



CORTAMETHASONE

Composition

Dexamethasone	0.1g
Benzyl Alcohol	1g
Excipient	100ml

Characteristics

Dexamethasone is a potent glucocorticoid synthesis with a low mineralocorticoid activity. Dexamethasone has ten to twenty times the anti-inflammatory activity of prednisolone equivalent molar dose. Corticosteroids may reduce the immune response. They inhibit capillary dilation, leukocyte migration and phagocytosis. Glucocorticoids have an effect on the metabolism by increasing gluconeogenesis. Dexamethason-induced parturition in ruminants if the foetus is alive. After administration of the intramuscular product, dexamethasone is absorbed quickly, giving a fast action response and short duration. The T-max in cattle, goats, horses, pigs, dogs and cats is reached within 30 minutes after intramuscular administration. The T-1/2 (half-life) varies by species between 5 and 20 hours. Bioavailability after intramuscular administration is about 100%.

Indications

In horses, cattle, goats, pigs, dogs and cats: treatment of inflammatory, allergic or shock.
 In horses: Treatment of osteoarticular inflammatory conditions
 In cattle and goats: Treatment of primary ketosis (ketosis, toxemia of pregnancy) and Induction of parturition.

Dosage and administration

Routes IV or IM

Equine, cattle, goats, pigs	4-10ml / 100kg (0.04 to 0.1 mg of Dexamethasone per kg)
Dogs, cats	0.5 to 1 ml / 10kg (0.05 to 0.1 mg Dexamethasone per kg)
Induction of Parturition:	
Cattle	20 ml (20mg)
Goats	12 to 16ml (12 to 16mg)

Adverse reactions

IN case of prolonged use, corticosteroids such as dexamethasone may cause iatrogenic hypercortisolism, polyuria-polydipsia (PUPD), immunosuppression, bulimia and redistribution of body fat from the body. The use of corticosteroids in cattle and lactating goats can induce a temporary decline in milk production. The induction of parturition with corticosteroids may be associated with reduced viability of offspring and increased incidence of retained placentas

Precautions

Special precautions : The administration in late pregnancy corticosteroids can, in ruminants, premature calving or abortion. Except as indications of ketosis and induction of parturition, the function of corticosteroids is to make an improvement rather than a cure. Therefore, it is recommended to diagnose and treat the underlying disease. When used to treat shock, intravenous fluids should be administered to maintain circulation; acid-base balance must be made.

Precautions during pregnancy and lactation; Studies in laboratory animals have shown embryotoxic.

The use of corticosteroids in pregnant animals is not recommended, except in ruminants to induce parturition in the last third of gestation.

Interactions: Corticosteroids can reduce the immune response to vaccination; dexamethasone should not be administered together with vaccines. Concomitant administration of NSAID's can increase the risk of ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract.

Contraindications

Do not use: In animals with diabetes mellitus, hyperadrenocorticism, renal failure and heart failure or with peptic ulcers
 In animals with infectious disease, unless appropriate anti-infective therapy is administered at the same time.

Warnings

In horses, dexamethasone should only be used in early disease when laminitis.

Withholding period

Meat and offal: 6 days Milk: 3 days

Storage

Store at room temperature, keep out of reach of children

Presentation

Bottle à 50ml

Registration (international)

AMM FR/V/3033556 9/1992