Tylong Sulfa *Plus*

PREMIX

(FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY)

COMPOSITION

Each g contains:

Tylosin (as tylosin tratrate) ..... 88 mg
Sulfamethazine (as Sulfamethazine sodium) ..... 88 mg

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The finished product is a white powder.

TARGET SPECIES

Pigs

PHARMACODYNAMIC

Sulfamethazine is a bacteriostatic anti-infective that acts by blocking the biosynthesis of folic acid transporter of monocarbonated units, essential for the synthesis of nucleic acids. This action is a consequence of the structural analogy between the Sulfamethazine molecule and para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA). Sulfamethazine exerts a competitive inhibition of dihydropteroate synthetase, an enzyme responsible for the incorporation of paraaminobenzoic acid for the formation of dihydropteroic acid.

Tylosin is a mixture of macrolide antibiotics produced by *Streptomyces fradiae* strains. It is mainly built by tylosin A, whose content should not be less than 80%. Tylosin B (desmicosin), C (macrocin), D (relomycin) are also present in the mixture. These 4 factors represent at least 95% of the actual content. Chemically it is characterized by having a lactone ring. Bacteriostatic antibiotic at usual doses and bactericidal at high doses. It penetrates into the bacteria by passive diffusion and blocks the biosynthesis of bacterial proteins, by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit. It is a bacteriostatic antibiotic that blocks the biosynthesis of bacterial proteins.

The association is active against:
Gram germs (-): *Salmonella* spp., *E. coli, Klebsiella* spp., *Haemophilus* spp., *Pasteurella* spp., *Bordetella bronchiseptica, Fusobacterium necrophorum.*
Some Gram (+): *Staphylococcus* spp., *Streptococcus* spp., *Erysipelothrix rhusopathiae, Corynebacterium pyogenes, Clostridium* spp.
Others like *Mycoplasma* spp., *Chlamydia* spp.
Spirochetes: *Treponema hyodysenteriae, Lepstospira,* spp.

PHARMACOKINETIC

Sulfamethazine is rapidly absorbed orally through the gastrointestinal tract. Spread widely by tissues. The maximum concentration in blood is reached in 2 - 4 hours. It is metabolized by acetylation and slowly excreted in urine in the form of inactive derivatives and, to a lesser extent, in active form. It has a serum half-life in pigs of 16 hours.
Orally administered tylosin phosphate reaches the maximum concentration in blood in 1-3 hours in pigs. Plasma levels are very low relative to tissues. It is metabolized in the liver. It is excreted in the urine and bile unchanged. Tylosin is an ionizable basic substance, being more active at basic pH, it is rapidly absorbed from the intestinal tract and excreted in urine, bile, milk and feces.

INDICATIONS

For reduction in the severity of effects of atrophic rhinitis; 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*); reducing the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (jowl abscesses) caused by Group E *Streptococci.* Only the sulfamethazine portion of this combination is active in controlling jowl abscesses.

ADMINISTRATION & DOSAGE

Thoroughly mix 1.25 g product/ tonne of feed per day to provide 110 grams of tylosin and 110 grams of sulfamethazine per tonne.

OVERDOSE AND TREATMENT

Overdosing with Sulfamethazine can lead to digestive disorders: salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, allergic processes, and kidney and blood disorders. In any case the treatment consists of the suppression of the medication and abundant administration of water with alkalis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not administer to animals with shock or hypersensitivity reactions to this drug or Macrolide antibiotics.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Do not use in any finished feed (supplement, concentrate or complete feed) containing in excess of 2% bentonite.
This product may be irritating to unprotected skin and eyes. When mixing and handling the product use protective clothing and impervious gloves. In case of accidental eye exposure, flush eyes with plenty of water. Exposed skin should be washed with plenty of soap and water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if irritation becomes severe or persists.
Feeds containing this product must be withdrawn 15 days before swine are slaughtered.

- Keep medicine out of reach of children.
- Jauhkan ubat dari kanak-kanak

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

No information

INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICAMENTS

Do not use with Lincosamide or other Macrolide antibiotics.

SIDE EFFECT

- Tylosin medication can cause swelling of the rectum, diarrhea and partial anal hernia in pigs.
- Sulfamethazine medication can cause urinary system disorders such as crystal urine, hematuria, and urinary tract obstruction.
- Sulfamethazine medication may cause skin rash due to hypersensitivity reactions.
- Sulfamethazine medication may cause anemia, leukopenia, and thrombocytopenia when administered for a long time.

WITHDRAWAL TIME

Feeds containing this product must be withdrawn 15 days before swine are slaughtered.

SHELF LIFE: 36 months
SHELF LIFE after first opening & reconstitution: 24 hours

STORAGE

Store at temperature not exceeding 30°C. Strictly avoid light & heat exposure.

PACKAGING

The powder filled 20 kg in HDPE drum.

DATE OF REVISION: 12 Jul 2021

Product registration holder & Manufactured by:

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