WHAT ARE ROUNDWORMS?
Roundworms belong to a family of intestinal parasites found in dogs of all ages, most commonly in puppies. Puppies get the infection from their mother before they are born. All female dogs, even the best cared for, transmit roundworms to their puppies. Once the pups are born, the immature roundworm completes its development and female roundworms begin laying eggs. Adult dogs become infected by ingesting infectious roundworm eggs found in soil or immature roundworms found in prey.

HOW DO I KNOW IF MY DOG HAS ROUNDWORMS?
Checking a pet’s feces for parasite problems is an important part of routine veterinary care. A microscopic fecal examination by your veterinarian can detect roundworm eggs in your dog’s feces. The presence of eggs means that your dog is infected with roundworms. The size and shape of the eggs can help your veterinarian identify the particular species present. Additionally, adult roundworms may be observed in the pet’s feces.

Even if no eggs are present on fecal examination, your veterinarian may recommend treatment anyway, particularly for puppies. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Companion Animal Parasite Council (CAPC) recommend puppies be dewormed regularly to protect them from roundworm infections and reduce the risk of transmission of disease-causing organisms to humans.

ARE ROUNDWORM INFECTIONS SERIOUS?
It depends on how many roundworms are present. Some dogs may harbor low numbers of roundworms but show no signs of illness, while more severely affected dogs may have problems like vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss, poor haircoat, and an unthrifty “potbellied” appearance. In extreme cases, some dogs may require hospitalization and treatment. In rare situations, dogs may also develop an intestinal obstruction, which is a life-threatening emergency requiring immediate surgical intervention.

HOW ARE ROUNDWORM INFECTIONS TREATED?
Safe and effective medicines called “dewormers” are available to rid your dog of roundworms. Many of these dewormers are effective against other types of parasites as well. Because most dewormers kill only adult worms and not immature stages that may be found in an infected pet, it is important to repeat deworming 2 to 4 weeks after the initial treatment.

CAN CANINE ROUNDWORMS AFFECT PEOPLE?
Yes, roundworms can be a significant human health hazard. People, usually children, acquire roundworm infections by ingesting soil that contains infectious roundworm eggs. Roundworm infections can lead to serious problems in the liver, lung, eye, and brain. Your veterinarian can discuss the risks posed by canine roundworm and ways to avoid contact with it. Routine examination of your dog’s feces and regular deworming will not only protect your dog but may also help prevent the spread of roundworm.

Talk with your veterinarian about how Drontal® Plus (praziquantel/pyrantel pamoate/febantel) can help protect your dog from a wide range of intestinal parasites.
Definitive Hosts
Fox
Coyote
Dog
Adult
Egg
Multilocular
Hydatid Cysts
Rodent
Human
Accidental Host
Intermediate Host

exhibited. Following exposure to praziquantel, the tapeworm loses its ability to resist digestion by the ACTION:
pyrantel pamoate, and 680.4 mg febantel. This results in spastic paralysis. Peristaltic action of the intestinal tract then
eliminates the parasite. 2
receptors of the nematode resulting in spastic paralysis. Praziquantel acts on the cholinergic
Dipylidium caninum
to or after treatment. In many instances only disintegrated and partially digested pieces
of the feces. Praziquantel is active against hookworms and ascarids. Pyrantel pamoate acts on the cholinergic
Dipylidium caninum, Taenia pisiformis, Echinococcus granulosus, and removal of control of Echinococcus multilocularis. For removal of Hookworms
(Ancylostoma caninum, Uncinaria stenocephala), Ascarids (Toxocara canis, Toxascaris leonina),
and Whipworms (Trichuris vulpis) in dogs.

USE DIRECTIONS:

DOSAGE: The presence of parasites should be confirmed by laboratory fecal examination. Weigh the animal before treatment. Administer the proper dosage as specified in the following table as a single oral treatment. 

