CEF-KETO FORTE

ANTIBIOTIC
INJECTABLE SOLUTION
Health Registration No.: RIP-02-FAR-01965

Formula:

Each 100 ml contains:

Ceftiofur	10 g
Ketoprofen	15 g
Excipients q.s.	100 mL

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:



DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

SPECIES	REFERENCE DOSE	PRACTICAL DOSE
Cattle / Sheep / Goats / Camelids	Ceftiofur: 2 mg/kg • Ketoprofen: 3 mg/kg	2 mL/100 kg
Swine	Ceftiofur: 3 mg/kg • Ketoprofen: 4.5 mg/kg	1.5 mL/50 kg
Equines	Ceftiofur: 2.2 mg/kg • Ketoprofen: 3.3 mg/kg	2.2 mL/100 kg

Route of Administration: Intramuscular.
Administer every 24 hours for 3 days, at the discretion of the Veterinarian.

INIDICATIONS

CEF-KETO FORTE is a broad-spectrum antibiotic useful for the treatment of susceptible infections caused by Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria (including enterobacteria). It also contains ketoprofen, an anti inflammatory agent that reduces pain, inflammation, and fever.

Shake the product well before use.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Intramuscular.

PHARMACOKINETICS

Ceftiofur:
Ceftiofur is absorbed and metabolized to desfuroylceftiofur, its primary active metabolite. It has a volume of distribution of approximately 0.3 L/kg. Following intramuscular administration of ceftiofur sodium, peak plasma concentrations of approximately 7 µg/L are reached, and the elimination half-life is approximately 8–12 hours.

Ketoprofen: Ketoprofen is rapidly absorbed and metabolized. Although its distribution characteristics have not been fully

described, it is known to penetrate the synovial fluid and exhibits a high percentage of plasma protein binding, close to 99% in humans and approximately 93% in animals. Its action begins within the first 2 hours after administration, reaching maximum effects around 12 hours. The elimination occurs primarily via the kidneys, both as conjugated metabolites and as unchanged drug. The elimination half-life is approximately 1.5 hours.

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Ceftiofur:
Ceftiofur inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis, exerting a time-dependent bactericidal action. Following administration, it is metabolized to furoic acid and desfuroylceftiofur. Desfuroylceftiofur inhibits cell wall synthesis in susceptible bacteria during proliferation and exhibits a spectrum of activity similar to that of cefotaxime. Its high plasma protein binding creates a reservoir effect to maintain active levels at the site of infection. It is active against bacteria such Pasteurella, Streptococcus, Staphylococcus, Salmonella, and E. coli. In swine, it is also effective against the pathogens Actinobacillus pleuroneumoniae, Pasteurella multocida, Haemophilus parasuis, and Streptococcus suis.

Ketoprofen
The mechanism of action of ketoprofen is based primarily on the inhibition of cyclooxygenase, blocking the conversion of arachidonic acid into prostaglandins and thereby reducing the inflammatory response. A possible inhibitory effect on lipoxygenase has also been reported; however, in vitro studies have not confirmed this effect in the species evaluated.

PRECAUTIONS – WARNINGS - CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Do not administer to patients with known hypersensitivity to the active ingredients.
- Do not administer to pregnant females, patients with heart, kidney, or liver problems, or those prone to gastrointestinal ulcers.
- Do not administer concurrently with other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- Do not administer concurrently with aminoglycosides.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

None have been reported.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

None reported.

WITHDRAWAL

Cattle: Meat: 4 days. Milk: 0 days.
Sheep: Meat: 7 days. Milk: 1 day.
Goats: Meat: 7 days. Milk: 1 day.
Pigs: Meat: 4 days.

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS

20 mL bottle
50 mL bottle
100 mL bottle
250 mL bottle.