



Flukicide treatment options

Table 7.3 Efficacy (%) of flukicides available for use in sheep against age of liver fluke in the UK against susceptible fluke populations (kindly provided by Prof DJ Williams, University of Liverpool; adapted from Fairweather and Boray, 1999).

Active Ingredient	Age of fluke (% kill rate)												Optimum time of year to use
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+	
Albendazole										50-70%	80-99%	Spring/Summer	
Oxyclozanide										50-70%	80-99%	Spring/Summer	
Nitroxynil							50-90%			91-99%		Late Autumn/Winter	
Closantel			23-73%	91%	91-95%			97-100%			Autumn		
Triclabendazole*	90-99%	99.0-99.9%										Autumn	

*Assuming a fully TCBZ-susceptible population.

NB - no flukicide has any persistence (even when in combination with wormers that do), so there is always a risk of reinfection if stock are put back on to 'fluky' areas after treatment.

A full list of products available can be found [here](#)

Rafoxanide, an additional flukicide, is available in the UK as an import from Ireland. This is a salicylanilide anthelmintic, so chemically related to both closantel and oxyclozanide. As such, it cannot be seen or used as an alternative to either, indeed there is published evidence of cross-resistance to closantel having been selected through use of rafoxanide on its own. It is doubly important that we preserve the active life of the few flukicides we have at our disposal. For more information [click here](#) and/or the link below: