

## Treatment

**Flubenvet®** is licensed to treat roundworms, hairworms, caecal worms and gapeworms in pheasants and partridges, killing both mature and immature stages and will also kill any eggs in the gut at the time of treatment. It has no effect on the palatability of the feed or on egg-laying, fertility, hatching and embryo mortality.

**Use at dose rate of 60ppm in the feed for 7 days, which is either:**

Flubenvet 5% at 1.2kg per tonne of feed **OR**

Flubenvet 2.5% at 2.4kg per tonne of feed.

These products should only be incorporated into feed by approved manufacturers.

## Why a good preventative deworming program?

To combat the deadly gapeworm threat, deworm every 3 weeks e.g. week 3, week 7 and week 11, when rearing pheasants and partridges.

Poultry expert veterinarian Alan Beynon, advises **“Regular use of Flubenvet® will reduce the worm contamination on an infected range as the birds “hoover” up the eggs “**

## Tips on Worm Control

- Remember it's not just 'gapes' that can infect your birds. Caecal worms, large roundworms and hairworms can also cause problems.
- With 'gapes' don't wait until half the birds are 'snicking' before worming with Flubenvet® - remember gapeworm is a major cause of death in gamebirds<sup>1</sup>, treat every 3 weeks on infected premises to stop the problem occurring, to control infection and prevent the shedding of worm eggs.
- Treat birds just before or immediately after moving to reduce risk of carrying infection to new environment.
- It is a legal requirement to record treatment with Flubenvet® in a medication record book.
- Move drinkers and feeders regularly, or place on weld mesh, to prevent 'hotspots' - those muddy areas where droppings and disease build up. Consider your stocking density and cycle the pens/outdoor access to reduce burdens.



### References:

1. R Draycott Mortality in wild pheasants , GCWT BVPA 2012
2. Draycott, R. A., Parish, D.M., Woodburn, M.I. & Carroll, J.P. Spring survey of the parasite *Heterakis gallinarum* in wild-living pheasants in Britain. *Veterinary Record* 2000; 147: 245–246.
3. Draycott and Armenteros Santos, Intestinal nematodes of shot grey partridges of Norfolk, England. *Veterinary Record* 2012; 171

### Further information available:

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Flubenvet® is a licensed trademark  
Flubenvet 5% w/w Premix for Medicated Feeding Stuff contains flubendazole 50 mg/g Vm 00006/4150. Legal category **[POM-VPS]** UKLAYFB00027  
Flubenvet 2.5% Medicated Premixture contains flubendazole 25 mg/g. This medicated premixture is produced from Flubenvet 5% w/w premix for medicated feeding stuff and does not have a Legal Category. To be supplied only on veterinary prescription – from your veterinary surgeon or a suitable qualified person.

**Use medicines responsibly** [www.noah.co.uk/responsible](http://www.noah.co.uk/responsible). Advice on the use of this or alternative medicines should be sought from the medicine prescriber.

Flubendazole is a broad spectrum anthelmintic, effective against mature and immature stages and eggs of the following nematodes of chickens, turkeys, geese, partridges and pheasants : **In the gastrointestinal tract:** *Ascaridia galli*, *Heterakis gallinarum*, *Capillaria spp.*, *Amidostomum anseris* and *Trichostrongylus tenuis*. **In the respiratory tract:** *Syngamus trachea*

**Withdrawal period:** Birds must not be slaughtered for human consumption during treatment.

Chickens, turkeys, geese, partridges and pheasants: Meat :7 days

Chickens eggs: zero days

For full details on the use of these products including contra-indications and warnings please refer to the SPC

*“We have been rearing pheasants and partridges for many years and consider ourselves market leaders. Rearing in excess of one million poults per year we have seen the damage worms can do: increased mortality, snicking and general ill health. We believe that medicating against such worms will also dramatically reduce other parasites which may attack the bird while it has worms. Therefore worming with Flubenvet regularly not only reduces worms but also helps to reduce secondary infections caused by worms in the first place. It is impossible to eradicate worms, but we've seen the benefits of a regular deworming program and find that a 7 day treatment is most effective – it means there is one less thing to worry about during the season.”*

**Anthony Price**  
Director of Bettws Hall

**Elanco**

**Flubenvet®**

**For high fliers**



**Use regularly to combat the threat of worms**

**Elanco**

**Flubenvet®**

# A major cause of death in gamebirds



A recent study found that worm burden was the main cause of death in wild pheasants that farmers were able to easily treat and prevent<sup>1</sup>. Additionally worms can cause:

- Poor body weight and enteritis
- Poor hatchability and a major cause of chick mortality
- Poor "fitness" for sport
- Respiratory infections (gapes)

