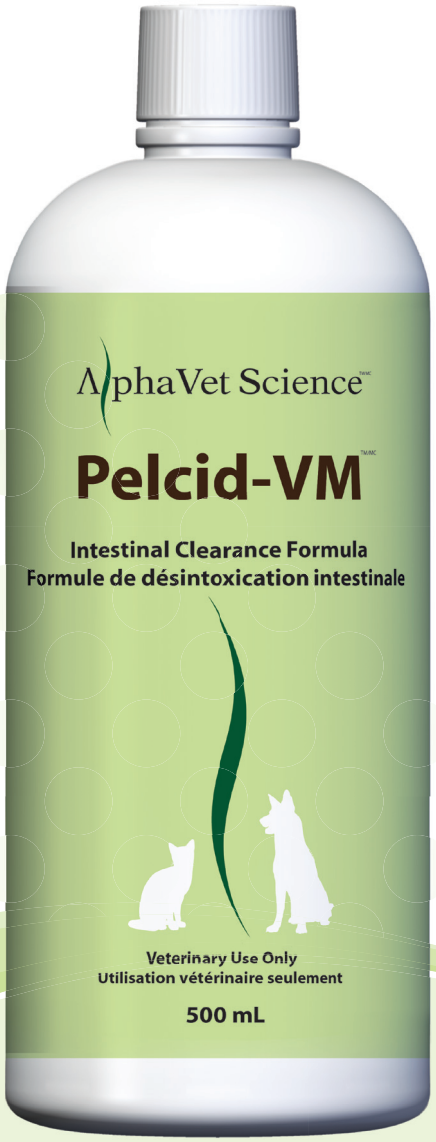
AlphaVet Science™/MC



Just Natural Science™

La science au naturel, simplement™

AlphaVet Science™

Pelcid-VM™

Pelcid-VM™ is a medicinal herbal blend to exert anti-propagative and anti-parasitic actions in the colonization and proliferation of intestinal parasites in dogs and cats.

INDICATIONS
- Internal parasite infestation

INGREDIENTS
ACTIONS
- Anthelmintic
- Purgative
- Taeniacide
- Vermifuge

PACKAGING 500 mL/bottle

STORAGE Refrigerate after opening. Keep bottle cap tightly closed when not in use.

ADMINISTRATION Oral

DOSAGE

1 - 10 lbs	2.5 mL (½ teaspoon) daily.
11 - 20 lbs	5 mL (1 teaspoon) daily.
21 - 50 lbs	7.5 mL (1½ teaspoons) daily.
51 - 100 lbs	10 mL (2 teaspoons) daily.
>100 lbs	15 mL (1 tablespoon) daily.

Administer dosage daily for 7 days. Discontinue use for 4 days, and then repeat the daily dosage for another 7 days.

Pelcid-VM™ FORMULA

1 teaspoon (5 mL) contains:

Rangoon-Creeper Fruit	(*Quisqualis indica*/Fructus Quisqualis Indicae)	125 mg
Grand Torreya Seed	(*Torreya grandis*/Semen Torreyae Grandis)	100 mg
Garlic Bulb	(*Allium sativum*/Bulbus Allii Sativi)	80 mg
Wood Fern Rhizome	(*Dryopteris crassirhizoma*/Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae)	80 mg
Areca Seed	(*Areca catechu*/Semen Arecae)	60 mg
Pumpkin Seed	(*Cucurbita moschata*/Semen Cucurbitae Moschatae)	60 mg
Pomegranate Pericarp	(*Punica granatum*/Pericarpium Punicae Granati)	60 mg
Thunder Ball Sclerotia	(*Omphalia lapidescens*/Sclerotium Omphaliae Lapidescentis)	30 mg

NON-MEDICINAL INGREDIENTS

Stevia, Citric acid, Potassium sorbate, Purified water, Sodium benzoate.

Pelcid-VM™ is manufactured under strict GMP standards and contains no dairy, yeast, corn, wheat or gluten. Does not contain animal by-products.

