

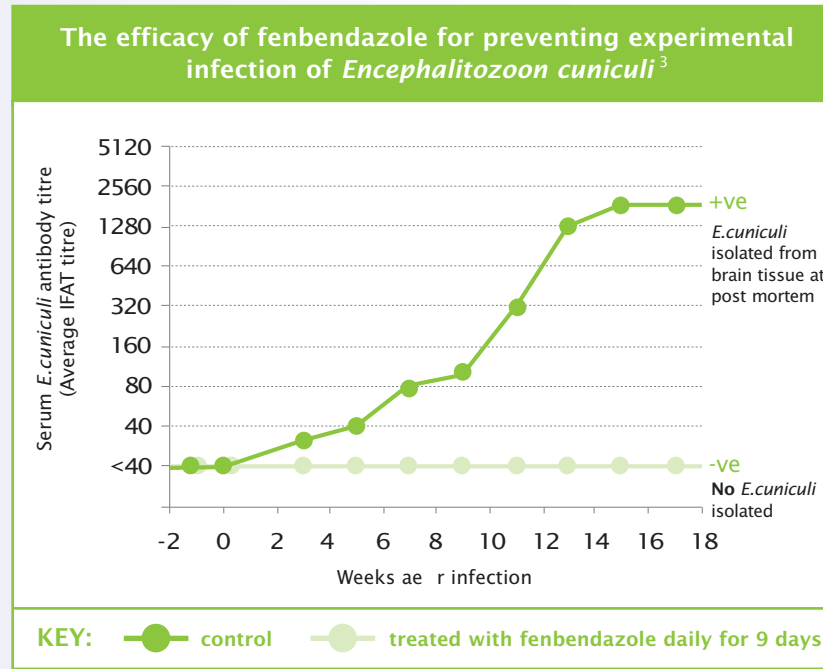
Efficacy

The efficacy of fenbendazole for preventing and treating experimental infection of *Encephalitozoon cuniculi* has been investigated.³

Rabbits were infected with *E. cuniculi* during a 9 day treatment period with fenbendazole.

Fenbendazole is effective for *E. cuniculi* prevention in rabbits.

The same trial demonstrated that 28 days of fenbendazole is effective in eliminating infection in clinical cases.



Safety

Fenbendazole is a broad spectrum anthelmintic with an established safety record in a wide range of species. In a 66 rabbit trial, no clinical, biochemical or haematological abnormalities were seen at 3 times the recommended dose for 30 days⁴.

Panacur Rabbit has an excellent safety profile in rabbits.

Panacur Rabbit - dosage and administration

- Well accepted by rabbits

Prophylactic regime:

- 1 syringe graduation per 2.5kg daily for 9 consecutive days (20 mg/kg).
- Routine dosing 2-4 times yearly.
- Also high risk periods:
 - when the rabbit is acquired
 - prior to mixing with other rabbits
 - prior to mating
- 1 tube contains 18 graduations in total



Use Panacur Rabbit 2-4 times yearly to help prevent *E. cuniculi*.

Panacur[®] Rabbit

- E. cuniculi* is prevalent across the whole of the UK
- Fenbendazole has been shown to be an effective aid in the prevention of *E. cuniculi* in rabbits
- Wide safety margin in rabbits
- Use Panacur Rabbit for 9 days 2-4 times yearly to help prevent *E. cuniculi*

For more information contact your Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health Account Manager or call our Veterinary Support Group on 01908 685685.



Prevention is better than cure!

Use Panacur Rabbit 2-4 times yearly to help prevent *E. cuniculi*.

¹ Keeble EJ & Shaw DJ (2006) Seroprevalence of antibodies to *Encephalitozoon cuniculi* in domestic rabbits in the United Kingdom. *Veterinary Record* 158, 539 - 544.
² Beazley and Goodman 2001, unpublished data.
³ Suter C, Miller-Dobies G, Hatt J, M, Deplazes P (2001) Prevention and treatment of *Encephalitozoon cuniculi* infection in rabbits with fenbendazole. *Veterinary Record* 148, 478 - 480.
⁴ Intervet study 06.17.1082. Safety of fenbendazole in rabbits.

Panacur Rabbit contains 5g of an 18.75% oral paste formulation. 1g Panacur Rabbit contains 0.187g active ingredient fenbendazole, PhEur. Uses: A broad spectrum anthelmintic as an aid in the control and treatment of *Encephalitozoon cuniculi* and intestinal worms in domestic rabbits. Administer 1 syringe graduation per 2.5kg bodyweight (20mg/kg fenbendazole) daily for 9 consecutive days, 2-4 times yearly. For treatment of clinical cases, administer 1 syringe graduation per 2.5kg bodyweight (20mg/kg fenbendazole) daily for 28 consecutive days. This veterinary medicine is marketed under the Small Animal Exemption Scheme.

