

Treatment of parasitic infestations in white storks *Ciconia ciconia* – patients of animal rehabilitation centers

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White storks (*Ciconia ciconia*) often become patients in animal rehabilitation centers. Like all wild birds, they host numerous parasites. Therefore, the veterinarian should also examine the animal for parasitology. Light infestations in birds that will soon return to the wild do not require treatment.

However, the problem may be numerous ectoparasites, which are easily passed on to the researcher. In such a case, it is recommended to use a powdered insecticide for animals (Kruszewicz and Czujkowska 2006). Permethrin is a safe agent that

can also be used in chicks. It is practically impossible to overdose it (Czujkowska 2012).

Birds that are seriously injured and emaciated should be examined parasitologically each time. In the microscopic examination of faeces, the presence of numerous fluke eggs, *Capillaria* sp. and *Syngamus* sp. Therefore, it seems advisable to use agents against flukes and nematodes (Tab. 1).

References available from the author.

Table 1. Antiparasitic therapy of white storks (Czujkowska 2012)

Active substance	Dosage	Remarks
Praziquantel	10 mg/kg b.w. PO, IM	When using tablets for dogs, base the dosage on the praziquantel content.
Ivermektin	up to 0.5 mg/kg PO	Works well with capillary disease.
Fenbendazole	20 mg/kg b.w. PO x 5 days	Can be used for very weak birds. In juveniles and moulting adults, it can cause feather anomalies.
Fipronil	do not exceed a dose of 7.5 mg / kg b.w.	Can damage feathers when used as a spray. Severe nervous symptoms may occur in the event of an overdose. Should not be used in chicks.