Quisqualis indica (Rangoon-creeper)

In traditional medicine, Fructus Quisqualis Indicae decoction is used as an antihelmintic to expel parasitic worms. Animal studies have demonstrated that extracts of Fructus Quisqualis Indicae expels *Eimeria tenella* oocyst (Youn & Noh, 2001). The active principle of Fructus Quisqualis Indicae, potassium quisqualate, produced a strong paralyzing effect in *Ascaris* (Chang & But, 1987). In human clinical studies, Fructus Quisqualis Indicae extract was effective in treating ascariasis and trichomoniasis (Chang & But, 1987; Chen & Chen, 2004).

TOXICOLOGY

Toxicity for Fructus Quisqualis Indicae has not been documented in dogs and cats when administered orally in therapeutic doses. However, with overdose at 26.6 g/kg of body weight of crude powder of Fructus Quisqualis Indicae in dogs, side effects such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and gastrointestinal disturbances were observed (Chen & Chen, 2004). Oral LD_{50} for Fructus Quisqualis Indicae is >20 g/kg of body weight in rats (Chivapat *et al.*, 1998).

Equivalent toxic dose in 20 kg dog: >400 g PO of Fructus Quisqualis Indicae.
Equivalent toxic dose in 5 kg cat: >100 g PO of Fructus Quisqualis Indicae.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Validated interactions studies do not exist for Fructus Quisqualis Indicae preparations. Clinical interactions with other drugs have not been reported.

Torreya grandis (Grand Torreya)

Semen Torreyae extract is one of the most important herbs for the treatment of parasites in traditional Chinese medicine. It has been demonstrated to kill parasites and purge them from the intestines. Semen Torreyae extract is effective against a broad spectrum of parasites including roundworm (*Ascaris*), tapeworm (*Taenia*), hookworm (*Ancylostoma* and *Uncinaria*) and pinworm (*Enterobius*). Extract of Semen Torreyae has demonstrated anti-parasitic effects against tapeworm in cats. In human studies, Semen Torreyae extract has demonstrated a significant effect in eliminating hookworms (Chen & Chen, 2004).

TOXICOLOGY

Toxicity for Semen Torreyae has not been documented in dogs and cats when administered orally in therapeutic doses. Oral LD_{50} for Semen Torreyae is not documented. Intragastric LD_{50} for Folium Torreyae ethanol extract is > 2,500 mg/kg of body weight in mice (Saeed *et al*., 2010).

Equivalent toxic dose in 20 kg dog: >50,000 mg IG of Folium Torreyae ethanol extract.
Equivalent toxic dose in 5 kg cat: >12,500 mg IG of Folium Torreyae ethanol extract.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Validated interactions studies do not exist for Semen Torreyae preparations. Clinical interactions with other drugs have not been reported.

Allium sativum (Garlic)

Bulbus Allii Sativi has been used in the treatment of *Ascaris, strongyloides* and *Ancylostoma caninum*. Allicin appears to be the active anthelmintic constituent (WHO, 1999). Oral administration of crude Bulbus Allii Sativi ameliorated the adverse effects of hepatic coccidiosis (Abu-Akkada *et al.*, 2010). Bulbus Allii Sativi given in high dose on a continuous long term basis can cause Heinz-body anemia and severe bleeding in dogs, especially small dogs and cats. However, small amounts used in cooking and medications do not seem to cause a problem (Richards, 2001). The National Research Council and National Academy of Sciences analyzed multiple studies on administration of Bulbus Allii Sativi to dogs and were unable to form any conclusion about the non-safety of Bulbus Allii Sativi in dogs. They point out that many studies use purified forms of Bulbus Allii Sativi to conduct studies directly applied to the target tissues, rather than metabolized through the dog's dietary intake, and often on a one-time test basis. No data exists to study the long-term effects of daily ingestion of Bulbus Allii Sativi. The historical safe intake of Bulbus Allii Sativi for dogs is 22 mg/kg of body weight per day (NRC, 2008).

