

TECHNICAL NOTES

Wagg & Purr

Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Cats Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Small Cats



Active Constituent

Cats- Each tablet contains 40 mg praziquantel and 16 mg milbemycin oxime.

Small Cats- Each tablet contains 10 mg praziquantel and 4 mg milbemycin oxime.

Actions

A palatable, liver flavoured tablet for the treatment and control of roundworm, hookworm and tapeworm, and the prevention of heartworm in cats.

Indications

- Treatment and control of adult and immature roundworm (*Toxocara cati*, *Toxascaris leonina*)
- Treatment and control of adult and immature hookworm (*Ancylostoma tubaeforme*)
- Treatment and control of tapeworm infections (*Dipylidium caninum*, *Taenia spp.*)
- Prevention of heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*) *if used monthly

Precautions

Not to be used in cats under 6 weeks, or less than 0.5 kg in body weight.

This formulation is not suitable for use in dogs.

Dosage & Administration

Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets should be given by mouth. The minimum dose is 2 mg milbemycin oxime and 5 mg praziquantel per kg body weight (see below dosing table).

For cats 0.5-2kg, Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Small Cats should be used.

For cats >2 kg, Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Cats should be used.

Bodyweight (kg)	Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Small Cats	Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Cats
0.5 - 1kg	½ tablet (brownish orange)	
>1 - 2kg	1 tablet (brownish orange)	
>2 - 4kg		½ tablet (brown)
>4 - 8kg		1 tablet (brown)

For cats >8 kg, a combination of tablets should be given, consistent with the recommended minimum dose.

Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets can be used in breeding animals including toms and pregnant and lactating queens.

For control of gastrointestinal worms:

Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Small Cats should only be administered orally to kittens at 6, 8 and 12 weeks of age, then every 3 months.

Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Cats should be administered to cats weighing over 2 kg.

Nursing queens should be treated at the same time as their kittens.

Adult cats should be treated every 3 months.

If worm problems persist, consult a veterinarian.

For heartworm prevention:

Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets must be administered orally every month, preferably on the same date each month. If you miss the monthly interval, administer Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets immediately and resume your monthly dosing schedule.

Before starting Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets, you should have your veterinarian confirm, by a simple test, that your cat does not have heartworm. The safety of Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets in heartworm positive cats has not been established.

When administering the tablet, be certain that the entire dose is consumed.

The cat should be watched for several minutes following dosing to be sure that all tablet(s) have been eaten. If all the medicine is not eaten, re-dose as soon as possible, with the full dose.

General Directions

Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets provide a satisfactory margin of safety in cats when used according to label directions. This safe administration of Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets is supported in male and female cats of a minimum age of 6 weeks and a minimum weight of 0.5 kg and at a minimum interval of one week between doses. Satisfactory margins of safety have been demonstrated for praziquantel when administered during all reproductive phases.

Contact your veterinarian if any unusual signs develop following treatment with Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets.

INTESTINAL PARASITES

Hookworms, roundworms and tapeworms are common intestinal parasites of cats in most parts of Australia.

Roundworm infections can be acquired by a kitten through the mother's milk, by ingestion of eggs in faeces, or by eating an infected small animal such as a mouse. In kittens, roundworms commonly cause general debilitation, which may be manifested by a rough and dry coat, general depression, failure to thrive, diarrhoea, abdominal distension and emaciation. Rarely, roundworm infections can also cause liver and lung disease. These large worms can fill the small intestine and interfere with the absorption of nutrients. Rarely, severe infections can be fatal due to intestinal obstruction caused by impacted worms.

Kittens and adult cats can acquire hookworm infections from infective larvae that accumulate in their environment, by ingestion and/or penetration through the skin. Hookworms are bloodsucking parasites of the small intestine. Hookworm infections can cause depression, inappetence, failure to thrive, marked anaemia and even death if blood loss is severe.

The most common tapeworm is *Dipylidium caninum*, transmitted by fleas. The life cycle is 2-3 weeks, and it is possible for the cat to become reinfected and shed worm segments between doses. Flea control is recommended.

HEARTWORM

Heartworm is a serious and potentially fatal disease in cats. Much of the damage occurs before there are any outward signs of the disease, and these signs can be quite variable which can complicate diagnosis. Since therapeutic treatment for heartworm is very risky, prevention is the key to protecting your cat. The disease is caused by a large worm, which lives in the right side of the heart and adjacent blood vessels. A cat not on preventative medication can be infected with several worms. The adult worms damage blood vessels in the lungs, which obstruct normal blood flow. This can result in an increased workload on the heart, which can cause heart failure. The disease is spread from animal to animal by mosquitoes. Female adult heartworms discharge larval forms named microfilariae into the bloodstream of the infected animal. The mosquito becomes infected by sucking up these microfilariae as it takes a blood meal. During the next 2-3 weeks these microfilariae grow and moult twice inside the mosquito to reach the infective larval stage, which enters the cat as the mosquito feeds again. In the cat it takes about 7 to 8 months for these larvae to grow and move to the heart.

First Aid

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

Safety Data Sheet

For Safety Data Sheet see www.avet.health

Presentation

48 tablets (blister packs)

Disposal

Dispose of used packaging by wrapping in paper and putting in garbage.

Storage

Store below 25 °C (air conditioning)

Halved tablets should be stored in the original blister packaging and used within 6 months.

Poisons schedule

S5

Registration Numbers

APVMA Approval Numbers:

Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Cats- 142727

Wagg & Purr Milbemycin and Praziquantel Tablets for Small Cats -142744