

TRIMETOVET 24% INJECTION

Description and Composition

TRIMETOVET 24% INJECTION is a yellow clear solution. Each ml contains 40mg of Trimethoprim and 200mg of Sulphadiazine as its active ingredients and 1mg Chlorocresol as its preservative.

Pharmacodynamics

Sulfadiazine (SDZ) inhibits the incorporation of para-aminobenzoic acid into folic acid and trimethoprim (TMP) inhibits the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) which converts dihydrofolic acid into tetrahydrofolic acid. TMP and SDZ act together synergistically with a double-blockade mode of action. The combination is bactericidal, inhibiting sequential steps in the synthesis of purines which are required for DNA synthesis. TMP/SDZ combinations have a broad bactericidal action against many gram-positive and gram-negative aerobic bacteria, and a large proportion of anaerobic bacteria.

Pharmacokinetics

Sulfadiazine is moderately well absorbed after oral administration (rapidly by sheep and pigs but more slowly by cattle), is protein bound only to a limited extent and is well distributed. Metabolism occurs in the liver and the major products are acetylated derivatives which are excreted mainly by glomerular filtration. The plasma half lives in cattle, pigs and dogs are 2 - 3 and 4 hours respectively. The half-life when given to horses in combination with Trimethoprim is 3 hours. Trimethoprim is a weak base with low water solubility. It is readily absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract, although it is degraded in the rumen. Trimethoprim is about 65% protein bound but, being lipid soluble, readily penetrates cellular barriers to become widely distributed. It is partly oxidised and conjugated in the liver and the metabolites, plus unchanged Trimethoprim are excreted in the urine.

The degree of metabolism varies: 80% in the dog and almost 100% in the cow. The half-life is also variable: 4 hours in the horse, 2 hours in the pig and 1 hour in the cow.

Given the wide interspecies variability in the half-life of both actives, it is not possible to attain pharmacokinetic matching of the two compounds, but there is evidence that synergism occurs over a wide range of dose ratios. The combination of 1:5 Trimethoprim:Sulfadiazine is well documented for veterinary use.

Indication

Indicated for the treatment of systemic infections caused by or associated with organisms sensitive to the Trimethoprim:Sulfadiazine combination. The spectrum of activity includes both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms including: *Actinobacilli*, *Actinomycaes*, *Bordetella* spp, *Brucella*, *Corynebacteria*, *Escherichia coli*, *Haemophilus* spp, *Klebsiella* spp, *Pasteurella* spp, *Pneumococci*, *Proteus*, *Salmonella* spp, *Staphylococci*, *Streptococci* and *Vibrio*.

Recommended Dose

Cattle and Pigs:

The recommended dose rate is 15mg of active ingredients per kg body weight (1ml of product per 16 kg body weight) by intramuscular or slow intravenous injection. Product may be administered by intravenous injection when rapid blood levels of trimethoprim and Sulfadiazine are required.

Horses:

The recommended dose rate is 15mg of active ingredients per kg body weight (1ml of product per 16 kg body weight), by slow intravenous injection.

Dogs and Cats:

The recommended dose rate is 30mg of active ingredients per kg body weight (1ml of product per 8 kg body weight), by subcutaneous injection only. The recommended site in dogs is the loose skin at the top of the neck.

A single injection may be sufficient in uncomplicated conditions, but in severe infections it may be repeated daily until 2 days after symptoms resolve, up to a maximum of 5 days.

Route of Administration

Cattle and pigs - By intramuscular injection or slow intravenous injection.

Horses - By slow intravenous injection.

Dogs and cats - By subcutaneous injection.

Contraindication

Product should not be given by routes other than those recommended. Not to be administered intraperitoneally, intra-arterially or intrathecally.

Do not administer to animals with known sulphonamide sensitivity, severe liver parenchymal damage or blood dyscrasias.

Warning and Precautions**Special warnings for each target species:**

None known.

Special precautions for use:Special precautions for use in animals:

For intravenous administration the product should be warmed to body temperature and injected slowly over as long a period as is reasonably practical. At the first sign of intolerance the injection should be interrupted and shock treatment initiated. Adequate drinking water should be available during the therapeutic effect of the product.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals:

Care should be taken to avoid accidental injection and contact with the skin.

Wash hands after use.

Sulphonamides may cause hypersensitivity (allergy) following injection, inhalation, ingestion or skin contact. Hypersensitivity to sulphonamides may lead to cross reactions with other antibiotics. Allergic reactions to these substances may occasionally be serious.

1. Do not handle this product if you know you are sensitive to sulphonamides.

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

Interaction with Other Medicaments

Do not administer to horses exhibiting drug-induced cardiac arrhythmias. Such arrhythmias may be associated with the administration of certain anaesthetic and sedative agents.

Pregnancy and Lactation

No known contra-indications exist for the use of product in pregnant and lactating animals.

Side Effects

Anaphylactic shock, potentially fatal, has been observed on rare occasions following administration of potentiated sulphonamide preparations, particularly by the intravenous route. Veterinary surgeons should be mindful of this possibility during the injection process.

Symptoms and Treatment of Overdose

No treatment specified.

Incompatibilities

None known.

Storage Condition

Store below 30°C.

Protect from light.

Shelf life

3 years. Following withdrawal of first dose, use the product within 24 hours. Any unused material should be discarded.

Withdrawal Periods

Cattle:

Meat: 12 days

Milk: 48 hours

Pigs:


Meat: 20 days

Not to be used for horses intended for human consumption. Treated horses may never be slaughtered for human consumption.

Packing

20ml, 50ml, 100ml, 250ml.

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