

Panacur™

the low cost, convenient to use,
safe & effective **pig wormer**



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Intestinal Worms

Recognising the Problem

Members of the British Pig Health Scheme receive quarterly abattoir monitoring reports. These reports show the extent of liver scarring and 'milk spots' which are caused by migrating larvae of the large roundworm (*Ascaris suum*) and are a very good indicator of worm infestation.

If your results are zero your current levels of hygiene are good and your worming programme is working effectively.

If your scores are increasing and rise above 10% a 'call for action' will appear on your report. If you are not routinely worming it would be cost effective to do so and you are advised to discuss a suitable worming programme and improved hygiene routine with your vet.

You should also be aware that there are three other types of intestinal pig worms, plus lungworm that are not detected by the BPHS monitoring scheme. Although you may never see these worms - some are only 2 cm long - all five species can reduce pig performance resulting in significant financial loss.

The true cost - hitting Performance and Margin

Clearly, the cost depends on the severity of infestation and the type of worms present. Keeping successive batches of pigs worm-free is more difficult when sows are kept outdoors or indoors on straw bedding. Similarly, straw-based grower-finisher housing and outdoor systems are much more difficult to clean and sanitise in order to prevent re-infection.

For example, between weaning and sale at 95kg a reduction in growth rate of 20g/day results in pigs taking 4 days longer to reach sale weight, or a reduction in deadweight of 2kg, costing £1.85/pig.

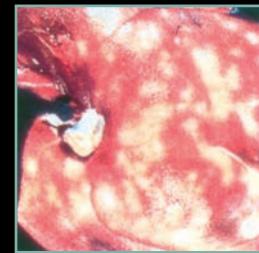
0.1 FCR deterioration due to the parasitic burden of intestinal worms between weaning and 95kg costs £1.30/pig.

Liver condemnations may cost 20-50p/pig depending on incidence.

A typical case of intestinal worms can cost £3.50/pig if left untreated.



The Problem



The Result



The Solution

Panacur™ 4% Powder Premix & Panacur 1.5% Pellets

The low cost, convenient to use, safe & effective wormer

Panacur contains fenbendazole which kills mature worms, larvae and eggs of the major parasitic worms. This 'all stages' kill when used in conjunction with all-in all-out production and a thorough cleaning and disinfection regime, results in very effective control of intestinal worms.

Using Panacur Products

Panacur 4% Powder Premix can be incorporated into your feed by your compounder if using bought-in feed. If home mixing, it can be included in your pre-mix by your pre-mix supplier. Alternatively for smaller herds or when groups of pigs need to be treated - for example bought-in gilts or pre-farrowing treatment of sows - then the ready-to-use Panacur 1.5% Pellets are ideal. Panacur 1.5% Pellets are available from your vet or Animal Health supplier.

Outstanding Benefits

- **Highly cost-effective control of parasitic worms in pigs**
- **Safe to use with pregnant sows and gilts, also with breeding boars**
- **Palatable - no adverse effect on feed intake in growing pigs or lactating sows**
- **Stable in feed for up to 12 weeks post inclusion**
- **Flexible periods of use from 1 - 14 days; typically 7-14 days**
- **Pigs can be slaughtered for human consumption 3 days after treatment, giving greater flexibility when marketing finished pigs or cull sows**
- **Low concentration enables higher inclusion rates ensuring better distribution in the feed resulting in uniform intake of wormer per pig**



Strategic worming with Panacur

Maiden Gilts

Treat with feed containing **Panacur 4% Powder Premix** or **Panacur 1.5% Pellets** on arrival if bought-in, or before moving to the service area if home-bred.

Sows and boars

Aim to treat the whole breeding herd at the same time, usually every 4-6 months depending on the severity of the worm challenge and unit hygiene.

Outdoor herds

When changing site always worm with Panacur 4% before moving, so reducing worm contamination of the new fields and re-infection of the breeding herd.

Grower pigs

Ideally treat with feed containing Panacur 4% at between 6-10 weeks of age and preferably before they are moved to clean pens.

Bought-in pigs

Worm with feed containing **Panacur 4% Powder Premix** or **Panacur 1.5% Pellets** on arrival. If infestation is considered heavy or if clean-down procedures are not ideal, more frequent use of Panacur - every 4-6 weeks during the growing/finishing period - may be required.





Panacur 1.5% Pellets: Contains 15mg/g fenbendazole

Withdrawal times: Animals must not be slaughtered for human consumption during treatment. Pigs may be slaughtered for human consumption only after 3 days from last treatment.

Operator warnings: Direct contact with the skin should be kept to a minimum. Wash hands after use. Wear rubber gloves to minimise contact with the skin.

Environmental warnings: Dispose of any unused product or containers in accordance with any guidance from your local waste regulation authority, e.g. the local regional office of the Environmental Agency or SEPA. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with product or used containers. Assess bodyweight as accurately as possible before calculating the dosage. Store in a dry place.

Panacur 4% Powder Premix for medicated feed: Contains 40mg/g fenbendazole

Withdrawal periods: Animals must not be slaughtered for human consumption during treatment. Pigs may be slaughtered for human consumption only after 3 days from the last treatment.

Operator warnings: Feed mill operators - when handling or mixing, suitable dust extraction equipment should be used. Where this is not available, suitable protective equipment such as rubber gloves and filtering mask or 'Pureflo' helmet must be used. See Safety Data Sheet ref. 7 for further details. Incorporation into the feed must be done by a suitably approved manufacturer. Direct contact with the skin should be kept to a minimum. Wash hands after handling medicated feedstuffs.

Environmental warnings: Dispose of any unused product or containers in accordance with any guidance from your local waste regulation authority, e.g. the local regional office of the Environmental Agency or SEPA. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with product or used containers. Assess bodyweight as accurately as possible before calculating the dosage.

Further information is available from Intervet UK Ltd, your animal health supplier or your veterinary surgeon.

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