# **MADUCIN PREMIX POWDER 1%W/W**

Ingredient(s): Each gram contains:  Maduramicin Ammonium	0m
Preservative: Each gram contains:	
Sodium Benzoate	1m

# Pharmacology (Summary of Pharmacodynamics and Pharmacokinetics):

#### **Pharmacodynamics**

Maduramicin is a monovalent glycoside polyether ionophore antibiotic. It induces an anticoccidial effect on the asexual forms (sporozoites, merozoites and falciform bodies) of the endogenous development of coccidia in poultry, some resistant forms to other ionophore antibiotics included. Its anticoccidial activity is due to disorder in ion metabolism (potassium and sodium in particular).

# Pharmacokinetics

#### In chickens

Maduramicin and/or its metabolites are rapidly eliminated, more than 70% of the ingested radioactivity being recovered in the excreta within the first 48 hours and more than 93% within the first 5 days of withdrawal. No measurable radioactivity was found in the carcase after 8 days withdrawal. Repeated administration leads to a steady state plasma level after 72h. Detailed tissue level kinetics have not been determined. However at zero withdrawal time residues are found mainly in the fat and skin (1,29mg/kg tissue), liver (0,49 mg/kg tissue) and kidneys (0,13mg/kg tissue), with very little appearing in muscle (0.05 mg/kg tissue). These tissue levels decreased rapidly to the limit of detection 0,025mg/kg) in muscle (1 day), but more slowly in kidneys (3 days), skin (4 days), liver (5 days) and fat (7 days). The residue half-life was 20-27 hours. Tissue residues in chickens fed 5mg/kg feed for 29 to 44 days, are measured by RIA (detection limit 0,025mg/kg), closely correlated with the radiochemical estimates but were generally somewhat lower. Overall no significant residues were detectable by RIA (Radioimmunoassay) after 5 days withdrawal.

Of the tissue metabolites in chickens dosed with 5.5 mg/kg 14-C maduramicin in feed for 7 days, 93-99% were extractable, most was alpha-maduramicin, the balance being beta-maduramicin. No other metabolites were detected.

## In turkeys

When compared to the chicken, the metabolic fate of maduramicin ammonium in the turkey appears to be very similar in terms of biliary excretion, and nature of the excreted metabolites and tissue residues. However, in the turkey, plasma and tissue residue levels are lower and the disappearance of the residues from the tissues, based on the same 0,025 mg/kg detection limit, is faster (3 days instead of 7 days).

# Indications:

- 1. For use in broiler chickens as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. mitis*, *E. necatrix*, *E. maxima*, *E. tenella and E. brunetti*.
- 2. For use in turkeys as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria dispersa, E. gallopavonis, E. meleagrimitis, and E. adenoeides.*

#### **Dosage and Administration:**

Thoroughly mix 500g of MADUCIN into every tonne of feed to provide 5ppm (5mg/kg) of maduramicin concentration.

Feed the medicated feed continuously as the sole ration from day 1 to 5 days prior to slaughter.

#### **Target Species:**

Broiler chickens, turkeys.

### **Mode of Administration:**

Orally via feed mixing.

#### **Contraindications:**

1. Do not feed to replacement, laying or breeding chickens or turkeys.

ATTACHMENT 2

- 2. Do not use this feed for treatment of outbreaks of coccidiosis.
- 3. Do not use in feeds containing pellet binding agents with the exception of bentonite, Pel-Aid or lignosulfonate.

## Precaution(s) / Warning(s):

- 1. Usage for treatment of coccidiosis outbreaks is not recommended.
- 2. Do not exceed the inclusion rate of 5ppm as reduced weight gains may result with overdosage.
- 3. Consult a veterinarian or a poultry pathologist if losses exceed 0.5% in a two-day period.

#### Interaction with Other Medicaments:

Do not use in feeds containing pellet binding agents with the exception of bentonite, Pel-Aid or lignosulfonate.

# **Pregnancy and Lactation:**

Do not feed to replacement, laying or breeding chickens or turkeys.

#### **Side Effect / Adverse Reactions:**

Use only as recommended. Do not exceed the recommended level of 5 ppm (mg/kg) as reduced weight gains may result with over dosage.

# **Environmental Property:**

For the environmental protection, medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

# Symptoms and Treatment For Overdosage, and Antidotes:

Use only as recommended. Do not exceed the recommended level of 5ppm (5mg/kg) as reduced weight gains may result with over dosage.

## **Storage Conditions:**

Store at temperature below 30°C.

## Shelf-life:

3 years.

Use within 06 months after reconstitution.

# **Product description and Packing:**

A white to off-white powder.

Aluminum Pouch of 1kg. Paper Bag of 10kg, 20kg.

# For food producing animals product: Withdrawal Periods

Treated chickens or turkeys must not be slaughtered for human consumption for at least 5 days after the latest treatment. To be used by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

## **Maximum Residual Limit (MRL)**

Kidney of chickens: 1.0 ppm. Liver of chickens: 0.5 ppm. Muscle of chickens: 0.1 ppm. Skin and fat of chickens: 0.4 ppm.

Kidney of turkeys: 1.0 ppm. Liver of turkeys: 0.5 ppm. Muscle of turkeys: 0.1 ppm. Skin and fat of turkeys: 0.4 ppm.



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