

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
50 mg/mL FLUNIXIN (as Flunixin Meglumine)
Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, non-narcotic
analgesic and antipyretic agent for
horses, cattle, pigs and dogs.

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READ THE ENCLOSED LEAFLET BEFORE
USING THIS PRODUCT
DRECTIONS FOR USE
Do not use in cats.
Use the contrarts of this vidan within three months
of initial broaching. Diseart the unused portion.

DOSEGRAND MONTHISTIANION

1 mg/kg (0.5mL/25kg) bodyweight, I.V. or I.M. injection once daily for up to 3 days.

1.1mg/kg (1mL/45kg) bodyweight, I.V. or I.M. injection once daily for up to 5 days. HOBSES 2.2mg/kg (2mL/45kg) bodyweight, I.Y. or I.M injection once daily for 3 to 5 days. ЭЛПАЭ 2.2mg/kg (2mL/45kg) bodyweight, I.M. repeat hourly if required up to 3 doses. PIGS DOGS

CATILE & PIGS — 7 days
HORSE — 28 days
MIK collected from cows within 36 hours
(3) milkings following treatment MUST
NOT BE USED for human consumption
or processing, or fed to bobby calves.

TROY LABORATORIES PTY. LIMITED 98 Long Street, Smithfield NSW 2164

Dispose of empty container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.

APVMA Approval No.: 40439/100MLP/0507 Store below 30°C (Room Temperature). Protect from light.

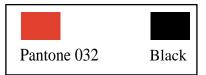
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Expiry:

Batch:

File Name: 40439_41264_100MLP_LABEL_MPL_V1.indd

Dimensions: 40 x 140mm Scale: A4 = 100% to scale Date: 14th August 2007



105mm < >

PRESCRIPTION ANIMAL REMEDY
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY



Injection

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 50 mg/mL FLUNIXIN (as Flunixin Meglumine)



Flunixil is a potent non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with analgesic and antipyretic activity for use in horses, cattle, pigs, and dogs.

ACTIVITY

Flunixil is an antiprostaglandin agent which acts to constrain the inflammatory process and provide concomitant relief of pain and fever.

PHARMACOLOGY

Flunixil acts to inhibit the enzyme cyclo-oxygenase necessary for the formation of prostaglandins and thromboxanes from arachidonic acid. These arachidonic acid metabolites invoke various aspects of the inflammatory process: vasodilation, increased vascular permeability, pain sensation, inflammatory cell attraction/activation, fever due to the raising of the hypothalamic set point and platelet aggregation. The inhibition achieved with flunixin meglumine is virtually complete, making it one of the most potent NSAID's.





File Name: 40439_41264_LEAFLET_V2 Dimensions: 105mmX148.5mm Scale: A4 = 100% to scale

Date: 21 August 2007

148.5mm

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CLINICAL ACTIONS/INDICATIONS

Flunixil inhibits the wide ranging effects of prostaglandins within the body and therefore has many clinical uses in veterinary medicine.

General

- potent antipyretic
- endotoxic/septic shock
- antiplatelet therapy
- accident cases e.g. shock, trauma
- heatstroke

Musculosketel conditions

- alleviation of pain and inflammation that often causes lameness/discomfort/recumbency e.g. arthritis, intervertebral disc disease, navicular disease, contusions, abrasions, carpitis, tendonitis, gonitis, footrot, cellulitis, myositis, laminitis, etc.
- suppression of post operative swelling and lameness

Gastrointestinal conditions

- restoration of normal peristalsis by relieving spasm of the smooth muscle, e.g. acute foal/calf/piglet (coliform) diarrhoea, parvovirus infection of dogs
- visceral analgesia
- reduction of arterial hypoxaemia, lactic acidosis, colic and diarrhoea resulting from the prostaglandin released by damage to the intestinal endothelium
- relief of pain associated with equine colic, preventing self-injury and affording the clinician the means to a safe and thorough examination of the patient
- reduction of prostacycline-induced vasodilation and visceral pooling of blood in serious abdominal crises prior to exploratory laparotomy. Inhibition of the effects of endotoxin.