DOSAGE CHARTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drontal® Plus Tablets</th>
<th>Drontal® Plus Tablets</th>
<th>Drontal® Plus Tablets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Puppies and Small Dogs* (2 - 25 lbs.)</td>
<td>For Medium Sized Dogs (26 - 60 lbs.)</td>
<td>For Large Dogs (45 lbs. and greater)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Wt. (lbs.)</td>
<td>No. of Tablets</td>
<td>Body Wt. (lbs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 – 4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>26 – 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>31 – 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 – 12</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>45 – 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 – 18</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 – 22</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 – 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOT FOR USE IN PUPPIES LESS THAN 3 WEEKS OF AGE OR DOGS WEIGHING LESS THAN 2 LBS.

ADMINISTRATION: Drontal® Plus Tablets have been developed for oral administration. Tablets may be given by mouth or offered in a small amount of food. Feeding is neither necessary nor recommended prior to or after treatment.

RETREATMENT: For those animals living where reinfections are likely to occur, clients should be instructed in the steps to optimize prevention. Otherwise, retreatment may be necessary. This is true in cases of Dipylidium caninum where reinfection is almost certain to occur if fleas are not removed from the animal and its environment. In addition, for control of Echinococcus multilocularis, a program of regular treatment every 21 to 26 days may be indicated (see E. multilocularis section below).

ECHINOCCUS MULTILOCULARIS: Echinococcus multilocularis is a tapeworm species usually found in wild canids, including foxes, coyotes and wolves. The parasite has also been identified in domestic dogs and cats and is potentially a serious public health concern because it may infect humans.

The life cycle of the parasite is based on a predator-prey relationship as depicted.

The adult tapeworm is small (1-4mm) and resides in the intestinal tract of the definitive host (wild or domestic canids). Eggs from the adult tapeworm are shed in the feces. Rodents such as mice and voles serve as the intermediate host. Eggs ingested by the definitive host develop in the liver, lungs and other organs to form multilocular cysts. The life cycle is completed after a canid consumes a rodent infected with cysts. Larvae within the cyst develop into adult tapeworms in the intestinal tract of the canid. Eggs may be passed in the feces of the canid approximately 28 days later. This parasite poses a serious public health problem because of the possibility for human infection in the life cycle. If eggs shed by an infected canid are accidentally ingested, a highly pathogenic condition (Alveolar Hydatid Disease) results from development of the cyst stage in humans.

The original geographic distribution of E. multilocularis was primarily confined to northern areas of North America. Current evidence indicates migration of the parasite well into the continental United States. 3,4 Domestic dogs living in E. multilocularis endemic areas that roam freely with the opportunity to catch wild rodents are at risk of infection. Pet owners should be advised on how to minimize this risk. Proper care of dogs should be encouraged, along with regular treatment with Drontal® Plus Tablets, following the dosing schedule aforementioned and precautions indicated below.

Additional information on the life cycle and epidemiology of this parasite is available in veterinary parasitology texts. 5

DIAGNOSIS: Diagnosis of E. multilocularis in canids is difficult. The adult tapeworm produces no clinical signs of infection. Tapeworm segments (proglottids) are usually not observed in the feces. E. multilocularis eggs, observed using microscopic fecal examination procedures, are similar in appearance to those of common species such as Taenia pisiformis. Eggs of E. multilocularis may be available from a state veterinary diagnostic laboratory. Additional information regarding areas where E. multilocularis is suspected or has been confirmed may be obtained from area veterinary schools or the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, GA.

TREATMENT: Dogs infected with E. multilocularis should be treated to prevent exposure of humans to infective eggs and to break the parasite’s life cycle.

The dosage of Drontal® Plus Tablets for treatment of E. multilocularis is the same as that indicated for the removal of the other tapeworm species listed on the label. Laboratory efficacy studies have demonstrated the recommended dosage is 100% effective.

Under condition of continual exposure to wild rodents, treatment of the dog at 21-26 day intervals is recommended to prevent the shedding of infectious eggs.

