

**VETSENSE**

ANIMAL HEALTH



KILVERM PIG & POULTRY WORMING RANGE

AN EASY TO USE, HIGHLY EFFECTIVE, LIQUID WORMER FOR CHICKENS, BIRDS, OTHER POULTRY AND PIGS.



Kilverm is effective against sensitive strains of the following parasites:

POULTRY

- ✓ Large Roundworms (*Ascaridia galli*)
- ✓ Caecal Worm (*Heterakis gallinae*)
- ✓ Hairworm (*Capillaria* spp.)

The above are the most important intestinal worms in fowls, turkey and other birds.

PIGS

- ✓ Large Round worms (*Ascaris suum*)
- ✓ Mature/Immature Stomach Worms
- ✓ Stomach Worm (*Hyostrogylus rubidus*)
- ✓ Nodule Worm (*Oesophagostomum dentatum*)
- ✓ Lung Worm (*Metastrongylus* spp.)
- ✓ Mature Kidney Worm (*Stephanurus dentatus*) NSW and QLD Only.

Active Constituents

14 g/L LEVAMISOLE
(equivalent to 16.5g/L LEVAMISOLE HYDROCHLORIDE)

DIRECTION FOR USE

POULTRY

Contraindication: This product is contraindicated in extremely hot weather.

Administration: Mix with clean drinking water. For maximum efficiency it must be consumed in the shortest time possible. Withhold water from birds 2 hours before nightfall. The required amount of medicated water is then made available so that the birds can start drinking it at daylight. Replace with clean water after 8 hours or when medication is consumed.

Birds under continuous light should be treated by withholding water for 2 hours then giving medicated water as above.

Dose Rate For Poultry: Dilute 10mL of VETSENSE KILVERM in 200mL of water for each 6kg live weight.

(1.75 mL of VETSENSE KILVERM in 35mL of water per 1kg live weight) Mix 40mL/litre water for 1 day. Repeat 2 weeks later.

PIGS

Contraindication: This product is contraindicated in extremely hot weather.

Administration: VETSENSE KILVERM may be given as a drench or mixed with the feed. It is important that it is consumed quickly for best results. Make sure that the pigs are slightly hungry before administration, that they have ample feeding space, and that animals of comparative size be treated together so that small or weak pigs will be receiving enough share of medicated feed.

Dose Rate for Pigs: Oral Drench : 1mL/2kg (5mL/10kg) live weight

In Feed : Calculate accurately the weight of the pigs and dose accurately at the rate of 5mL/10kg, thus 10 pigs of 40kg will need 200mL. Add sufficient water or skim milk to just dampen the mash, pellets or grain, then mix thoroughly.

If using Skim Milk, add the required amount to the milk and mix thoroughly before adding to the feed.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

PIG MEAT: DO NOT USE less than 3 days before slaughter for human consumption.

POULTRY MEAT: DO NOT USE less than 7 days before slaughter for human consumption.

POULTRY EGGS: NIL

PACK SIZES

Kilverm Pig & Poultry Wormer: 125mL, 500mL, 2.5L.

Kilverm Poultry Wormer: 125mL only.

Contact
Vetsense:



CHICKEN FACTS

Worming, also known as deworming, is a crucial aspect of maintaining the health and well-being of laying backyard chickens. Worms, specifically internal parasites like roundworms, hairworm, caecal worm, and coccidia, can infect chickens and lead to various health issues. Here's a brief description of the importance of worming your laying backyard chickens:

- 1 HEALTH MAINTENANCE:** Worm infestations can compromise a chicken's immune system, making them more susceptible to other diseases. Regular worming helps keep chickens healthy, allowing them to thrive and produce high-quality eggs.
- 2 EGG PRODUCTION:** Worms can lead to reduced egg production and lower egg quality. Chickens suffering from parasite infestations might lay fewer eggs or even stop laying altogether. Proper worming can help maintain consistent egg production.
- 3 NUTRIENT ABSORPTION:** Worms residing in a chicken's digestive system can compete for nutrients, causing malnutrition and weight loss. By controlling worm infestations, you ensure that your chickens can absorb the nutrients they need to stay strong and productive.
- 4 PREVENTATIVE MEASURE:** Even if chickens appear healthy, they can still carry and shed worm eggs in their droppings. Regular deworming can prevent heavy infestations from building up and impacting the entire flock.
- 5 REDUCED SPREAD TO OTHER BIRDS:** Worms can spread between chickens, either through direct contact or contaminated environments. Treating your backyard flock helps minimize the risk of spreading parasites to other birds.
- 6 LONG-TERM COST SAVINGS:** Preventing and managing worm infestations can save money in the long run. Treating a minor infestation is generally easier and more cost-effective than dealing with severe worm-related health issues.
- 7 ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY:** As a backyard chicken keeper, you have a responsibility to provide your birds with a good quality of life. This includes taking measures to protect them from unnecessary discomfort and health problems caused by parasites.
- 8 EDUCATION AND MONITORING:** Regular worming encourages chicken keepers to become more familiar with their flock's health. It prompts them to observe their birds closely, enabling early detection of potential issues.

KILVERM FAQ'S

What is the dose rate per chicken?

	Kilverm mL	Water mL
1kg	1.75	35
2kg	3.5	70
4kg	7	140
6kg	10.5	210
10kg	17.5	350

Please know the average weight of your chickens as weight can vary based on age or breed.

Can this product be used on birds?

Yes. Please make sure you know the weight of your bird and dose accordingly.

Can my animal consume the product without water?

Yes. We recommend adding the water so that it can be consumed throughout the day, but if you would like to dose neat, you may do so. The dose rate remains the same as it is based on weight, not dilution.

What can I add if my chickens are not consuming the water with the Kilverm?

Withhold water 2 hours prior to nightfall. Then give water solution with Kilverm first thing in the morning. If you're still having issues, we recommend adding a little bit of honey to the water to create greater palatability.

Can I consume the eggs if my hen has just consumed Kilverm?

Yes.

How often should I worm my chickens?

If you know there is a worming problem then we would recommend administering once, then again after 2 weeks. If it's as a preventative method, then once every 3 months.