Ocular conditions

- control of painful ocular conditions e.g. injury, uveitis and keratitis
- control of ocular swelling before and after certain surgical procedures such as cataract removal

Respiratory conditions

- reduction of shock-associated pulmonary hypertension





DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Flunixil is contraindicated in cats.

Foals should not be treated within their first 72 hours of life.

Slight irritation may follow intramuscular injection in young animals or if it is injected too superficially into older animals.

Flunixil should not be mixed with other compounds.

Intra-arterial injection should be avoided.

The effects of Flunixil on pregnancy have not been determined.

Use the contents of this vial within three months of initial broaching. Discard the unused portion.

DOGS	$1~\mbox{mg/kg}$ (0.5mL/25kg) bodyweight, I.V. or I.M. injection once daily for up to 3 days.	M
PIGS	2.2mg/kg (2mL/45kg) bodyweight, I.M. repeat hourly if required up to 3 doses.	
CATTLE	2.2mg/kg (2mL/45kg) bodyweight, I.V. or I.M injection once daily for 3 to 5 days.	7
HORSES	$1.1 mg/kg \ (1 mL/45 kg) \ bodyweight, I.V. \ or I.M. \ injection \ once \ daily \ for \ up \ to \ 5 \ days.$	J

SAFETY AND PRECAUTIONS

All NSAID's have the potential for toxic reactions which can usually be attributed to their blockage of prostaglandin synthesis. These include gastric and intestinal ulceration, nephrotoxicity and decreased platelet aggregation.

Gastrointestinal Toxicity

Gastric or intestinal ulceration is the most common adverse effect of flunixin meglumine. Prostaglandin blockage can lead to increased gastric acid secretion, reduction in the secretion of protective mucus and bicarbonate. Signs of ulceration are inappetence, vomiting, diarrhoea and blood in the stools (this may be occult). Owners should be warned to watch for such signs. Concurrent use of steroids can exacerbate the potential for toxicity. Provided the correct dose is not exceeded, and the treatment period within the recommended time limits, toxicity is not normally a problem. Some individual animals, however, may show greater sensitivity. Cessation of treatment will reverse any gastrointestinal side effects.





Renal toxicity

Prostaglandins are involved in a number of renal physiological processes, including autoregulation of renal blood flow, glomerular filtration, tubular ion transport, modulation of renin release, and water metabolism. Renal prostaglandin blockade by flunixin meglumine is usually of little consequence in healthy animals. In the presence of certain disease states, however, toxicity may occur e.g. congestive heart failure, cirrhosis and preexisting renal insufficiency. Also, concurrent administration of other drugs affecting renal function or blood flow may lead to renal toxicity e.g. anaesthesia. Flunixil treatment should be stopped 1 to 2 days prior to induction of anaesthesia and fluids administered intravenously during anaesthesia to support renal blood flow. Care should be taken when treating older patients with possible impaired renal function.

Haemotopoietic Toxicity

Prolongation of bleeding time as a result of inhibition of platelet aggregation of flunixin meglumine may be a problem in animals with bleeding tendencies, e.g. von Willegrand's disease, other coagulation disorders, or gastrointestinal ulceration.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

MEAT: CATTLE, PIGS: DO NOT USE less than 7 days before slaughter for human consumption. MEAT: HORSES: DO NOT USE less than 28 days before slaughter for human consumption.

MILK: Milk collected from cows within 36 hours (3 milkings) following treatment MUST NOT BE USED for human consumption or processing, or fed to bobby calves.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI)

This product does not have an ESI established. For advice on the ESI, contact the manufacturer on (02) 96046266 before using this product.



TROY LABORATORIES PTY LIMITED 98 LONG ST, SMITHFIELD NSW 2164

W: www.troylab.com.au E: info@troylab.com.au

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APVMA Approval No.: 40439/0507

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