

120x189mm

OXY-5

For Veterinary Use Only

INJECTION

COMPOSITION:

Each ml contains:

Oxytetracycline (as HCl).....50mg

PHARMACOLOGY:

Oxytetracyclines generally act as bacteriostatic antibiotics and inhibit protein synthesis by reversibly binding to 30S ribosomal subunits of susceptible organisms, thereby preventing binding to those ribosomes of aminoacyl transfer-RNA. Tetracyclines also are believed to reversibly bind to 50S ribosomes and additionally alter cytoplasmic membrane permeability in susceptible organisms.

As a class, the tetracyclines have activity against most *mycoplasma*, spirochetes (including the Lyme disease organism), *Chlamydia*, and *Rickettsia*. Against gram positive bacteria, the tetracyclines have activity against some strains of *staphylococcus* and *streptococci*, but resistance of these organisms is increasing. Gram positive bacteria that are usually covered by tetracyclines, include *Actinomyces sp.*, *Bacillus anthracis*, *Clotridium perfringens* and *tetani*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Nocardia*. Among gram negative bacteria that tetracyclines usually have *in vitro* and *in vivo* activity against include *Bordetella sp.*, *Brucella*, *Bartonella*, *Haemophilus sp.*, *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. While most strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* show *in vitro* resistance to tetracyclines, those compounds attaining high urine levels (e.g., tetracycline, oxytetracycline) have been associated with clinical cures in dogs with UTI secondary to this organism).

INDICATIONS:

For the treatment of enteritis, pneumonia, infectious diarrhea, mastitis, endometritis, otitis media, peritonitis, CRD and infectious bronchitis.

ADVERSE EFFECTS:

Oxytetracycline and tetracycline 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.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Oxytetracycline is contraindicated in patients hypersensitive to it or other tetracyclines. Because tetracyclines can retard fetal skeletal development and discolor deciduous teeth, they should be used in the last half of pregnancy when the benefits outweigh the fetal risks. Oxytetracycline and tetracycline are considered to be more likely to cause these abnormalities than either doxycycline or minocycline.

PRECAUTIONS:

Do not use in milking animals.

Store between 15-25°C in a cool and dry place.

Keep all medicine out of the reach of children.

Consult the veterinarian before use.

TOXICOLOGY:

Teratogenicity:

In teratogenicity studies in rats and rabbits in which oxytetracycline was administered intramuscularly at 41 mg per kg of body weight, there was no evidence of a teratogenic effect. However, an increased number of fetal resorptions was noted in rabbits. Intramuscular administration of the compound in dogs, at approximately 20 mg/kg body weight per day, caused skeletal and visceral malformation in the pups.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Administer the following dose by deep intramuscular injection for 3-5 days after professional judgement.

Cattle / Buffalo / Sheep / Goat: 1ml per 5 kg bodyweight.

Poultry: 0.2 ml per kg bodyweight.

WITHDRAWAL TIME:

Meat: 30 days.

Milk: 4 days.

USP Specs



Manufactured by:
Selmore Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd.
36-Km Mullan Road, Lahore Pakistan.

