Diclacare®



2.5 mg/ml Oral suspension for lambs and calves **Diclazuril**





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Coccidiosis Why Worry?

Coccidia (Eimeria spp) are highly impactful parasites that pose a serious threat to young ruminants, causing diarrhea, reduced growth, and economic losses.¹

It's a leading challenge in cattle & sheep farming – poor hygiene, overcrowding, and stressful situations increase the risk of infections.^{1,2}



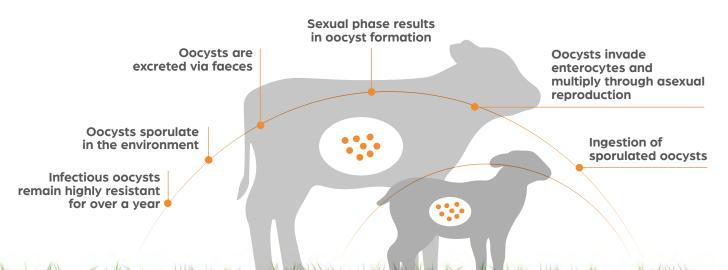
Young animals (from birth to 3 months old) suffer the most, impacting herd productivity.^{1,2}

Life Cycle

The parasite follows a homoxenous life cycle, including asexual and sexual replication in the host and environmental sporogony.¹

Transmission occurs through ingestion of contaminated feed, water, or surfaces.1

With millions of oocysts shed per gram of faeces, outbreaks escalate quickly, leading to performance loss and economic setbacks.¹





Losses¹

- Diarrhea
- Dehydration
- Anorexia
- Electrolyte imbalances
- Weight loss

- Long-Term
 - Mortality
 - Reduced final body weight
 - Delayed fertility



Worldwide estimated annual losses:

- 696€ million for domestic ruminants
- 129€ million for sheep and goats





- Hygienic measures.
- Minimizing stress.
- Separation of age groups.
- Colostrum uptake.



- Low-dose exposure helps animals develop immunity without disease.
- Anticoccidial treatment.

Diclazuril is a powerful solution against Eimeria infections,

belongs to the triazine chemical class and interrupts the later phases preventing parasite development while supporting natural immunity against future infections.3

By administering before symptoms appear, preventative treatment (targeting animals early in the infection cycle) significantly reduces disease severity and oocyst production, and improved weight gain. 1,3



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Timing of treatment^{1,3}

Early intervention is key! Administer treatment before clinical signs appear to prevent severe infections and minimize economic losses.

When to treat?

- Historical of Coccidiosis: Past Outbreaks & Lessons Learned.
- Stressful events: Increase susceptibility to infections
 - making timely treatment essential.



Animals treated per

ack	2,5L pack	1L pack	Dosage	Body weight	
5	833	333	3 ml	7.5 kg	Lambs
5	625	250	4 ml	10 kg	
)	500	200	5 ml	12.5 kg	
•	416	166	6 ml	15 kg	
2	312	125	8 ml	20 kg	
	83	33	30 ml	75 kg	Calves
	62	25	40 ml	100 kg	
	41	16	60 ml	150 kg	
2	416 312 83 62	166 125 33 25	6 ml 8 ml 30 ml 40 ml	15 kg 20 kg 75 kg 100 kg	Calves

References

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PHILIPPE, P. et al. Comparative efficacy of diclazuril and toltrazuril against natural infections of Elmeria bovis and Elmeria zuernii in French calves. Veterinary Parasitology, 206 (2014) 129–137.

AHMADI, P. et al. Toltrazuril and diclazuril: comparative evaluation of anticoccidial drugs using a murine model. Journal Veterinary Medical Science, 84 (10): 1345–1351, 2022.



Diclacare 2.5 mg/ml Oral Suspension for lambs and calves. Composition: Each ml contains: Diclazuril 2.5 mg. Target species: Sheep (lambs) and cattle (calves). Indications: In lambs: Prevention of clinical signs of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria crandallis and Eimeria ovinoidalis. In calves: Prevention of clinical signs of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii. Administration routes and dosaje: Oral use. In lambs and calves: 1 mg/kg body weight (1 ml of the oral suspension per 2.5 kg), as a single oral administration. Withdrawal periods: Sheep (Lambs), Cattle (Calves): Meat and offal: zero days. Not authorised for use in animals producing milk for human consumption). Marketing authorisation holder: Laboratorios Karizoo S.A. Authorisation number: VPA10786/010/001. Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

