

especially Eimeria tenella and Eimeria necatrix. It is a thiamine (vitamin B1) analogue and its pharmacological effect relies on competitive inhibition of thiamine

uptake.

Amprolium competitively inhibits the active transport of thiamine in isolated secondgeneration schizonts of Eimeria spp., and in host intestinal cells. Amprolium indicated for coccidiosis caused by coccidia susceptible to amprolium (Eimeria spp.), or gastrointestinal infections for which it is therapeutically or prophylactically indicated to administer amprolium, in calves, goats, sheep and poultry.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

The use of amprolium is prohibited from a laying age onwards.

Do not administer to animals with impaired liver and/or renal functions. Do not administer to turkevs before the age of 8to 10 weeks.

SIDE-EFFECTS:

Overdosage of amprolium can suppress weight gain in broilers and cause polyneuritis. Long-term administration of amprolium in high doses may result in thiamine (vitamin B1) deficiency in the host. To treat amprolium overdose, thiamine should be administered parenterally or orally.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Poultry & turkeys :

Posology for each target species is: 20 mg amprolium / kg b.w. a day for 5 - 7 consecutive days.

For the preparation of medicated water the body weight of the animals to be treated and their actual daily water consumption should be taken into account. Consumption may vary depending on factors like age, state of health, breed, husbandry system.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD:

Meat: Poultry & turkeys: 3 days. Egg: Poultry & turkeys: 2 days.

> Keep it in the original packing in a dry, dark place below 25°C

> > **USED FOR**



Poultry & turkeys

