

# AMPROL 128

Prepare fresh solution daily. 10 oz amprol 128 water soluble powder coccidiostat will do 80-130 gallons of water

1 tablespoon of Amprol powder to 5 gallon drinking water and mix well. Treat for no more than 2 weeks as sole source of water. Retreat as often as symptoms appear. Generally when birds are over 6 months of age their body's immune system has adapted and coccidiosis is not a health issue to the bird. In one sense the amprol acts as a vaccine to help train or give more time for the bird's immune system to develop. \* Please see package for complete dosing information.

**What is the most common health issues raising juvenile poultry?** Coccidiosis is a common and natural chick condition caused by the Coccidial protozoan organism, an internal parasite called Eimeria. These live inside the cells that line the bird's intestine. As they reproduce, they cause bleeding and swelling in the intestines. Birds lose a lot of liquid and cannot absorb nutrients from their food and will soon die if left untreated. Coccidiosis normally only infects young (growing) chickens. Older birds will build up immunity over time and has no adverse affects to their health.

**Symptoms:** blood or (reddish tint) in droppings is usually the first sign. Ruffled feathers, a hunched up appearance, weight loss and a white diarrhea around vent are the next signs to appear. Can affect chickens 3 days of age to 6 months of age in general.

**Preventing Coccidiosis:** Keeping chicks and brooders clean so they cannot peck at droppings is the most important preventative measure. I have used extra large cardboard boxes with layered newspaper in the bottom for small numbers of chicks for many years without problems. A couple of layers of newspaper can be removed in the morning and the evening and the cardboard box can be replaced with every 2-3 days. Most chick/grower crumbles contain low doses of Anti-Coccidiostats (Often shortened to ACS on the bag) that can somewhat protect against Coccidiosis. Do not mix different age groups of birds or put young birds on pasture that has recently had older birds on it. Older birds build up a resistance but can carry Coccidials that can infect younger stock. We recommend to always having some sulfadimethazine or amprol on hand if raising baby chicks. Catching it early is the key to successful raising of healthy chicks.

**Amprol vrs Sulfadimethazine:** Only in a real bad outbreak of coccidiosis do we recommend sulfadimethazine. Sulfadimethazine will kill the good and bad flora in the gut of the chicken including the coccidial . We recommend using probiotics after treatment to build back the good bacteria/flora in the gut. Good gut flora is critical for good immune systems. Overdose of sulfadimethazine is a risk of killing the kidney, thus a slow death over weeks. Amprol is recommended and is best used as a preventative strategy or also treatment in mild outbreaks. It does not kill the bad and good flora in the gut and no risk of overdose.