TOXICOLOGY

Pelcid-VM™ contains 80 mg (0.08 g) of Bulbus Allii Sativi per 5 mL.

Dogs and cats are highly susceptible to *Allium* species toxicosis (Salgado *et al.*, 2011). Bulbus Allii Sativi is considered to be less toxic and safe for dogs than onion (*Allium cepa*) when used in moderation (Kovalkovičová *et al.*, 2009). Bulbus Allii Sativi extract, 1.25 mL/kg of body weight (5 g of whole Bulbus Allii Sativi/kg of body weight) administered intragastrically once a day for 7 days decreased erythrocyte count, haematocrit and hemoglobin concentration to a minimum value on days 9 to 11. Heinz body formation, an increase in erythrocyte-reduced glutathione concentration, and eccentrocytes were also detected, however, no dog developed hemolytic anemia (Lee *et al.*, 2000).

Subcutaneous LD_{50} for Bulbus Allii Sativi extract is 3034 mg/kg of body weight and maximum tolerated dose is 2200 mg/kg in rabbits (Mikail, 2010). Intraperitoneal LD_{50} for methanol extract of Bulbus Allii Sativi is 8.7 g/kg of body weight in mice (Adeniyi *et al.*, 2006).

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Dose of insulin may require adjustment due to hypoglycaemic effects of Bulbus Allii Sativi (Madkor *et al.*, 2011). Avoid concomitant use with anticoagulant drugs as Bulbus Allii Sativi may enhance the anticoagulant activity due to fibrinolytic activity and diminished platelet aggregation (Ang-Lee *et al.*, 2001; Mousa, 2010). In animal studies, combined use of diallyl trisulfide, a major component derived from Bulbus Allii Sativi, with nifedipine could lead to high plasma concentrations of nifedipine (Wang *et al.*, 2011). The therapeutic efficacy of antiretrovirals such as saquinavir and darunavir is affected by the presence of Bulbus Allii Sativi flavonoids and organosulfur compounds which are capable of modifying transporter-enzyme interplay (Berginc *et al.*, 2010).

Dryopteris crassirhizoma (Wood Fern)

Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae contains filicin, filmarone, filicic acids and flavaspidic acids which are active anthelmintic compounds and act as a vermifuge. These compounds paralyze tapeworms and other internal parasites and have been used in traditional medicine as a worm expellant for humans and also in veterinary medicine. In humans, treatment with Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae extract was found to be effective in ancylostomiasis, ascariasis, and trichuriasis (Chang & But, 1987; Bown, 1995). Phloroglucinol compounds, isolated from Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae inhibit egg production and the development of eggs produced by *Schistosoma mansoni* adult worms (Magalhães *et al.*, 2010).

TOXICOLOGY

Toxicity for Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae has not been documented in dogs and cats when administered orally in therapeutic doses. Intraperitoneal LD_{50} for filmarone isolated from Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae in mice is 34 mL/kg of body weight (Chen & Chen, 2004). In pregnant mice weighing over 40 g no toxic symptoms developed after oral administration of 500 mg/kg of body weight (Chang & But, 1987).

Equivalent toxic dose in 20 kg dog: 680 mL IP of filmarone isolated from Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae.
Equivalent toxic dose in 5 kg cat: 170 mL IP of filmarone isolated from Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Validated interactions studies do not exist for Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae preparations. Clinical interactions with other drugs have not been reported.

