



An interview with
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Avatec®: Adding dimension to coccidiosis rotation

Q: What does Avatec® (lasalocid) have to offer coccidiosis-rotation programs?

JS: In a word: diversity. Coccidiosis medications have been known to lose their effectiveness when used for prolonged periods. We therefore use rotation and shuttle programs to keep them fresh and expose *Eimeria* organisms to something new and different.

Avatec meets this need on two levels. First, in contrast to the commonly used *monovalent* ionophores like monensin, narasin and salinomycin, Avatec is the only *divalent* ionophore. It has a different molecular structure, so it adds another dimension to the rotation. Second, by comparison to most other anticoccidials, Avatec has seen limited use in recent years, and we therefore expect it to be highly efficacious in most of today’s broiler flocks.

Q: Why hasn’t Avatec seen as much action as other in-feed anticoccidials?

JS: About 40 years ago, when the product was first introduced to the US, broiler diets were often formulated with high sodium levels — often 0.24% or more — to increase water consumption while using monensin, the primary ionophore at the time.

When producers shifted to Avatec and used it at the maximum dose rate of 113 grams per US ton of feed (125 ppm), some producers reported wet litter and sometimes “knock down” — a type of bird paralysis. Naturally, they thought Avatec was the culprit, but the problem had more to do with sodium. We now know that high levels of sodium simply aren’t compatible with this particular ionophore, when it’s used at the highest dose range.

Q: What’s the ideal dose rate for Avatec in broilers?

JS: The approved dose rate for Avatec ranges from 68 to 113 grams per US ton of feed (75 to 125 ppm). The rate you use should hinge on the degree of coccidial challenge, with a



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preference toward lower levels in the finisher phase wherever possible. Since Zoetis acquired Avatec in 2011, we’ve conducted numerous studies and demonstrated that, in most instances, feeding Avatec at lower levels — specifically, 68 to 81 grams US ton of feed (75 to 90 ppm) — will effectively prevent coccidiosis in broilers, especially in complexes where lasalocid hasn’t been used recently.¹

Q: Do producers need to adjust electrolyte levels when using Avatec?

JS: There are no special electrolyte requirements when the product is used at 68 to 81 grams per US ton (75 to 90 ppm). However, if there’s a severe coccidial challenge and you’re using the product at 113 grams per US ton (125 ppm), we recommend maintaining the electrolyte balance (Na+K-Cl) in the range of 172 to 240 milliequivalents per kilogram.

Q: Are there any seasonal considerations when using Avatec?

JS: None whatsoever. Avatec can be used in broilers year-round, which gives producers added flexibility. That’s in stark contrast to monensin or nicarbazine, which generally aren’t used in warm weather.

Q: Today producers using a coccidiosis vaccine often want to supplement it with an in-feed anticoccidial. Can Avatec be used in these so-called bio-shuttle programs?

JS: Absolutely. In a study we conducted with Southern Poultry Research, broilers vaccinated *in ovo* for coccidiosis then fed Avatec at 68 grams per ton of feed from day 18 to either days 35 or 50 and grown to 60 days — and despite a 10-day withdrawal period — showed at least a 3-point (0.03) improvement in feed conversion compared to birds vaccinated alone, while also maintaining immunity against coccidial challenge.²

For more information, contact Dr. Schaeffer (jon.schaeffer@zoetis.com) or your Zoetis representative.

¹ Data on file, Study Report No. 26-13-70AQ0, Zoetis LLC.

² Mathis G, et al. Effect of lasalocid or salinomycin administration on performance and immunity following coccidia vaccination of commercial broilers. *J Appl Poult Res.* 2014;23:577-585.