites, the mechanism of action of benzimidazoles is believed to involve disruption of intracellular microtubule transport systems through selective binding to and damage of tubulin, thereby preventing tubulin polymerization and inhibiting microtubule formation. Benzimidazoles also act at higher concentrations to disrupt metabolic pathways within the helminth and inhibit metabolic enzymes, including malate dehydrogenase and fumarate reductase. Benzimidazoles can be considered time-dependent antiparasitic agents.

Ivermectin: Although it was initially believed that these While these drugs were thought to act by increasing GABA-mediated inhibitory neurotransmission, it is now known that they bind with high affinity to glutamate gated chloride channels. Apparently, macrocyclic lactones stimulate a chloride influx that hyperpolarizes the parasite's neuron and prevents the initiation or propagation of normal action potentials. Ultimately, the result is paralysis and death of the white parasite. Approximately 50% of the effect of a macrolide endectocide can be reversed by picrotoxin, a GABA antagonist active at the chloride channel. In nematodes, the synapse between interneurons and excitatory motor neurons is the primary site of action, whereas in arthropods it is at the neuromuscular junction.

PRECAUTIONS, WARNINGS, AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity reactions may occur secondary to the release of antigens by dying parasites, particularly at high doses.

Do not administer this product concurrently with trematocides such as dibromsalan or tribromsalan.

Do not administer with medications that may potentially increase the penetration of ivermectin across the blood brain barrier (ketoconazole, itraconazole, cyclosporine, and calcium channel blockers).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Fenbendazole:
There is no evidence of toxicity in domestic birds. Ivermectin: Because GABA-mediated neurotransmission in mammals is limited to the central nervous system and these drugs do not cross the blood-brain barrier, macrolide endectocides have a wide safety margin in mammals. No studies on this topic have been reported in birds. To counteract the harmful effects of ivermectins, the following is recommended:

Gastrointestinal decontamination :
- Activated charcoal administered orally.
- Physostigmine at a dose of 1 mg/animal IM.
- Picrotoxin at a dose of 1–8 mg administered intramuscularly every 3 hours.
- Glucopyrrolate at a dose of 0.01 mg/kg administered intravenously.

WITHDRAWAL

Meat: 7 days, Eggs: 0 days.

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS

Box of 30 units.
Box of 110 units.

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