



WORMING PROGRAMME FOR HOGLETS

RANDALLS FARM HOUSE, RANDALLS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY KT22 0AL

START DATE:

NB: All doses are based on a 250g hog. Recalculate if larger.

DATES	DAY	DRUG	DOSE	GIVEN
	Day 1	Levacide	0.07ml	
		Millophyline	0.05ml	
		Depo Med	0.03ml	
		Clam LA	0.03ml	
		Droncit Inj.	0.02ml	
		Tribrissen	0.05ml	
		Baytril	0.05ml	
	Day 2	Millophyline	0.05ml	
		Tribrissen	0.05ml	
		Baytril	0.05ml	
	Day 3	Tribrissen	0.05ml	
		Baytril	0.05ml	
	Day 4	Clam LA	0.03ml	
		Tribrissen	0.05ml	
		Baytril	0.05ml	
BREAK				
	Day 7	Clam LA	0.03ml	
	Day 8	Levacide	0.07ml	
		Millophyline	0.05ml	
	Day 9	Millophyline	0.05ml	
BREAK				
	Day 15	Levacide	0.07ml	
		Millophyline	0.05ml	

Easy reckoner – Doses per 50g:

Levacide	0.014ml	Millophyline	0.01ml
Droncit Inj.	0.004ml	Tribrissen	0.01ml
Depo Med	0.006ml	Baytril	0.01ml
Clam LA	0.006ml		



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Following repeated loss of juvenile autumn hoglets, Wildlife Aid, in conjunction with the VLA, carried out a series of post mortems to try and identify the organisms that may be responsible for these heavy mortality rates, fading hoglets with emaciation, inappetance and weight loss. The following PM results have been interesting, to say the least, and following the introduced drug regime, proven to give extraordinary success of hogs following treatment, with mortality rate reduced to 0%.

Hedgehogs have been presented with low weights, lack of appetite, green slimy faeces or diarrhoea, complete lack of weight gain regardless of force feeding, torpor like status followed by death. Post mortem analysis in a sample of 5 hogs, all unrelated and from different areas, all showed the following with main gross post mortem results limited to the intestinal tract and presence of the following organisms.

Haemorrhagic gastro enteritis with bloody mucoid material present

Anorexia based on absence of body and coronary fat

Growth of *Clostridium sordelli* in stomach

Fusobacterium species present

Aeromonas viridians in lung tissue

Proteus in lung tissue

E. coli and *Proteus* overgrowth in small intestine

Streptococci, staphylococci and lactobacillus in splenic tissue

Cryptosporidia organisms, intestinal parasites in stomach tissue

Large numbers of Cryptosporidia oocysts in caecal contents

Mixed worm population including *Capillaria* in caecal contents

Adult worms in lung tissue

Previously it has been suggested in findings that lung worm may be the main causal factors causing this syndrome, however results have shown they may contribute but a number of organisms has been the cause. In this case lungworm treatment alone would not be sufficient in treating this syndrome and a cocktail of drugs is required.

The following regime has proved 100% successful at Wildlife Aid and following day 4 of treatment all animals are eating and during the 15 day course most have put on between 250 – 300g in weight, faecal material normal and all have now been sufficiently treated and gained weight to hibernate. The improvement in both behavior and health has been astonishing and rapid. Please find attached also the regime we have been using and the dose rate based on a 250g hog (if larger you will need to recalculate rates, i.e. double for a 500g hog).

We use the sheet to attach to the animals cage and use as a daily check list.

Sara Cowen – Head Vet Nurse on 01372 377 332