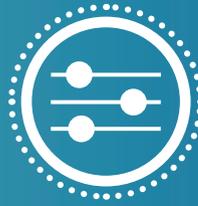


Successful water medication

In order to be successful with water medication you need good water quality, a suitable drinking water system and products that have the right formulation. Investing time and money in these requirements is part of good farming practice and will pay off in terms of animal performance and health.



WATER QUALITY

Make sure that the water is suitable. Check at least Total number of bacteria and coliform bacteria per ml, hardness, pH, Iron and Manganese.



SOURCE IS IMPORTANT

Water from the water company is of good and constant quality. Well water quality depends on the location and depth of the source, but in general a purification system is needed.

CHECK THE WATER QUALITY AT LEAST 2X/YEAR

Take samples from 2 locations:

- ✓ right after purification
- ✓ where the animals drink



Collect the first 1 to 3 litres in a clean white bucket, and fill the sample bottles from this



Send them to a lab immediately for testing both bacteriological and chemical quality



Watch the "Testing water quality" video

SoluStab®

SoluStab® is a premium range of lactose-free water soluble products with a unique formula providing an optimal balance between solubility and stability.



SOLUBILITY

Just 5 seconds stirring time



STABILITY

- Stable for at least 24 hrs.
- Equal concentration, no residues



LACTOSE FREE FORMULA

Reduces the risk of biofilm development

To know more about SoluStab® and deworming:
www.dechra.co.uk



For further information contact: Dechra Veterinary Products Limited, Sansaw Business Park, Hadnall, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY4 4AS.
T +44 (0)1939 211200 F +44 (0)1939 211201 www.dechra.co.uk - www.dechra.ie
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WATER MEDICATION

Are you aware of the impact of worm infestations on your farm?



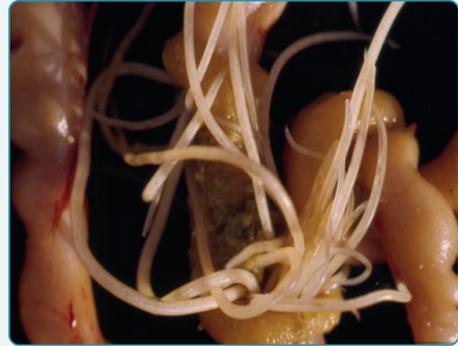
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Economic impact



Parasites in the gut are responsible for the **most frequent and heavy economic losses in poultry farms**.

Most birds display **no obvious symptoms** of infection, but this **does not mean that there is no damage**.



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Why invest in a good deworming program?

A regular deworming schedule is recommended for all poultry with a production cycle of **more than a few weeks or with free range**.

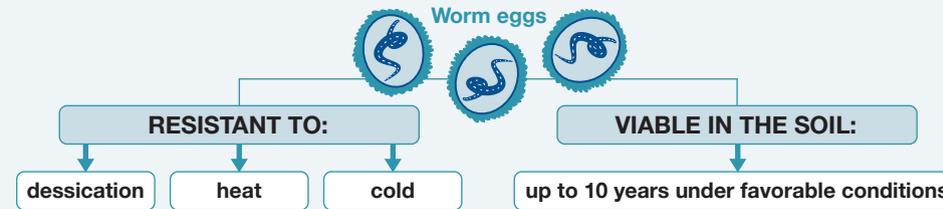
The treatment interval depends on two factors:

- **The worm species:** treat infection before egg shedding occurs - breaking the lifecycle.
- **Infection pressure within the flock:** with higher infection pressure (more eggs in the environment), a number of treatments at shorter intervals may be required to effectively reduce the worm burden.



► **By preventing and treating roundworms, you can protect your farm's bottom line and keep your animals healthy and profitable.**

Deworming still makes sense



► **Worm treatment is a key strategic pillar to increase productivity.**

Timing is key



When animals eat an infectious egg, it takes about **3 to 7 weeks to develop into adult worms** that start releasing new eggs. This period is **crucial for planning a proper deworming schedule**.

► **With longer treatment intervals, it is not possible to reduce the number of eggs in the environment.**

Dosing is crucial

In order to maximize efficacy:



• Each group of animals needs to be **treated with the correct intervals**. Treatment through drinking water allows you to start medication whenever needed.



• Every animal needs to **get the correct dose**. With a formulation that is easy to mix with water and does not precipitate, there is no risk that animals will get a dose that is too low (inefficacy, risk of resistance), or too high (bad taste or toxic).

Diagnosis is important: discuss with your vet!



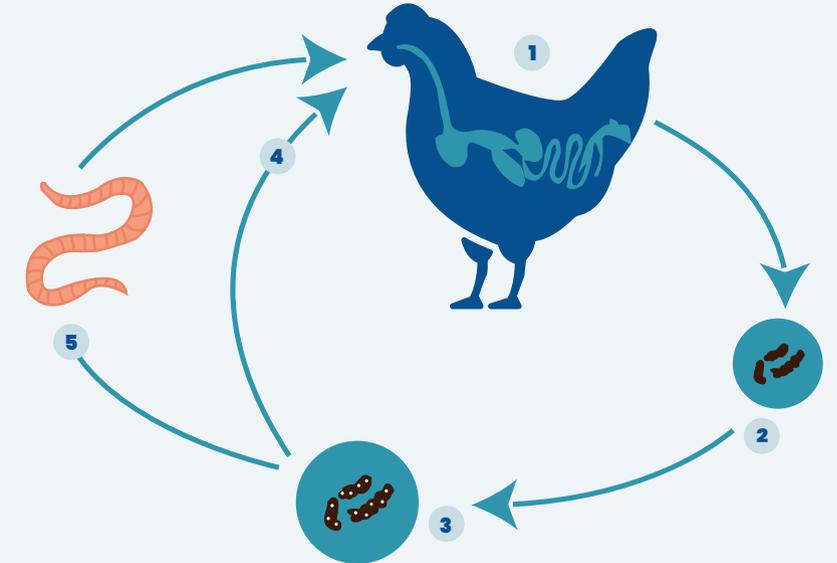
► **Consult your veterinarian to develop a deworming plan tailored to your farm.**

Importance of parasite cycle

Ascaridia galli, Capillaria and **Heterakis** are the worms most commonly found in the small intestine of infected birds.

Eggs are excreted in faeces, they may survive for **more than 1 year**.

The period from ingestion of the infective eggs to shedding of new eggs in the faeces is different for each parasite.



- 1 Eggs hatch in the small intestine within 24 hours
- 2 Eggs excreted with faeces
- 3 Second and third stage larva develop in the faeces
- 4 Direct - chickens eat eggs with larvae from the soil, litter or contaminated water/food
- 5 Indirect - eggs with larvae are eaten by earthworms as an intermediate host

► **Heterakis serves as a vector for another parasite (Histomonas), which causes the devastating Blackhead Disease.**