PRECAUTIONS: Strict hygienic precautions should be taken when handling dogs or feces suspected of harboring E. multilocularis. Infected dogs treated for the first time with Drontal® Plus Tablets and dogs treated at intervals greater than 28 days may shed eggs in the feces after treatment. The animal should be observed in the dog the receiving 3 times the labeled dosage of praziquantel and pyrantel. If these procedures are not possible, the eggs can be destroyed by soaking the feces in a sodium hypochlorite (bleach) solution of 3.75% or greater. All areas where the animal was maintained or in contact with should be thoroughly cleaned with sodium hypochlorite and allowed to dry completely before re-use.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: DO NOT USE IN PREGNANT ANIMALS. Dogs treated with elevated levels (6 consecutive days with 3 times the labeled dosage rate) of the combination of febantel and praziquantel in early pregnancy demonstrated an increased incidence of abortion and fetal abnormalities. 6 The effects of Drontal® Plus on pregnant animals have not been determined.

There are no known contraindications against the use of praziquantel or pyrantel pamoate in dogs.

EFFICACY: A total of 176 dogs and puppies with naturally acquired or experimental parasite infections were included in 4 well-controlled laboratory studies to establish the efficacy of Drontal® Plus Tablets. In addition, 103 dogs and puppies were included in clinical field studies conducted in 5 veterinary clinics at different geographic locations throughout the United States to further evaluate safety and efficacy. These studies included dogs of various sizes, ages and breeds. Data from these studies demonstrated Drontal® Plus Tablets are safe and efficacious for the removal of the parasite species indicated on the label when used as directed.

Results obtained in the laboratory and clinical studies indicate small numbers of hookworm or roundworm eggs may be passed in the feces for up to 7 days after treatment although the worms themselves were eliminated. A follow-up fecal examination should be conducted 2 to 4 weeks after treatment to determine the need for retreatment.

SIDE EFFECTS: None of the 103 dogs treated with Drontal® Plus Anthelmintic Tablets in the clinical field studies exhibited drug-related side effects.

ANIMAL TOXICOLOGY: Controlled safety evaluations have been conducted in dogs with Drontal® Plus (praziquantel/pyrantel pamoate/febantel) Broad Spectrum Anthelmintic Tablets. Dogs receiving up to 5 times the label dosage (35 mg praziquantel, 35 mg pyrantel pamoate and 179 mg febantel per kg of body weight) for 3 consecutive days (3 times the label duration) showed clinical signs of vomition and non-formed stool in the dog receiving 3 times labeled dose had elevated SGPT, SGOT, BUN, ALT and GGT (there were no treatment-related histological lesions. Vomition was the only side effect observed when dogs received a single treatment of 61 mg praziquantel, 81 mg pyrantel pamoate and 305 mg febantel/kg with one dog having an elevated SGPT reading (outside of normal range) at 24 hours post-treatment which had returned to normal by 7 days.

WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION: Federal (U.S.A.) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Drontal® Plus Tablets should be stored at controlled room temperatures between 15-35°C (59-95°F) (10 – 30°C).

HOW SUPPLIED: Each tablet is available in bottles of 50 (puppies and small dogs, medium sized dogs) or 30 (large dogs).

Code 08713130-176089 50 Tablets/Bottle (Puppies and Small Dogs) 08713149-177099 50 Tablets/Bottle (Medium Sized Dogs)
Code 08724615-210510 30 Tablets/Bottle (Large Dogs)

For customer service or to obtain product information, including Material Safety Data Sheet, call 1-800-633-3796. For medical emergencies or to report adverse reactions, call 1-800-422-9874.

REFERENCES:
7. Echinococcus multilocularis, as pyrantel pamoate and 340.2 mg febantel.
8 Freedom of Information Summary (FOI) NADA 133-953 Vercom Paste (febantel and praziquantel).