Areca catechu (Areca Seed)

In traditional medicine, Semen Arecae is used in the treatment of tapeworm infestation. Arecoline, the active principle of Semen Arecae has been used in veterinary medicine as a purgative and taenifuge. Semen Arecae is effective against tapeworm (*Taenia*), pinworm (*Oxyuris*), hookworms (*Ancylostoma* and *Uncinaria*), intestinal fluke (*Fasciolopsis*), blood flukes (*Schistosoma*) and acts as a mild laxative to expel parasites from the gut. According to one study, extract of Semen Arecae killed tapeworms in dogs within forty minutes. In another study, a preparation of Semen Arecae effectively paralyzed tapeworms in cows and pigs (Chen & Chen, 2004). Combined extracts of Semen Arecae and Semen Curcurbitae Moschatae have been found to be effective in treating heterophyiasis in puppies (Mahmoud *et al.*, 2002).

TOXICOLOGY

Areca catechu

Toxicity for Semen Arecae has not been documented in dogs and cats when administered orally in therapeutic doses. The LD_{50} for oral ingestion of Semen Arecae in mice is 120 g/kg of body weight (Chen & Chen, 2004).

Equivalent toxic dose in 20 kg dog: 2,400 g PO of Semen Arecae.
Equivalent toxic dose in 5 kg cat: 600 g PO of Semen Arecae.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Validated interactions studies do not exist for Semen Arecae preparations. Clinical interactions with other drugs have not been reported. However, arecoline an active constituent of Semen Arecae may antagonize the anticholinergic action of procyclidine, causing extrapyramidal symptoms (Deahl, 1989).

Cucurbita moschata (Cheese Pumpkin)

The United States Pharmacopoeia listed Semen Cucurbitae Moschatae as an official medicine for eliminating parasites from 1863 until 1936, and this use was practiced by eclectic physicians at the end of the 19th century. The Merck Index (1983) reports its therapeutic category as anthelmintic. The anthelmintic properties of Semen Cucurbitae Moschatae are attributed to the cyclic amino acid cucurbitin (3-amino-3-carboxypyrrolidine). Human trials conducted in China have shown pumpkin seeds to be helpful for people with acute schistosomiasis. Preliminary human research conducted in China and Russia has shown Semen Cucurbitae Moschatae may also help resolve *Taenia* infestations (Bisset & Wichtl, 1994; Bruneton, 1999). In canine tapeworms, alterations in helminthic motility, destruction of the tegument involving the basal membrane in mature proglottids, and egg destruction in gravid proglottids was observed (Díaz Obregón *et al.*, 2004).

TOXICOLOGY

Toxicity for Semen Cucurbitae Moschatae has not been documented in dogs and cats when administered orally in therapeutic doses. Oral LD_{50} for Semen Cucurbitae Moschatae is >5 g/kg of body weight in mice (EMEA, 2011).

Equivalent toxic dose in 20 kg dog: >100 g PO of Semen Cucurbitae Moschatae.
Equivalent toxic dose in 5 kg cat: >25 g PO of Semen Cucurbitae Moschatae.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Semen Cucurbitae Moschatae may potentiate the hypotensive effects of captopril and felodipine (Zuhair *et al.*, 2000).

Punica granatum (Pomegranate)

Cortex et Pericarpium Punicae Granati are documented in pharmacopoeias and well established documents for their use in the treatment of intestinal parasites (WHO, 2009). Cortex Punicae Granati has properties and actions similar to those of Pericarpium Punicae Granati. Cortex Punicae Granati is used orally for the treatment of intestinal parasites such as tapeworms and roundworms (Bensky & Gamble, 1993). Pelletierine, an alkaloid constituent of Cortex Punicae Granati has been found to be active against tapeworms. At a concentration of 1:10 000, pelletierine hydrochloride exerts taenicidal effect within 5-10 minutes. This alkaloid acts by causing the tapeworm to relax its grip on the intestinal walls and thereby making it possible to be expelled by cathartics (Bensky & Gamble, 1993; Iwu, 1993). Aqueous extract of Pericarpium Punicae Granati weakly inhibited the growth of *Ascaris galli*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Pheretima posthuma, and Taenia solium* (Hukkeri *et al.*, 1993; Raj, 1975).

TOXICOLOGY

Toxicity for Cortex et Pericarpium Punicae Granati has not been documented in dogs and cats when administered orally in therapeutic doses.

