Dexa-ject

Dexamethasone 2mg/ml

INDICATIONS

Dexa-ject 2 mg/ml solution for injection for horses, cattle, pigs, dogs and cats.
Treatment of inflammatory or allergic conditions.

Horses:

- Treatment of arthritis, bursitis or tenosynovitis

Cattle:

- Induction of parturition
- Treatment of primary ketosis (acetonaemia)

BENEFITS

- Multi-species use
- Rapid action, highly effective
- Multiple indications
- Short withdrawal periods
- Fast absorption and powerful effect
- Rapidly absorbed following intramuscular application

LIST NO.	UNIT	CASE
1DEX004	100ml	12

See reverse side for Administration and Dosage.

Practice support line: 0800 6524463

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Technical Information

Dexa-ject

Dexamethasone 2mg/ml

PRESENTATION
Clear, colourless, aqueous solution for injection.
Each ml contains 2mg dexamethasone (as dexamethasone sodium phosphate).

TARGET SPECIES
Horses, cattle, pigs, dogs and cats.

USES
Horses, cattle, pigs, dogs and cats:
Treatment of inflammatory or allergic conditions.
Horses:
Treatment of arthritis, bursitis or tenosynovitis.
Cattle:
Induction of parturition.
Treatment of primary ketosis (acetonaemia).

AMOUNTS TO BE ADMINISTERED AND ADMINISTRATION ROUTE
The product may be administered by intravenous or intramuscular injection in horses, and by intramuscular injection in cattle, pigs, dogs and cats. The product may also be given by intra-articular injection in horses.
Normal aseptic technique should be observed.
For the treatment of inflammatory or allergic conditions the following average doses are advised. However the actual dose used should be determined by the severity of the signs and the length of time for which they have been present.
Dosage.
Horses, cattle, pigs:
0.06 mg/kg bodyweight corresponding to 1.5ml/50 kg.
Dogs, cats:
0.1 mg/kg bodyweight corresponding to 0.5 ml/10 kg.
Doses may be repeated once at 24-48 hours intervals if required.
Injection sites should be alternated.

For the treatment of arthritis, bursitis or tenosynovitis by intra-articular injection in the horse:
- Dose 1 - 5 ml
- These quantities are not specific and are quoted purely as a guide. Injections into joint spaces or bursae should be preceded by the removal of an equivalent volume of synovial fluid. Strict asepsis is essential

For the treatment of primary ketosis in cattle (acetonaemia) 0.02 to 0.04 mg/kg bodyweight corresponding to a dose of 5-10 ml per cow given by intramuscular injection is advocated dependent on the size of the cow and the duration of the signs.

Care should be taken not to overdose Channel Island breeds. Larger doses will be required if thesigns have been present for some time or if relapsedanimals are being treated.

For the induction of parturition - to avoid foetal oversize and mammary oedema in cattle. A single intramuscular injection of 0.04 mg/kg bodyweight corresponding to 10 ml per cow after day 260 of pregnancy. Parturition will normally occur within 48-72 hours. If calving does not occur within these periods the dose may be repeated.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS & WARNINGS
- Except in emergency situations, do not use in animals suffering from diabetes mellitus, renal insufficiency, cardiac insufficiency, hyperadrenocorticism or osteoporosis.
- Do not use in viral infections during the viraemic stage or in cases of systemic mycotic infections.
- Do not use in animals suffering from gastrointestinal or corneal ulcers, or demodicosis.
- Do not administer intra-articularly where there is evidence of fractures, bacterial joint infections and aseptic bone necrosis.
- Do not use in known cases of hypersensitivity to the active substance, to corticosteroids and to any other ingredient of the product

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USE
People with known hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the excipients should avoid contact with the product.

Wash hands after handling the product. In case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

Pregnant women should not handle this veterinary medicinal product.

ADVERSE REACTIONS (FREQUENCY AND SERIOUSNESS)
Anti-inflammatory corticosteroids, such as dexamethasone, are known to exert a wide range of side effects. Whilst single high doses are generally well tolerated, they may induce severe side effects in long-term use and when esters possessing a long duration of action are administered.

Dosage in medium to long-term use should therefore generally be kept to the minimum necessary to control symptoms.
Steroids themselves, during treatment, may cause iatrogenic hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's disease) involving significant alteration of fat, carbohydrate, protein and mineral metabolism, e.g. redistribution of body fat, muscle weakness and wastage and osteoporosis may result.
During therapy effective doses suppress the hypothalamo-pituitreal-adrenal axis. Following cessation of treatment, symptoms of adrenal insufficiency extending to adrenocortical atrophy can arise and this may render the animal unable to deal adequately with stressful situations. Consideration should therefore be given to means of minimising problems of adrenal insufficiency following the withdrawal of treatment (for further discussion see standard texts).

Systematically administered corticosteroids may cause polyuria, polydipsia and polyphagia, particularly during the early stages of therapy. Some corticosteroids may cause sodium and water retention and hypokalaemia in long-term use. Systemic corticosteroids have caused deposition of calcium in the skin (calcinosis cutis). Corticosteroids may delay wound healing and the immunosuppressant actions may weaken resistance to or exacerbate existing infections. In the presence of bacterial infection, antibacterial drug cover is usually required when steroids are used. In the presence of viral infections, steroids may worsen or hasten the progress of the disease.
Gastrointestinal ulceration has been reported in animals treated with corticosteroids and g.i.t. ulceration may be exacerbated by steroids in patients given non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and in animals with spinal cord trauma.
Steroids may cause enlargement of the liver (hepatomegaly) with increased serum hepatic enzymes.

Corticosteroid use may induce changes in blood biochemical and haematological parameters.
Transient hyperglycaemia can occur.
If the product is used for induction of parturition in cattle, then a high incidence of retained placentae may be experienced and possible subsequent metritis and/or subfertility. Such use of dexamethasone, particularly at early time points, may be associated with reduced viability of the calf.

USE DURING PREGNANCY AND LACTATION
Apart from the use of the product to induce parturition in cattle, corticosteroids are not recommended for use in pregnant animals.
Administration in early pregnancy is known to have caused foetal abnormalities in laboratory animals.
Administration in late pregnancy may cause early parturition or abortion.
Use of the product in lactating cows may cause a reduction in milk yield.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD(S)
Horses: Meat and offal: 12 days
Not permitted for use in horses producing milk for human consumption.
Cattle: Meat and offal: 8 days
Milk: 72 hours
Pigs: Meat and offal: 2 days

INCOMPATIBILITIES
Do not mix with other medicinal products

LEGAL CATEGORY:
POM-V

MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER
Dopharma Research B.V.

MARKETED BY:
Bimeda Chemicals Ltd., Broomhill Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24. Ireland.

MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER
VM 28365/4003

TAKE TIME OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

Use Medicines Responsibly
Advice should be sought from a prescriber before using the product
www.noah.co.uk

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