

# Anticoccidials Comparison

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# Monovalent Ionophores

Active substance:	Salinomycin	Narasin derivative of salinomycin	Monensin
Dosage of active substance:	60 ppm	70-80 ppm	100-120ppm
Dosage of premix:	500 gm/ton	60-70 gm/ton	500-6000 gm/ton
Withdrawal period:	5 days	3 days	3 days
Max. acceptable dosage:	90 ppm	80-100ppm	121-150ppm
Point of action:	Sporozoites, Merozoites I + II	Sporozoites, Schizonts	Sporozoites, schizonts
Mode of action:	Cell wall	Cell wall	Cell wall
Problem species:	E. Tenella, E. Maxima		
Necrotic Enteritis	Effective	Effective	Effective
Development of resistance:	Very slow	Very slow	Very slow
Limitations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not used in turkeys</li> <li>• Use only in winter season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer product, maintains bird comfort zone during high temperature seasons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used as a straight program or as a shuttle in finisher feed.</li> <li>• Winter product, dry litter</li> </ul>

# Monovalent glycoside + Bivalent Ionophores

Active substance:	Maduramicin	Semduramicin	Lasalocid
Dosage of active substance:	5 ppm	25 ppm	60 - 125 (90) ppm
Dosage of premix:	250 g/ton	250 g/ton	600 gm/ton
Withdrawal period:	7 days	7 days	5 days
Max. acceptable dosage:	(6) - 7 ppm	29 ppm	100 ppm
Point of action:	sporozoites, schizonts	Sporozoites, schizonts	Sporozoites, merozoites I + II
Mode of action:	Cell wall	Cell wall	Cell Wall
Problem species:	E. Acervulina, E. Maxima	E. Acervulina , E. Maxima, E. Tenella	E. Acervulina, E. Maxima
Necrotic Enteritis	No Effect	No Effect	Effective
Development of resistance:	Slow	Slow	Very slow
Limitations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low margin of dosage.</li> <li>• Increase dose will cause growth depression</li> <li>• <b>Wet Litter issues</b></li> <li>• Poor FCR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low margin of dosage</li> <li>• Increase dose will cause ionophore toxicity</li> <li>• Interaction with most pellet binder</li> <li>• Poor Performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bad efficiency at low dose (60 -70)</li> <li>• <b>Wet litter issues at 90 ppm</b></li> <li>• Egg residues</li> </ul>

# Maxiban

Active substance:	Narasin + Nicarbacin
Dosage of active substance	
Dosage of premix	625 gm/ton (50:50)
Withdrawal period	9 days
Max. acceptable dosage	
Point of action	All stages
Mode of action	
Problem species	E.Tenella, E. Acervulina, E. Maxima
Necrotic Enteritis	Effective
Development of resistance	very slow
Recommendations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Used as a shuttle program with other Ionophore during the whole year.</li><li>• Summer product, maintains bird comfort zone during high temperature seasons.</li><li>• Not used in laying hens</li></ul>

# Chemicals

Active substance:	Robinidine	Diclazuril	Nicarbazine	Clopidol
Dosage of active substance	33 ppm	120 ppm	125 ppm	
Dosage of premix	500 gm/ton	200 g	500 gm/ton	125 ppm
Withdrawal period	5 days	5 days	9 days (first 4 weeks)	
Max. acceptable dosage	3 times recommended dose	< 25 ppm	About 250 ppm	
Point of action	Species dependent: merozoites, sporozoites	Species dependent: schizonts, gamonts, zygotes	Second generation schizonts and merozoites	sporozoites or trophozoites
Mode of action	Disturb Energy Forming	Mitochondria	Paralysis of energy granules.	
Problem species	E. Acervulina - E. Maxima	E. Acervulina, E. Maxima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent efficacy against tenella</li> <li>• Weak against some intestinal spp.</li> </ul>	
Necrotic Enteritis	No Effect	No Effect	No activity.	
Development of resistance	Very fast within same flock	Very fast after two flocks, tenella and bruneti	Very slow	
Limitations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase heat stress in summer</li> <li>• Reduce feed intake in finisher</li> </ul>	- Don't use more than one flock (straight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Layers / breeders</li> <li>• At 125ppm (heat stress issues and reduced growth (finisher)</li> </ul>	
Recommendation	Use in shuttle program (1 flock)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use as straight program for one flock in high challenge times.</li> <li>- Use as shuttle program.</li> </ul>	Use only in shuttle programs	it should be in the feed of chickens on the day of exposure to coccidial oocyst.

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