

NEW

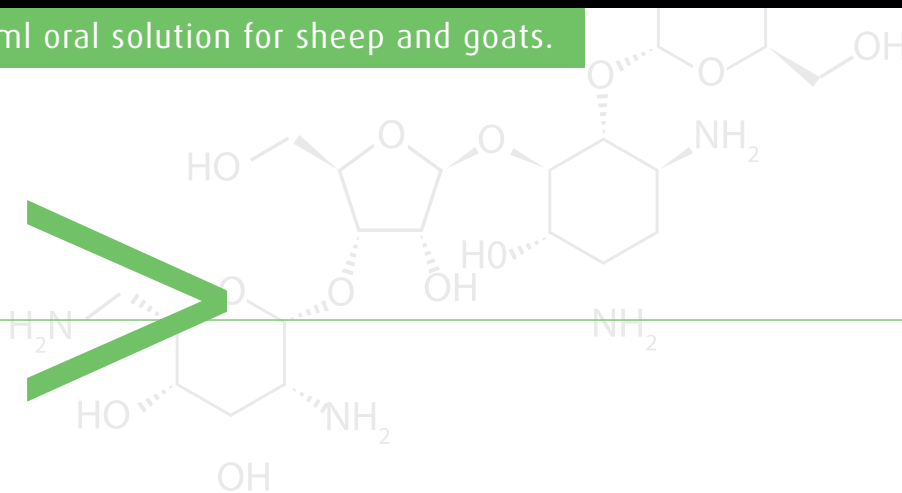
Parofor[®] CRYPTO

140 mg/ml oral solution
for sheep and goats



Unique approach to
Cryptosporidiosis in
lambs and kids





Composition

Each ml contains:

Active substance:

140 000 IU of paromomycin activity (as paromomycin sulfate)

Pharmaceutical form

Oral solution.

A clear yellow to amber solution.

Target species

Sheep (pre-ruminant lambs) and goats (pre-ruminant kids).

Indications for use, specifying the target species

Reduction of the severity and the duration of diarrhoea associated with *Cryptosporidium parvum* in individual animals confirmed to have cryptosporidial oocysts in their faeces.

Dosage and administration

For oral use.

Dose rate: 35 000 IU of paromomycin /kg BW /day for 7 consecutive days, i.e. 0.25 ml of product / 1 kg BW/day for 7 consecutive days.

The consecutive treatment should be done at the same time each day.

To ensure correct dosing, the bodyweight should be determined as accurately as possible and the use of either a syringe or any appropriate device for oral administration is necessary.

Only a single course of treatment should be administered to an individual animal.

Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes), if necessary

At 5 times the dose and 3 times the duration, no adverse effects have been observed in lambs.

Withdrawal period(s)

Meat and offal: 24 days

Shelf life

Shelf-life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 2 years.

Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 3 months.

Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 25°C.

Packaging

White HDP bottles of 125 ml, 250 ml, 500 ml, 1 L with tamper-evident polypropylene screw closures.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.



Contraindications

Full SPC can be obtained on request

- Indications listed above are not necessarily authorized in all countries. Please consult the local label for exact indications and posology.
- Use medicines responsibly.
- POM-V
- Vm 30282/4042

Parofor® CRYPTO



Cryptosporidiosis



Epidemiology of cryptosporidiosis in small ruminants

Of the seven *Cryptosporidium* species identified in sheep, two are predominant: *C. parvum* and *C. ubiquitum*. From goat kids, two main species have been identified: *C. parvum* and *C. Xiao*. The prevalence of the different *Cryptosporidium* species is depending on the location and the age of the animals. In Europe, *Cryptosporidium parvum* is responsible for the majority of infections in small ruminants.

Cryptosporidium parvum, is a widespread protozoan, not species specific and found in most mammals including humans.

The contamination is fecal-oral: the animal is infected during the neonatal period by ingestion of oocysts present in the environment, excreted in the feces of other infected animals. The carriers may be diarrheic or asymptomatic. The oocysts found in the environment are directly infective and very resistant.

Cryptosporidium parvum is considered to be an important agent in the aetiology of the neonatal diarrhoea syndrome of calves, lambs and goat kids, causing considerable direct and indirect economic losses.

Moreover, the zoonotic potential of cryptosporidiosis makes it a public health concern.

Clinical findings

C. parvum is one of the major agents of neonatal diarrhoea in lambs and in goat kids.

The symptoms of infection with *C. parvum* are essentially acute diarrhoea, which occurs between the ages of 5 and 20 days in kids, 4 and 10 days in lambs.

Morbidity can often reach 80–100% and mortality rate can exceed 50%.

The clinical picture depends on the association or not with other pathogens.

The appearance of the diarrhoea, which can be more or less serious, is not sufficient to establish diagnosis.

The diagnosis is based on fecal analysis. : in naturally infected kids, excretion of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts begins at the age of 4 days with a peak at 7 days of age and a decline after 3 weeks

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References are available from the author on request