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Short Communication:
Some biochemical aspects of Ivermectin (Ivomec) subcutaneously administered to camels (*Camelus dromedarius)*

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Summary

Results indicated that Ivermectin administered subcutaneously at dose rate of 150µg and 200-µg/kg-body weight to camels caused marked increases in serum total protein, globulins, and alkaline phosphatase. However, serum albumin, urea, urea nitrogen, calcium and inorganic phosphorus were decreased during the time course of the drug.

Introduction

The camel *(Camelus dromedarius,* one-humped camel, dromedary) is an important livestock species uniquely adapted to tropical and arid environments. It produces meat, milk, wool, hair and hides, serves for riding, as a beast of burden and as a draft animal for agriculture and short and long - distances transport (Schwartz and Dioli, 1992). In few cases drug manufacturers give specific recommendations for the camel. Toxic or even fatal reactions sometimes occur in camels given certain drugs at doses which are apparently harmless to other species (Homeida *et al.*, 1981. Ali and Hassan, 1986). Ivermectin is a macrocyclic lactone with potent antiparasitic activity, widely used in veterinary medicine (Campbell *et al.*, 1983, Campbell. 1985). Ivermectin the 22, 23 - dihydro - derivative of avermectin BI has proved to have a better combination of efficacy and safety than other avermectins (Campbell 1981, Campbell and Benz, 1984). In this study the changes in some serum constituents are determined after the administration of Ivermectin.