The intraperitoneal LD_{50} of Pericarpium Punicae Granati extract was found to be 1,321 ± 15 mg/kg of body weight in mice (Qnais EY *et al.*, 2007). The LD_{50} of Fructus Punica Granati extract, determined in mice of both sexes after intraperitoneal administration was 731 mg/kg of body weight (Vidal *et al.*, 2003). Acute and subchronic toxicity of Fructus Punica Granati standardized extract containing 30% punicalagins, acute oral LD_{50} in rats and mice was >5,000 mg/kg of body weight, and the subchronic no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) was determined as 600 mg/kg (Patel *et al.* 2008).

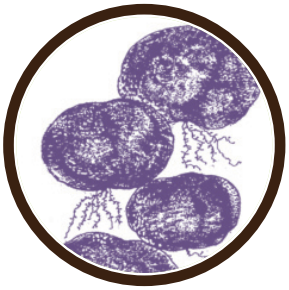
In animal experiments, intragastric administration of very large doses of the alkaloids isolated from Cortex Punicae Granati caused respiratory arrest and death (Bensky & Gamble, 1993). Ingestion by humans of more than 80 g of Cortex Punicae Granati may cause severe vomiting with blood, dizziness, fever, tremor, and collapse. After 10 hours to 3 days temporary blindness may occur, this usually resolves after several weeks (WHO, 2009).

Equivalent toxic dose in 20 kg dog: 26,420 mg IP of Pericarpium Punicae Granati extract.
Equivalent toxic dose in 5 kg cat: 6,605 mg IP of Pericarpium Punicae Granati extract.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Validated interactions studies do not exist for Cortex et Pericarpium Punicae Granati preparations. Clinical interactions with other drugs have not been reported.

Omphalia lapidescens (Thunderball Fungus)



Sclerotium Omphaliae Lapidescentis is a traditional Chinese medicinal fungus. Wild sclerotium have been used in anthelmintic therapy in the treatment of taeniasis, ancylostomiasis, ascariasis and intestinal parasitosis with abdominal pain (PPRC, 2005). An isolated intracellular neutral protease from Sclerotium Omphaliae Lapidescentis is the major component for the anthelmintic effect (Zhao, *et al.*, 1998). This biologically active protease is able to destroy the parasite proteins and exhibits strong lethal effects on parasites. *In vitro* anthelmintic tests demonstrated potent anti-parasitic effects on third stage larvae of *Ascaris suum*. The protease showed no toxicity or other side effects in the acute toxicity test (Zhou *et al.*, 2009).

TOXICOLOGY

Toxicity for Sclerotium Omphaliae Lapidescentis has not been documented in dogs and cats when administered orally in therapeutic doses. The LD_{50} value for Sclerotium Omphaliae Lapidescentis has not been determined.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Validated interactions studies do not exist for Sclerotium Omphaliae Lapidescentis preparations. Clinical interactions with other drugs have not been reported.

SAFETY INFORMATION

PRECAUTIONS

- An examination from a veterinarian is recommended prior to using this product.
- Safe use in pregnant animals or animals intended for breeding has not been proven.
- If animal's condition worsens or does not improve, stop product administration and consult your veterinarian.
- Not recommended in dogs and cats with pre-existing anaemia as the product contains garlic.
- Not to be used one week prior to surgery.
- Consult your veterinarian for potential drug interactions.
- Off-label use of this product in ruminants is not recommended.
- Oral use only.
- Administer during or after the animal has eaten to reduce incidence of gastrointestinal upset.
- Shake well before use.

WARNINGS

- To be used in dogs and cats only.
- Keep out of reach of children and animals.
- In case of accidental overdose, contact a health professional immediately.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Mild gastrointestinal discomfort may occur which is dose dependent.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Contraindicated in pregnant and nursing dogs and cats.
- Contraindicated in dogs and cats with anaemia.

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Pelcid-VM™

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