

Vime Penstrep

Suspension Injectable

COMPOSITION:

Procaine Penicillin 200 mg
Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate 250 mg

DESCRIPTION

The finished product is white to off white suspension.

TARGET SPECIES

Cattle, Horses, Sheep & Pigs

PHARMACODYNAMICS

Penicillin G is a beta-lactam antibiotic and its structure contains the beta-lactam ring and thiazolidine ring common to all penicillins. Beta-lactam antibiotics prevent the bacterial cell wall of susceptible Gram-positive bacteria from forming by interfering with the final stage of peptidoglycan synthesis. They inhibit the activity of transpeptidase enzymes, which catalyse cross-linkage of the glycopeptide polymer units that form the cell wall. They exert a bactericidal action but cause lysis only of growing cells.

Dihydrostreptomycin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic active against gram-negative aerobes, which after penetration of the cell envelope binds to receptors on the 30S sub unit of the bacterial ribosome. It induces misreading of the genetic code on the messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) template, causing bacteriostasis. Aminoglycosides exert synergistic action in combination with beta-lactam antibiotics.

PHARMACOKINETICS

After injection, the procaine penicillin is rapidly absorbed from the site of injection, with maximum penicillin levels of between 1 and 2 µg/ml for horses, sheep and pigs and 0.5 µg/ml for cattle, being obtained within 2 hours of injection.

The penicillin elimination half-lives are approximately 2 hours for sheep and pigs, 5 hours for cattle and 11 hours for horses. Dihydrostreptomycin is absorbed at a similar rate, with maximum plasma levels of 23 µg/ml being obtained for cattle, sheep and pigs, and 15 µg/ml for horses. The elimination half-lives are approximately 2 hours for cattle, sheep and pigs and 4 hours for horses.

INDICATION

For the treatment of systemic infections in cattle, horses, sheep and pigs caused by or associated with organisms sensitive to penicillin and/or streptomycin including:

Arcanobacterium pyogenes

Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Listeria spp

Mannheimia haemolytica

Pasteurella multocida

Staphylococcus spp (non-penicillinase producing)

Streptococcus spp

Salmonella spp

and for the control of secondary bacterial infection with sensitive organisms in diseases primarily associated with viral infection.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

Administer by deep intramuscular injection.

RECOMMENDED DOSE

Shake the vial before use.

Recommended dosage rate is 8 mg/kg bodyweight procaine penicillin with 10 mg/kg bodyweight dihydrostreptomycin sulphate equivalent to 1 ml per 25 kg bodyweight. Treatment should be given once daily for up to 3 consecutive days. The maximum dose volume administered at one site should not exceed 15 ml for horses, 6 ml for cattle, 3 ml for sheep and 1.5 ml for pigs.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF OVERDOSE

No treatment specified.

INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICAL PRODUCT

Do not administer with other antibiotics such as tetracyclines or with other aminoglycosides.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Can be safely administered to pregnant and lactating animals. However in pregnant sows and gilts a vulval discharge which could be associated with abortion has been reported.

CONTRA-INDICATION

Contraindicated in known cases of hypersensitivity to penicillins.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Special Warnings for Each Target Species

Use with care in animals known to have kidney disease or defective renal function.

Do not exceed the recommended dosage or duration of treatment.

Special Precautions for Use

i. Special precautions for use in animals:

Care should be taken not to exceed the recommended dosage. Aminoglycosides have a narrower margin of safety than beta lactam antibiotics.

ii. Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the product to the animals:

Care should be taken to avoid accidental self-injection. In the case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice immediately.

Penicillins and cephalosporins may cause hypersensitivity (allergy) following injection, inhalation, ingestion or skin contact. Hypersensitivity to penicillins may lead to cross-reactions to cephalosporins and vice versa. Allergic reaction to these substances may occasionally be serious.

1. Do not handle this product if you know you are sensitised, or if you have been advised not to work with such preparations.

2. Handle this product with great care to avoid exposure taking all recommended precautions.

3. If you develop symptoms following exposure, such as a skin rash, you should seek medical advice and show the doctor this warning.

Swelling of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty in breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

Wash hands after use.

- Keep out of reach of children

- Jauhkan daripada kanak-kanak

SIDE EFFECTS

In rare cases, hypersensitivity reactions can occur and very rarely, these can be fatal. Very rarely, in sucking and fattening pigs, administration may cause a transient pyrexia, vomiting, shivering, listlessness and incoordination. A palpable but transient local reaction may occur at the site of intramuscular administration in horses.

The frequency of adverse reactions is defined using the following convention:

- very common (more than 1 in 10 animals displaying adverse reactions during the course of one treatment)
- common (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 100 animals)
- uncommon (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 1,000 animals)
- rare (more than 1 but less than 10 animals in 10,000 animals)
- very rare (less than 1 animal in 10,000 animals, including isolated reports).

STORAGE CONDITION

Store in a dry place not exceeding 30°C. Protect from light.

SHELF LIFE: 2 years

SHELF LIFE AFTER OPENING: 24 hours

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Animals must not be slaughtered for human consumption during treatment.

Sheep:

Not to be used in sheep producing milk for human consumption.

Sheep intended for human consumption should not be slaughtered until 31 days after the last treatment.

Cattle:

Milk for human consumption must not be taken during treatment. Milk for human consumption may only be taken from cows after 60 hours from the last treatment. Cattle intended for human consumption should not be slaughtered until 23 days after the last treatment.

Pigs:

Pigs intended for human consumption should not be slaughtered until 18 days after the last treatment.

Horses:

Not to be used in horses intended for human consumption.

Treated horses may never be slaughtered for human consumption.

The horse must have been declared as not intended for human consumption under national horse passport legislation

PACKAGING: 100 ml

REVISED DATE: Oct 18, 2022