Net Weight: 25 kg **Elanco**[™] Tylan 40 Sulfa-G Tylosin Phosphate and Sulfamethazine

Tylosin is a macrolide antibiotic produced by a strain of Streptomyces fradiae. It exerts its antimicrobial effect by inhibiting protein synthesis of susceptible microorganisms. The tylosin spectrum of activity includes Gram-positive bacteria, some Gram-negative strains such as Pasteurella, and Mycoplasma spps at concentrations of 16µg/ml or less.

Sulfamethazine is a sulfonamide drug that inhibits bacterial synthesis of dihydrofolic acid by competing with para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) for binding to dihydropteroate synthetase (dihydrofolate synthetase). Sulfamethazine is bacteriostatic in nature. Inhibition of dihydrofolic acid synthesis decreases the synthesis of bacterial nucleotides and DNA.

INDICATIONS:

For lowering the incidence and severity of *Bordetella bronchiseptica rhinitis*; prevention of swine dysentery associated with *Brachyspira hyodysenteriae*; control of swine pneumonias caused by bacterial pathogens (Pasteurella multocida and/or Arcanobacterium pyogenes).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Must be thoroughly mixed in feed before use.

Thoroughly mix 1.25 kg Tylan 40 Sulfa-G Premix in 1000 kg of feed to provide 110g of tylosin and 110g of sulfamethazine per metric tonne.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:

Feed containing Tylan 40 Sulfa-G Premix must be withdrawn up to 15 days before swine are slaughtered. Tylan 40 Sulfa-G Premix may be irritating to unprotected skin and eyes. When mixing and handling Tylan 40 Sulfa-G Premix use protected clothing and impervious gloves.

Caution:

REGISTRATION MARKS

Do not use in any finished feed (supplement, concentrate or complete feed) containing in excess of 2% bentonite.

Store at room temperature (25°C). Avoid moisture and excessive heat (37°C). INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICAMENTS

None known

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION: None known

ADVERSE EFFECTS:

None known

SYMPTOMS OF OVERDOSE AND TREATMENT:

No significant observations were made when 5X the recommended level of Tylan-Sulfamethazine was fed to pigs for 26 days. No effect on Prothrombin times was seen in either sows or pigs following the administration of the recommended level in the food. No undue hazards were found when pigs were fed Tylan-Sulfamethazine at the 1X and 2X level for 56 days.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD: Swine: 15 days before slaughter.

DISPOSAL OF CONTAINER:

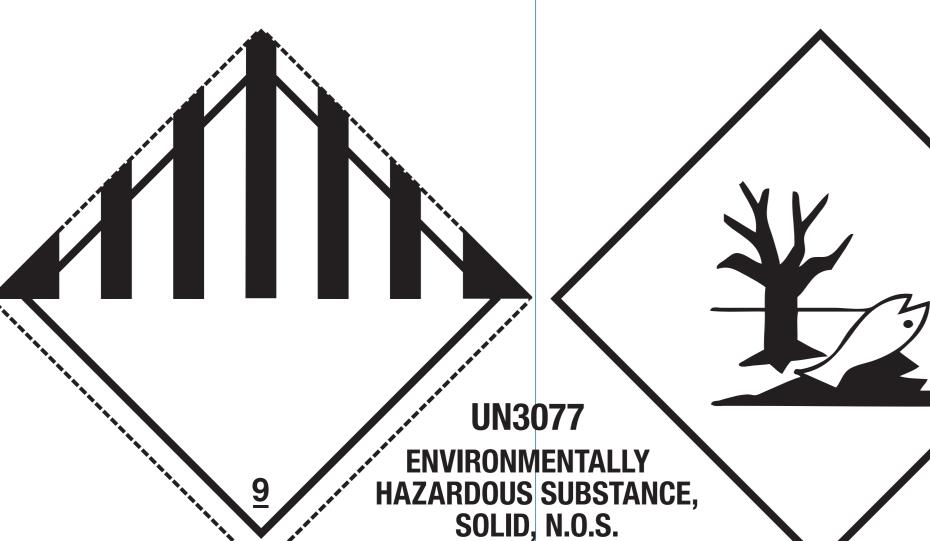
Packages may be burned or buried in accordance with environmental standards.

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Controlled Medicine

Revised on: March 2022



SOLID, N.O.S.

Over-all coverage

BG103495X

Flap Fold

UN#0000



Tylan 40 Sulfa-G

Over-all coverag

AF0904

Net Weight: 25 kg

TAKE TIME

OBSERVE LABEL

DIRECTIONS

Tylosin Phosphate and Sulfamethazine

Granular medicated premix for the preparation of medicated animal feed

FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

Elanco

JAUHI UBAT DARI KANAK -KANAK

PRODUCT NAME: Tylan 40 Sulfa-G

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT:

88g per kg of Tylosin phosphate 90g per kg of Sulfamethazine

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

A light tan colored free-flowing meal

Absorption: Tylosin reaches maximal blood levels between 1 and 3 hours after an oral dose. Minimal or no blood levels remain 24 hours after an oral dose.

Distribution: After oral doses were given to pigs, tylosin was found in all tissues, between 30 minutes and two

hours after administration, except for the brain and spinal cord. Biotransformation and Elimination: It has been shown that most of the material which is excreted is to be found

in the faeces and consists of tylosin (factor A), relomycin (factor D) and dihydrodesmycosin. There are notable differences among the many sulfonamides with respect to their pharmacokinetic fate in the various species. The standard classification of short, medium, and long-acting sulfonamides that is used in human

therapeutics is usually inappropriate in veterinary medicine because of species differences in disposition and **Absorption:** Sulfonamides may be administered PO, IV, IP, IM, intrauterine, or topically, depending on the specific

preparation. Except for the poorly absorbed sulfonamides intended for intestinal use, most are rather rapidly and completely absorbed from the GI tract of monogastric animals. **Distribution:** Sulfonamides are distributed throughout all body tissues. The distribution pattern depends on the

ionization state of the sulfonamide, the vascularity of specific tissues, the presence of specific barriers to sulfonamide diffusion, and the fraction of the administered dose bound to plasma proteins. The unbound drug fraction is freely diffusible. Sulfonamides are bound to plasma proteins to a greater or lesser extent, and concentrations in pleural, peritoneal, synovial, and ocular fluids may be 50-90% of that in blood. Biotransformation: Sulfonamides are usually extensively metabolized, mainly by several oxidative pathways,

acetylation, and conjugation with sulfate or glucuronic acid. Species differences are marked in this regard. The acetylated, hydroxylated, and conjugated forms have little antibacterial activity. **Excretion:** Most sulfonamides are excreted primarily in the urine.

Manufactured by:

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Store at room temperature (25°C). Avoid moisture and excessive heat (37°C).

> REGISTRATION MARKS

Over-all coverage

Flap Fold

BG103495X

Over-all coverage