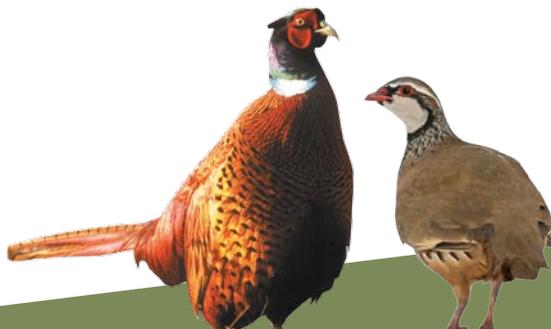
## All flocks are at risk of infection

Studies have found that all estates across the country are infected with worms, with young birds being particularly susceptible<sup>2,3</sup>. It is almost impossible to keep infection off the premises as larvae or worm eggs can be brought on to the premises via clothing or footwear, materials, trucks, feed bags, insects, wild birds, cats, dogs, etc. Once a worm infection is established in a flock, the whole environment will become heavily contaminated with infective worm eggs.

Therefore a good preventative deworming programme should be a standard management procedure on any game farm.

## Gapeworm reservoirs

When an earthworm, beetle or slug eats a gapeworm egg or larva, the larva remains inactive in this reservoir host for as long as it lives. This could be up to 5 years.

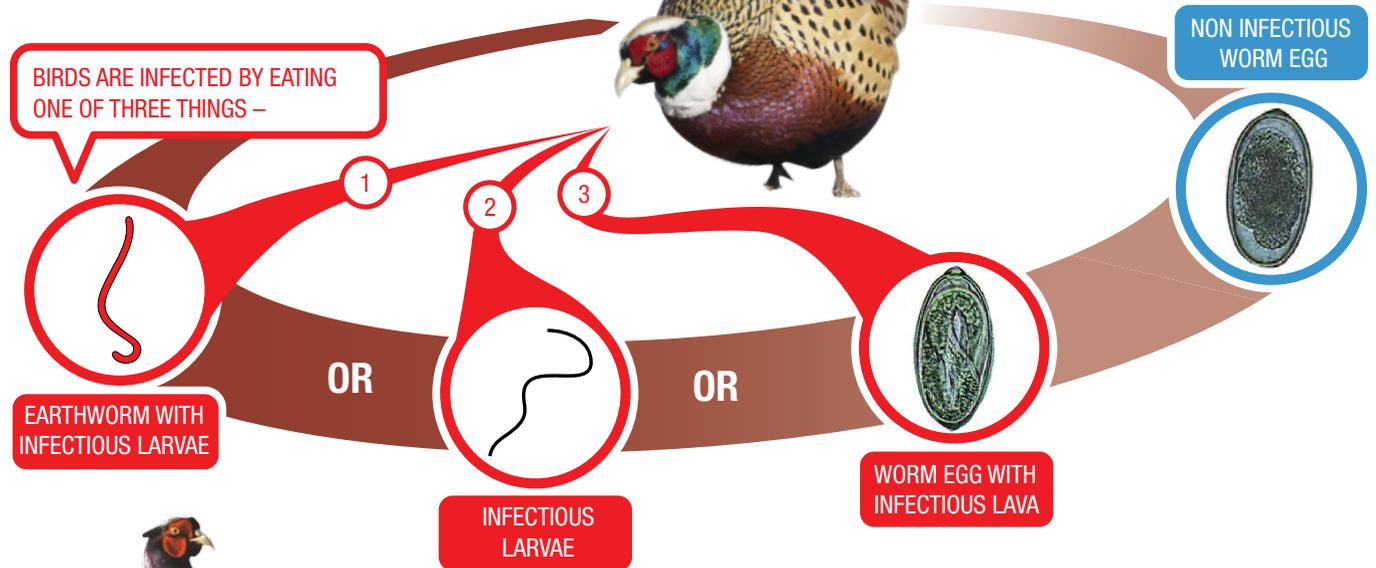


## Super fast infection

When birds ingest an infective egg, larva or earthworm containing larvae, the lifecycle begins...

- In just 4 – 6 hours larvae can be found in the lungs after having burrowed through the gut wall into the blood stream, potentially causing lung damage
- 7 days later they can be found in the windpipe and have developed into adults, causing the bird to 'gape' or 'snick'
- From 18 – 21 days after ingestion they have paired up and are shedding eggs, re-infecting their environment

## Gamebird worm lifecycle



## The main worms affecting game birds are:

- 1 Roundworms** (*Ascaridia galli*) - the largest worms
- 2 Hairworms** (*Capillaria* spp) - smaller (hair-like) but can cause significant damage and disease
- 3 Caecal worms** (*Heterakis gallinarum*) - can carry the deadly parasite *Histomonas*, the cause of Blackhead
- 4 Gapeworm** (*Syngamus trachea*) - arguably the most important as they are a major cause of death and serious respiratory infections in both pheasants and partridges. The bird "gape" or "snick" as they struggle to breathe.

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