PF CHLORTETRACYCLINE 15% W/W GRANULE

Composition:
Chlortetracycline as Chlortetracycline Calcium Complex Equivalent to CTC HCL……150mg/g
Exp. Qs……1000mg/g

Description
Brown to dark brown granule, not lumpy or mouldy, no unpleasant odor.

Pharmacodynamics
Tetracyclines generally act as bacteriostatic antibiotics inhibiting protein synthesis by reversibly binding to 30S ribosomal subunits of susceptible organisms thereby preventing binding to those ribosomes of aminoacyl transfer-RNA. Tetracyclines are believed to reversibly bind to 50S ribosomes and additionally alter cytoplasmic membrane permeability in susceptible organisms. In high concentrations, tetracyclines can inhibit protein synthesis by mammalian cells. Against gram-positive bacteria, the tetracyclines have activity against some strains of *staphylococcus* and *streptococci*, but resistance of these organisms is increasing. Among gram-negative bacteria that tetracyclines usually have in vitro and in vivo activity include *Bordetella spp., Brucella, Bartonella, Haemophilus spp., Pasturella multocida, Shigella, and Yersinia pestis*. Many or most strains of *E. coli, Klebsiella, Bacteroides, Enterobacter, Proteus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* are resistant to the tetracyclines.

Pharmacokinetics
Tetracycline are readily absorbed after oral administration to fasting animals. Tetracyclines as a class are widely distributed in the body, including to the heart, kidney, lungs, muscle, pleural fluid, bronchial secretions, sputum, bile, saliva, urine, synovial fluid, ascitic fluid, and aqueous and vitreous humor. Tetracycline are eliminated unchanged primarily via glomerular filtration.

Indication
For Swine: Reducing the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (jowl abscesses) caused by *Group E Streptococci* susceptible to chlortetracycline.
For Breeding Swine: Control of leptospirosis (reducing the instances of abortions and shedding of leptospirae) caused by *Leptospira pomona* susceptible to chlortetracycline.
For Swine: Treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella choleraesuis* and bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida*susceptible to chlortetracycline.

Route of Administration
For oral administration

Recommended dose
For Swine: Reducing the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (jowl abscesses) caused by *Group E Streptococci* susceptible to chlortetracycline:
55-110g/tonne (367-735g PF CHLORTETRACYCLINE 15% W/W GRANULE/tonne).
For Breeding Swine: Control of leptospirosis (reducing the instances of abortions and shedding of leptospirae) caused by *Leptospira pomona* susceptible to chlortetracycline. (Feed continuously for 14 days):
441g/tonne (2940g PF CHLORTETRACYCLINE 15% W/W GRANULE/tonne).
For Swine: Treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella choleraesuis* and bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida*susceptible to chlortetracycline. (Feed for not more than 14 days):
Feed approximately 441g/tonne (2940g PF CHLORTETRACYCLINE 15% W/W GRANULE/tonne), varying with body weight and feed consumption to provide 22mg/kg body weight/day

Contraindications
Chlortetracycline is contraindicated in animals hypersensitive to it or other tetracyclines.

Interaction with other medicinal products
The following drug interactions have either been reported or are theoretical in animals receiving chlortetracycline and may be of significance in veterinary patients:
-Beta-Lactam or Aminoglycoside Antibiotics: Bacteriostatic drugs, like the tetracyclines, may interfere with bactericidal activity of the penicillins, cephalosporins, and aminoglycosides; there is some controversy regarding the actual clinical significance of this interaction, however
-Divalent or Trivalent Cations (oral antacids, saline cathartics or other GI products containing aluminum, calcium, iron, magnesium, zinc, or bismuth cations): When orally administered, tetracyclines can chelate divalent or trivalent cations that can decrease the absorption of the tetracycline or the other drug if it contains these cations; it is recommended that all oral tetracyclines be given at least 1 – 2 hours before or after the cation-containing products

Pregnancy and lactation
The use is not recommended during pregnancy or lactation.
The treatment of pregnant animals with chlortetracycline may result in adverse effects on skeletal and tooth development in the foetus. Therefore, the product should be used only in pregnant sows according to the benefit/risk assessment of the responsible veterinarian.

Side effects
Chlortetracycline given to young animals can cause discoloration of bones and teeth to a yellow, brown, or gray color. High dosages or chronic administration may delay bone growth and healing.
Tetracyclines in high levels can exert an antianabolic effect that can cause an increase in blood urea nitrogen and/or hepatotoxicity, particularly in patients with preexisting renal dysfunction. As renal function deteriorates secondary to drug accumulation, this effect may be exacerbated.
Tetracycline therapy (especially long-term) may result in overgrowth (superinfections) of non-susceptible bacteria or fungi.
Tetracyclines have been associated with photosensitivity reactions and, rarely, hepatotoxicity or blood dyscrasias.

Symptoms and treatment of overdose
Tetracyclines are generally well tolerated after acute overdoses. Oral overdoses would most likely be associated with GI disturbances (vomiting, anorexia, and/or diarrhea). Should the patient develop severe emesis or diarrhea, fluids and electrolytes should be monitored and replaced if necessary. Chronic overdoses may lead to drug accumulation and nephrotoxicity.

Storage
Store in a cool dry place (<30^{o}C). Strictly avoid light and heat exposure.

Warning and Precautions
In patients with renal insufficiency or hepatic impairment, chlortetracycline must be used cautiously. Lower than normal dosages are recommended with enhanced monitoring of renal and hepatic function. Avoid concurrent administration of other nephrotoxic or hepatotoxic drugs.
-Jauhkan ubat dari kanak-kanak/Keep out of reach of children.

Shelf life
18 months

Shelf life after opening
24 hours

Shelf life after reconstitution or dilution
24 hours

Withdrawal period
ZERO-DAY WITHDRAWAL PERIOD.

Packaging
25kg

Revised date: 7/5/2019

Product Registration Holder:

PANFAST MARKETING (M) SDN.BHD.
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