



DEXALONE

Composition

Each ml contains

Dexamethasone	1.52mg
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Characteristics

Dexamethasone is a potent synthetic glucocorticoid with low mineralocorticoid activity. Dexamethasone has ten to twenty times the anti-inflammatory activity of prednisolone at the equivalent molar dose. Corticosteroids can decrease the immune response. Indeed, they inhibit capillary dilatation, leukocyte migration and phagocytosis. Glucocorticoids have an effect on metabolism by increasing gluconeogenesis. Dexamethasone induces parturition in ruminants if the foetus is alive.

Indications

In horses, cattle, goats and pigs:

- Treatment of inflammatory, allergic or shock conditions

In cattle and goats;

- Treatment of primary ketosis (acetonemia, pregnancy toxemia)

In horses;

- Treatment of osteoarticular inflammatory states.

Dosage and administration

Intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intra-articular or peri-articular routes.

Equine, cattle, goats, pigs	0,015 to 0,06mg/kg (i.e. 1 to 4ml/100kg)
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The product can also be administered intra-articularly or peri-articularly. The recommended dosage is 0.125 to 5ml per animal depending on the weight of the animal.

Doses may be repeated as needed once at 24-48 hours intervals.

Induction of the farrowing:

Cows: 20mg of Dexamethasone (13ml)

Goats: 12-16 mg of Dexamethasone (8-10ml)

Overdose: high doses of corticosteroids can cause drowsiness and lethargy in horses.

Adverse reactions

In long-term use, corticosteroids such as dexamethasone may cause iatrogenic hypercorticism, polyuropolydipsia (PUPD), immunodeficiency, bulimia, and redistribution of the body's lipid stores. The use of corticosteroids in lactating cattle and goats may induce a temporary decrease in milk production.

Parturition induction with corticosteroids may be associated with reduced viability of offspring and increased incidence of placental retention.

The use of corticosteroids in pregnant females is not recommended, except in ruminants to induce parturition incidence of placental retention.

Since corticosteroids may reduce the immune response to vaccination, dexamethasone should not be administered concurrently with vaccines. Concomitant administration of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may increase the risk of ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract.

Use in case of pregnancy, lactation or spawning:

Studies in laboratory animals have shown embryotoxic effects.

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

Precautions

Administration of corticosteroids at the end of gestation may result in premature delivery or abortion in ruminants.

Except in the indications of acetonemia and induction of parturition, the function of corticosteroids is to bring improvement rather than cure. Therefore, it is advisable to diagnose and treat the underlying disease. When used to treat shock, intravenous fluids must be administered to maintain circulation; an acid-base balance must be carried out.

Contraindications

Do not use in animals suffering from diabetes mellitus, hyperadrenocorticism, kidney failure and heart failure or peptic ulcers.

Do not use in animals with infectious disease unless appropriate anti-infectious therapy is given at the same time.

Warnings

In horses, dexamethasone should be used only at the beginning of the disease during laminitis.

Since corticosteroids may reduce the immune response to vaccination, dexamethasone should not be administered concurrently with vaccines.

Concomitant administration of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may increase the risk of ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract.

Withholding period

Meat and offal: 6 days
Milk: 3 days

Storage

Store at room temperature 15-25°C.
Keep out of sight and reach of children

Presentation

Bottle à 50ml and 100ml.

Registration (international)

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