

Coccidiosis Prevention

Troy Veterinary Clinic

10/22/2013

Large Animal

Coccidiosis

Prevention for all Species

Coccidiosis usually occurs in young animals that are kept in a confined area, i.e. box stall, pen, or small dirt lot. Animals become infected by eating oocytes that are shed in the manure of infected animals. Preventing animals from eating manure contaminated feed, bedding, or water will prevent them developing coccidiosis.

Treatment for Coccidiosis

Amprolium (Corid)

- Sheep and Goats- Give 40mg/kg orally once a day for 5 days or 1.9 cc of 9% oral solution per 10 lbs.
- Calves- Give 10mg/kg orally once a day for 5 days or 270mg per 50 lbs which is 2.4cc per 50 lbs, 4.8cc per 100 lbs, and 9.5 cc per 200 lbs.

Amprolium (Corid)-Preventative Dose

- Calves, Sheep, and Goats- Give 22.75mg/10 lbs or 1/4 cc/10lbs

SMZ Tablets

- Calve, Sheep, and Goats-1 960mg tablet/90 lbs. twice a day. Meat With hold is 24 hours.

Amprolium (Corid) Drench

- Sheep and Goats- Mix 12oz of 9% concentrate with 16oz of water. Give 4.5cc per 10lbs orally once a day for 5 days
- Calves- Mix 3oz of Corid 9% concentrate with 16oz of water. Give 30cc/100lbs once a day for 5days

Recommendations

1. Feed grain and hay in raised feeders or hay racks, not on the ground.
2. Clean grain boxes and water troughs daily to keep them free of manure contamination.
3. Clean all manure and contaminated bedding from pens before moving a new group of young animals into pen.
4. Keep young animals separate from older animals.
5. Keep pens dry and well bedded.
6. Feed cattle, sheep, and goats coccidiostats in their grain mixed at appropriate doses.
 - Rumensin-60g/ton of feed
 - Bovatec-60g/ton of feed
 - Decox-30g/ton of feed
7. Feed young stock well to keep up their resistance.

