Eprinomectin Plasma Disposition and Faecal Excretion in Sheep after Subcutaneous Administration

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Abstract

Eprinomectin, a macrocyclic lactone widely employed in veterinary medicine for parasite control in sheep, undergoes intricate pharmacokinetic processes following subcutaneous administration. This article delves into the plasma disposition and faecal excretion of eprinomectin, shedding light on its absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination in sheep. The drug's pharmacokinetics involves a slow and sustained release, optimizing its e f cacy against a spectrum of internal and external parasites. Key factors in f uencing eprinomectin pharmacokinetics include formulation characteristics and individual animal variables. Metabolism predominantly occurs in the liver, leading to less pharmacologically active metabolites. Faecal excretion serves as a primary elimination route, with bile playing a pivotal role. Understanding these pharmacokinetic dynamics is paramount for tailoring dosage regimens, optimizing treatment protocols, and mitigating the risk of resistance development. This knowledge contributes to the ongoing enhancement of parasite control strategies, ensuring the sustained e f ectiveness of eprinomectin in promoting the health and productivity of sheep in diverse agricultural settings.

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