

KYRON'S DEWORMING RANGE

The ANTEZOLE® range and PROMECTIN® Plus product offer broad-spectrum deworming solutions for dogs, cats and horses.

ANTEZOLE® Cat Tablets (cats)

Reg. No. G2721 Act 36/1947

A broad-spectrum dewormer for the treatment of roundworm, tapeworm and hookworm infestations. Cats don't need to be fed or fast before they are given the tablets.



ANTEZOLE® Dog Tablets (dogs)

Reg. No. G2772 Act 36/1947

A broad-spectrum dewormer for the treatment of roundworm, tapeworm, whipworm and hookworm infestations. Dogs don't need to be fed or fast before they are given the tablets.



ANTEZOLE® Liquid (dogs & cats)

Reg. No. G2624 Act 36/1947

A safe, palatable suspension for the treatment of roundworms and hookworms in dogs, cats, puppies & kittens.



ANTEZOLE®-H (horses)

Reg. No. G3370 Act 36/1947

A palatable granule for the treatment of large and small strongyle, ascarid and pinworm infestations. At double the normal therapeutic dose it is also effective against tapeworms. It is an affordable year-round dewormer,

but should be rotated with a product from a different class (such as PROMECTIN® Plus).

PROMECTIN® Plus (horses)

Reg. No. G3068 Act 36/1947

A highly palatable, broad-spectrum, oatmeal-based dewormer that treats tapeworms, roundworms and bots. It is safe for pregnant mares, foals and horses of all ages. Rotate with ANTEZOLE®-H.



The ANTEZOLE® Range and PROMECTIN® Plus products are available from your veterinarian.

3 Top Tips for Deworming

1

Common worms in **cats** include tapeworm, hookworm and roundworm. Starting at 1 week of age, kittens should be dewormed every 3 weeks until they are 12 weeks old. Thereafter cats should be routinely dewormed (every 3-6 months is recommended).

Common worms in **dogs** include tapeworm, hookworm, roundworm and whipworm. Starting at 2 weeks of age, puppies should be dewormed every 2 weeks until they are 12 weeks old. Thereafter dogs should be dewormed regularly (every 3 months is recommended).

2

Common worms in **horses** include large & small strongyle, roundworm and pinworm. At the very least horses should be dewormed with a broad-spectrum product twice a year, but deworming is generally suggested to deworm at the start of each new season. Rotation of dewormers is essential to prevent build-up of resistance. *Bots are also a problem in horses, but can be controlled with deworming.*

3

KYRON'S DEWORMER RANGE

Worm Doctor



Kyron's range of dewormers provides broad-spectrum treatment.

All dogs, cats and horses are likely to pick up worms at some point. Regular deworming is therefore recommended.

Wormly Wise



Kyron Laboratories
Broad-spectrum Deworming Solutions



KYRON

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Worms are a nuisance parasite that can affect your pets health and well-being if left untreated. If your pet has worms, worm eggs are also continuously being excreted in your pets faeces, which increases the risk of re-infection at a later stage by other pets and children.

“ It is essential to deworm your dogs, cats, puppies and kittens at regular intervals — especially if they are in contact with your children. ”

FACTS ABOUT WORMS (AND BOTS)

- Hookworms (*in cats & dogs*), with their “hook-like” teeth, are so small that they cannot be seen by the naked eye and are usually only detected by examining the faeces under a microscope.
- Roundworms (or ascarids) (*in puppies & kittens*) are large enough to be seen by the naked eye and have a spaghetti-like appearance. The best way to diagnose them is still through the detection of their eggs under a microscope.
- Adult tapeworms (*in cats & dogs*) are rarely seen as they live in the small intestine. Segments containing eggs break off and are shed in the faeces (they can be seen by the naked eye and look like rice grains).
- Whipworms, found in dogs and resembling a whip in shape, are harder to diagnose as they cannot be seen by the naked eye. They shed fewer eggs than other species of worms so their eggs are not so easily detected.
- Pinworms (*in horses*) do not cause significant problems but can cause irritation around the anus.
- Bots (*which infect horses*) are not worms. They are the larval stage of a certain fly species. Bot control is aimed at killing the larvae while in the stomach of the horse.



SYMPTOMS OF A WORM INFESTATION

In dogs and cats, you may notice the following:

- Diarrhoea or constipation
- Loss of appetite or vomiting
- Lethargy or lack of “spark”
- A lack-lustre coat or weight loss (an indication that worms are taking up vital nutrients)
- In tapeworm infestations the pet may be seen to be dragging his/her behind on the ground to relieve the irritation (although this is not solely a symptom of a worm infestation)

In horses, you may notice the following:

- Loss of appetite
- Listlessness (or any other signs of discomfort)
- A lack-lustre coat or weight loss
- Colic

In order to confirm whether your dog, cat or horse has worms, you will need to consult your veterinarian.

WHICH DEWORMER TO CHOOSE

Mostly your veterinarian will diagnose and prescribe (or even administer) the dewormer to your pet. It is not really necessary for you to know what kind of worms have infected your pet, because the broad-spectrum action of ANTEZOLE® targets all the important species of worms.

All pets are likely to pick up worms again after deworming so they should be dewormed regularly.

- ANTEZOLE® Dog Tablets contain praziquantel, pyrantel pamoate and oxantel pamoate, which treat against roundworm, tapeworm, whipworm and hookworm infestations.
- ANTEZOLE® Cat Tablets contain praziquantel and pyrantel pamoate, which treat against roundworm, tapeworm and hookworm infestations.
- ANTEZOLE® Liquid contains pyrantel pamoate and is extremely effective against hookworms and roundworms.

“ Controlling fleas in an animal with tapeworm is essential to break the tapeworm lifecycle. ULTRUM® offers the complete flea solution. ”

TREATING WORMS IN HORSES

Deworming with a broad-spectrum dewormer is indicated in autumn and spring because the small strongyles are most common during both these seasons. In addition, bots emerge in spring and tapeworms are more common in autumn. Deworming is still necessary in summer because conditions are favourable for worms and in winter because sparse grassing can lead to ingestion of over-wintering eggs and larvae from contaminated pastures. Rotate your dewormers so that resistance isn't built up (for example ANTEZOLE®-H in summer and winter and PROMECTIN® Plus in spring and autumn).

Control worms in the environment by picking up faeces regularly and sticking to a deworming schedule as described above. In addition, deworm all donkeys and horses that graze together.