Registered Trademark

Further information is available from:
Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health, Walton Manor, Walton, Milton Keynes MK7 7AJ
Item code: SA777777

Panacur[®] Rabbit



Panacur Rabbit
Give *E. cuniculi* a pasting

Rabbits

Rabbits are now the third most common pet in the UK and are continuing to increase in popularity. Research has shown that approximately 50% of domestic rabbits have been exposed to the parasite *E. cuniculi*. Historically, prophylaxis was not available to aid the control of this sometimes fatal disease. But the launch of Panacur Rabbit changed this.

E. cuniculi

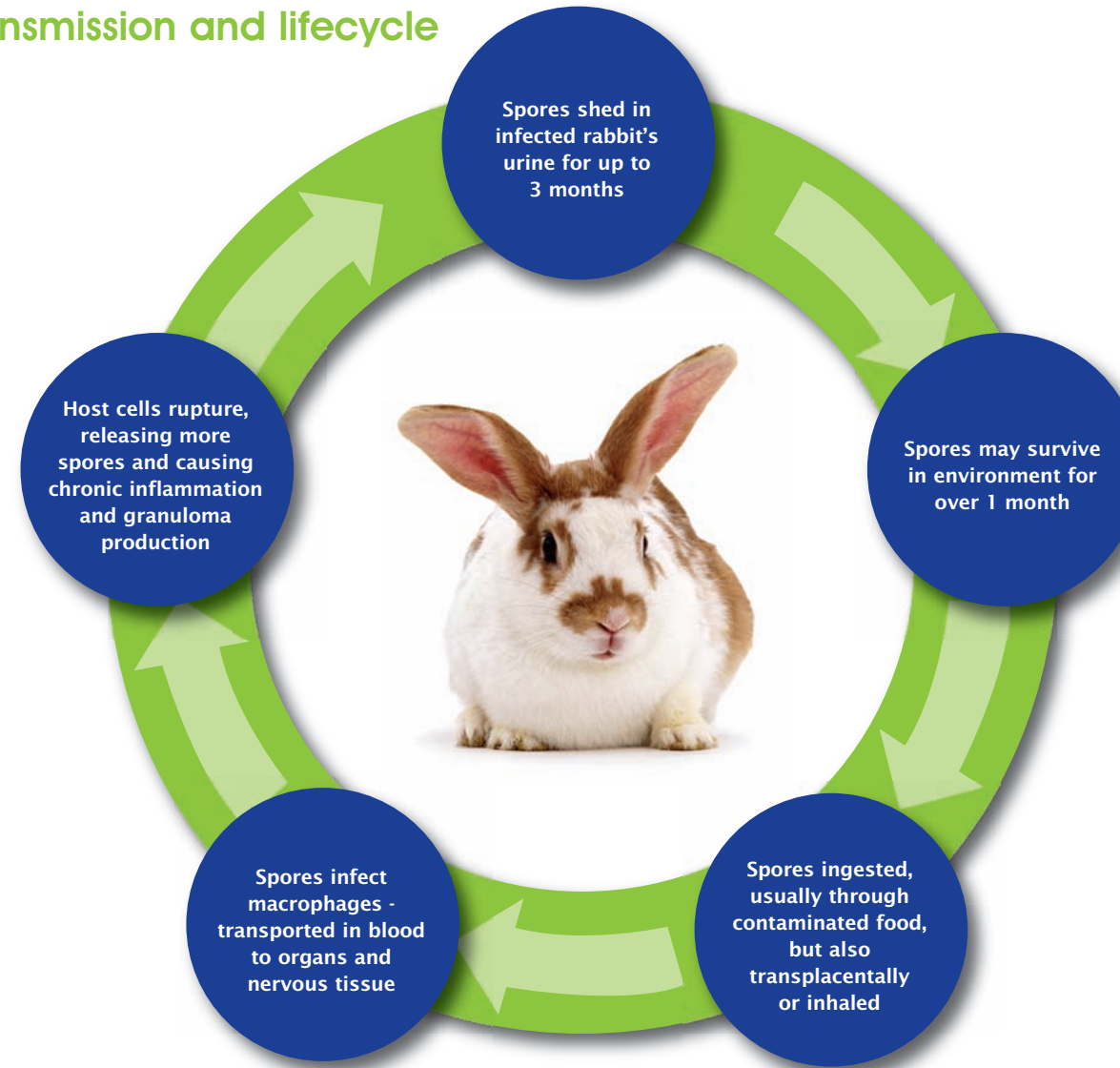
E. cuniculi is a microscopic parasite that can cause a number of clinical signs in rabbits. While the lucky ones may suffer no ill side effects as a result of infection - a host of ailments can affect the less fortunate including head tilt, hind limb weakness, fits, kidney disease or even blindness.

