Greveling Holding BV

FATROCORTIN

Composition

1 ml contains:

Dexamethasone	1mg

Indications

Dexamethasone is indicated in the treatment of inflammatory and metabolic syndromes and allergic phenomena in cattle, swine, horse, dogs and cats, particularly in cases of: Acetonemia (ketosis) – rheumatoid arthritis – inflammatory disorders in general, articular or tendinous in particular (bursitis, synovitis, hydrarthrosis, hygroma, tendonitis) – edema disease of piglets – allergies and pruritus "sine materia" – dermatosis in the dog – control of inflammatory and stressful phenomena (in combination with antibiotic treatment) in the course of infectious bacterial diseases – acute mastitis in the cow and sow.

Dosage and administration

Inject by the intramuscular or intravenous routes.
In inflammatory disorders of the limbs, intra- articular injection is recommended.

Horses and cattle	10ml (0,02 – 0,04mg/kg
Calves, foals, swine	5ml (0,05 – 0,1mg/kg)
Piglets	0,5 – 1ml (0,05 – 0,2mg/kg)
Cats and dogs	0,5ml – 1ml (0,05 – 0,2mg/kg)

Fatrocortin is intended for singular administration, if necessary repeatable just once 24 hours later.

Adverse reactions

In target species, dexamethasone is generally well tolerated at the recommended dosage. The induction of parturition with corticosteroids may be associated with reduced viability of neonates and an increase in the incidence of retained placenta.
The systematic use of corticosteroids may cause polyuria, polydipsia and polyphagia, particularly in the initial stages of therapy with resulting retention of water and sodium and hypokalaemia.
In the presence of viral infections, the corticosteroids can worsen, or speed up, the progression of the disease.
In rare cases, episodes of hypersensitivity have been reported (characterised by urticaria, facial swelling and collapse) following administration of the product.
Episodes of gastrointestinal ulcers have also been reported in animals treated with corticosteroids and gastroenteric tract ulcers may be aggravated by steroids in animals to which NSAID's have been administered or in animals with spinal trauma.
The corticosteroids may cause an increase in the volume of the liver (hepatomegaly) with an increase in hepatic enzymes.
Overdose:
Following prolonged administration at high dosages, certain undesirable effects can occur such as changes in hepatic function, diabetes mellitus, sodium and water retention, decrease in body weight, saluresis and disorders o bone tissue turnover characterised by osteoporosis, osteopetrosis and by necrotic phenomena.
In young subjects, delayed growth can occur.

Use during pregnancy and lactation

Do not administer during pregnancy or lactation, as administration at an early stage of pregnancy may cause foetal anomalies. Administration in the final stage of pregnancy may cause premature parturition or abortion.

Precautions

The corticosteroids can slow down recovery from injuries and the immunosuppressive effect van weaken immune defences or worsen pre-existing infections. In the course of therapy, the therapeutic dosage suppresses the hypothalamic pituitary axis. Following interruption of the therapy, the symptoms of adrenal insufficiency can result in adrenocortical atrophy (Addison) and render the animal unable to respond adequately in stress situations.
At the time of suspension of therapy, indications must be supplied to reduce to a minimum the risk of problems linked to adrenal insufficiency, such as administration of the medicinal product at the time of the endogenous peak and a gradual reduction of the dosage.
Interaction with other medicinal products:
Concomitant use with analgesics increases the risk of episodes of gastrointestinal haemorrhage and the formation for peptic ulcers. Concomitant use with aspirin and NSAID's also reduces the plasma concentration of salicylates. Dexamethasone may be associated with antibiotic therapy, bearing in mind that erythromycin probably inhibits the metabolism of corticosteroids while the rifamycin increase it.
Concurrent use with cardiac glycosides increases the risk of hypokalaemia.
Special precautions to be taken to the person administering the veterinary medicinal product;
People with known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone or to cortisones should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product. The product should not be administered by pregnant women.

Contraindications

Administration of dexamethasone or of glucocorticoids in general is contraindicated in subject affected by diabetes mellitus, osteoporosis, renal disorders, cardiac insufficiency, corneal, gastric or duodenal ulcers, glaucoma. Infectious diseases must not be treated with corticosteroids, unless concurrent specific anti infectious therapy is also conducted.
Do not use in animals in cases of known hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the excipients.

Dexamethasone must not be administered in cases of systemic thrombocytopenia.

Warnings

In cases of intra-articular use, administration of the medicinal product must be performed by a veterinary surgeon.
The corticosteroids can cause immune-suppression.
Use not permitted in horses producing milk for human consumption.
Do not administer at the same time as vaccinations.

Withholding period

Meat and offal:	Cattle:	16 days
	Swine:	3 days
	Horse:	24 days
Bovine milk:	6 milkings, equivalent to 72 hours	

Use not permitted in horses producing milk for human consumption.

Storage

Store at room temperature 15-25°C. Protect from light and sources of heat.
Keep out of sight and reach of children

Presentation

100 ml bottle

Registration (international)

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