CLAVET

For Veterinary Use Only

COM	PU	5	ш	U	N

Amoxicillin as Trihydrate	140mg
Clavulanic Acid (as Potassium Clavulanate)	35mc

INDICATIONS:

Clavet injection is indicated for the treatment of wide range of respiratory and soft tissue infections like pneumonia, mastitis, metritis, joint/naval ill, abscesses, pvoderma, arthritis, blackleg, tetanus, enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney), urinary tract infections, typhoid Fever, paratyphoid fever and hemorrhagic septicemia in cattle, sheep, goat and dogs.

Clavet Injection is active against a wide range of clinically important bacteria including:

Gram-positive: Staphylococci (including beta-lactamase producing strains). Streptococci, Corvnebacteria, Clostridia, Bacillus anthracis. Actinomyces hovis

Gram-negative: Escherichia coli (including beta-lactamase producing strains), Salmonella spp (including beta-lactamase producing strains), Campylobacter spp, Klebsiella spp, Proteus spp, Pasteurellae spp, Fusobacterium necrophorum, Bacteroides (including beta-lactamase producing strains), Haemophilus spp, Moraxella spp and Actinobacillus lignieresi.

Pharmacodynamics:

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

Clavulanic acid is one of the naturally occurring metabolites of the streptomycete" Streptomyces clavuligerus. It has structural similarity to the penicillin nucleus, including possession of a beta-lactam ring. Clavulanic acid · is a beta-lactamase inhibitor acting initially competitively but ultimately irreversibly. Clavulanic acid will penetrate the bacterial cell wall binding to both extracellular and intracellular beta-lactamases.

Amoxicillin is susceptible to breakdown by [I,-lactamases produced by some bacterial species, and therefore combination with an effective [].-lactamase inhibitor (clavulanic acid) extends the range of bacteria against which it is active to include [I,-lactamase producing

PHARMACOKINETICS:

After intramuscular injection amoxicillin and clavulanate diffuse into most body tissues and fluids; however, distribution of amoxicillin into cerebrospinal fluid is low unless the meninges are inflamed and the penetration of clavulanic acid into spinal fluid is unknown. Amoxicillin primarily excreted unchanged in urine; 10to 25% is excreted in the form of penicilloic acid.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Clavet injection is recommended at the rate of 8.75mg/kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.

Cattle/Buffalo/Sheep/Goat: 1ml per 20 kg body weight by intramuscular injection.

Dogs: 0.1ml per 2kg body weight by subcutaneous injection.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

The product should not be administered to rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters or gerbils. Caution is advised in its use in other very small herbivores

PRECAUTIONS:

- Shake well before use.
- Use completely dry sterile syringe and needle. Care should be taken to avoid contaminating the remaining contents of a vial with water. Clavulanic acid is moisture sensitive. Contamination will result in obvious beads of dark, brown discoloration corresponding to the introduced water droplets. Material affected in this way should not be used as it may have significantly reduced potency.
- After broaching the viral use remaining medicine within 28 days.
- The product may be safely used in pregnant animals.
- Store between 15-25°C in a cool and dry place.
- Keep out of the reach of Children.

Withdrawal Time:

Meat: 42 days Milk: 80 hours

Pack Size: 50ml 100ml

Innovator's Specs.





