

120x185mm

Tylotrim Injection



For Veterinary Use Only

COMPOSITION: Each ml contains

Sulfamethoxy pyridazine.....	150mg
Trimethoprim.....	30mg
Tylosin Tartrate.....	50mg

INDICATIONS: For treatment of respiratory tract infections, digestive, urogenital tract infections, pneumonia, colibacillosis, mastitis, metritis, enteritis and other infectious diseases in cattle, sheep, goat and poultry.

PHARMACODYNAMICS: Sulfamethoxy pyridazine and trimethoprim belong to sulfonamide antibiotics, which are structural analogues of para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA). Sulfonamides competitively inhibit dihydropteroate synthetase, an enzyme that facilitates PABA as a substrate for the synthesis of dihydrofolic acid (folic acid). Dihydrofolic acid is then converted into tetrahydrofolic acid, which is used by bacteria in the synthesis of methionine, purine and pyrimidine bases. However, in the sulfonamides presence, enzyme dihydropteroate synthase binds to these structural PABA analogs, which prevents the folic acid synthesis and DNA synthesis. Sulfonamides are anti microbial drugs with a broad spectrum of action effective against Gram-positive and certain Gram-negative bacteria like staphylococcus species (coagulase-negative strains, including *s.saprophyticus*) *Enterobacter species*, *Escherichia coli*. Tylosin is a macrolide antibiotic, which is effective against Gram-positive bacteria like *Staphylococcus*, *Streptococcus*, *Actinomyces*, *Clostridium*, *Micrococcus* and Gram-negative bacteria like *Pasteurella*, *Moraxella*, *Haemophilus*, *Bordetella*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella* and *Mycoplasma species*. At recommended doses, tylosin act as bacteriostatic antibiotic. Tylosin inhibits the protein synthesis of susceptible microorganism by binding to 50-S subunit of ribosomes. Chromosomal mutation to resistance may develop rather fast for tylosin, although such resistance is relatively unstable. Extra-chromosomal plasmid mediated resistance against macrolide antibiotics also occurs.

PHARMACOKINETICS: Sulfamethoxy pyridazine and trimethoprim is rapidly absorbed from parenteral injection sites; effective antibacterial concentrations are reached in less than an hour, while peak concentrations are achieved in about 4 hours. Sulfonamides are distributed in all body tissues. Concentrations in the kidneys exceed plasma concentrations, and those in the skin, liver, and lungs are only slightly less than the corresponding plasma concentrations. Sulfonamides are usually extensively metabolized, mainly by several oxidative pathways, acetylation, and conjugation with sulfate or glucouronic acid. Sulfonamides are excreted primarily in the urine. After intramuscular injection, tylosin tartrate is well absorbed from the injection site. A maximum plasma level is attained after about 3 hours. Tylosin is an organic base that is moderately bound by serum proteins (30-40%) and possesses a high degree of lipid solubility. Therefore, it is well distributed throughout the body, with concentrations in tissues and biological fluids exceeding several times the plasma levels. Tylosin is extensively metabolized in the liver and excreted with bile and urine.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Do not use in animals sensitive to any ingredient of the product.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Administer the following dose by intramuscular injection for 3 to 5 days.

Cattle / Buffalo: 10ml per 100Kg body weight. **Sheep/Goat:** 0.5 – 3ml per 10Kg body weight.

Poultry: 0.2ml per Kg body weight.

WITHDRAWAL TIME: Meat: 7 days, Milk: 3 days.

PRECAUTIONS: Store between 15-25°C in a cool and dry place. Keep out of the reach of children. Consult the veterinarian before use.

Selmore's Specs.

Manufactured by:

Selmore Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd.

36 Km Multan Road, Lahore, Pakistan.



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