In some cases rabbits infected with *E. cuniculi* will die.

Encephalitozoon cuniculi (*E. cuniculi*) is an obligate intracellular protozoan parasite belonging to the Microsporidia genus. Although found in other species including birds and even immunosuppressed humans, *E. cuniculi* primarily affects rabbits.



Transmission and lifecycle



Clinical signs

E. cuniculi is widespread in pet rabbits although not all show symptoms. Clinical signs can include:

- Head tilt
- Hindlimb weakness
- Convulsions
- Urinary incontinence
- Cataract formation
- Uveitis
- Renal failure

Diagnosis

- Histopathology of nervous tissue or kidney is the only method of definitive diagnosis.
- Serology, while useful, will not distinguish early infection from long-term or chronic infections. Paired samples may be required.



Prevalence of *E. cuniculi*

A 2006 UK serological study suggested that over 50% of apparently healthy pet rabbits have been exposed to *E. cuniculi*.¹

E. cuniculi is prevalent across the UK in clinically healthy pet rabbits.

Awareness amongst vets

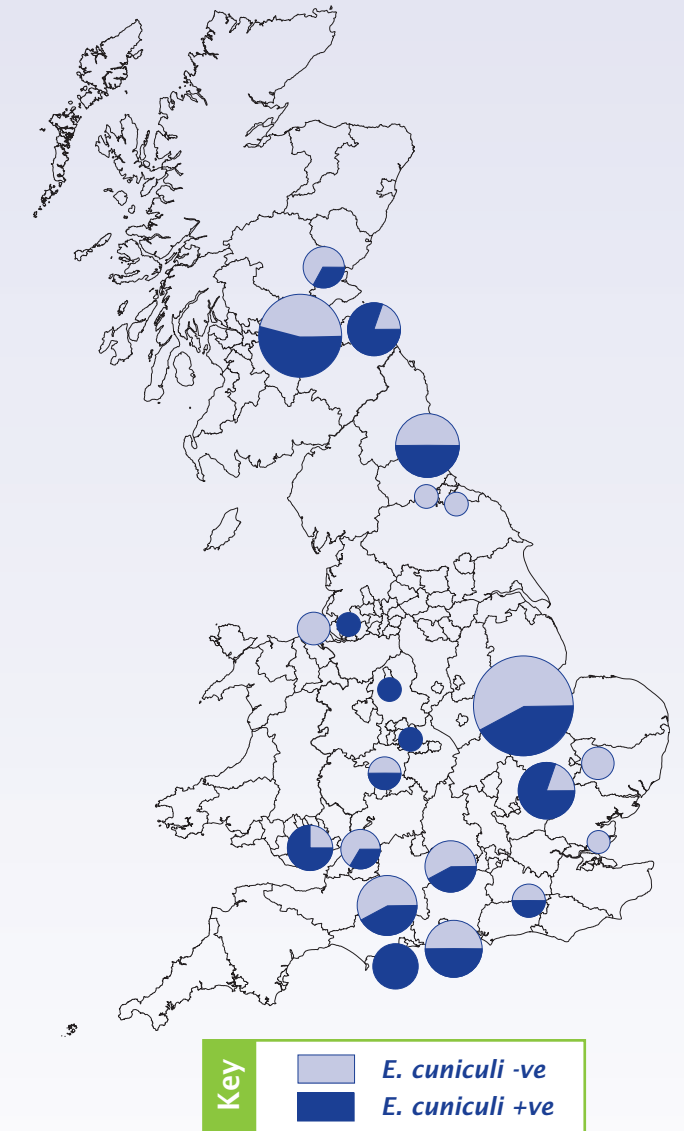
A study at Edinburgh University in 2000² found that:

- Screening for this parasite was not routine in veterinary practice, due to cost.
- 30% of vets questioned at this time were not aware of the disease in pet rabbits.
- Due to increased understanding of this disease, awareness and management is now improving

Panacur Rabbit - prevention

Panacur Rabbit is available to help prevent *E. cuniculi* and should become part of every rabbit's preventative healthcare regime in the fight against this deadly disease.

However, owners should also be encouraged to observe further management practices to help control *E. cuniculi* e.g. raised food and water access to reduce the risk of urine contamination.



Distribution across the UK of the 22 veterinary practices that contributed to the survey; the pie charts indicate the proportions of seropositive and seronegative samples submitted by each practice, and their size is proportional to the numbers of samples (between one and 19) submitted.

¹ Reproduced with kind permission. Keeble EJ & Shaw DJ (2006) Seroprevalence of antibodies to *Encephalitozoon cuniculi* in domestic rabbits in the United Kingdom. *Veterinary Record* 158, 539-544.

