

Letter to the Editor Concerning Treatment of Fascioloidiasis

Author: Waldrup, Ken

Source: Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 34(2): 417

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-34.2.417

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR ...

Letter to the Editor Concerning Treatment of Fascioloidiasis

I wish to comment on a statement in a recent article entitled, "Fascioloidiasis in Gameranched Elk from Montana" (Hood, B. R., M. C. Rognlie, and S. E. Knapp. 1997. Journal of Wildlife Diseases 33(4):882–885). The statement reads that "No approved and effective anthelmintic is available for treating elk for fascioloidiasis in the United States". While this statement may be true if taken strictly at face value, the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1994 (AMDUCA) does allow the use of otherwise licensed drugs for judicious use off-label. Albendazole is licensed for use in cattle in the United States and has been shown effective in treating fascioloidiasis in white-tailed deer [Qureshi, T., D. S. Davis, and D. L.

Drawe. 1990. Use of albendazole in feed to control Fascioloides magna infections in captive white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus). Journal of Wildlife Diseases 26(2):231–235]. While the delivery technique described in the treatment article is not allowed off-label by AMDUCA for potential food animals (medication in feed; see "AMDUCA questions answered during teleconference", Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 210(7):874–877), the availability and usefulness of albendazole in treating fascioloidiasis is not in doubt, and the drug could be delivered by oral drenching to infected elk in a game farm situation.

Ken Waldrup, American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners, P.O. Box 2361, Angleton, Texas 77516, USA.