ESPIRBAC-75

ANTIBIOTIC

POWDER FOR RECONSTITUTION

Health Registration No.: RIP-02-FAR-01383

Formula:

Each 100 ml contains:

Spiramycin	75,000,000 IU
Excipients q.s.	100 ml
Lidocaine	2 g

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION – CATTLE			
SPECIES	**REFERENCE DOSE**	**PRACTICAL DOSE**	**INDICATIONS FOR USE**
 CATTLE	30,000 IU/kg	20 mL/500 kg	Mastitis, metritis, omphalitis, omphalophlebitis, arthritis, foot disorders, pneumopathies, enteropathies.
	100,000 IU/kg	10 mL/75 kg	Enzootic pneumonia of calves; administer a single dose. If necessary, repeat a second dose at an interval of 48 hours.
	75,000 IU/kg	10 mL/100 kg	Contagious pleuropneumonia and susceptible infections in calves.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION – SWINE			
SPECIES	**REFERENCE DOSE**	**PRACTICAL DOSE**	**INDICATIONS FOR USE**
 SWINE	75,000 IU/kg	10 mL/100 kg	Pneumopathies, swine cough, infectious swine gastroenteritis, erysipelas, mastitis, prevention of neonatal infections in piglets, and atrophic rhinitis.

Route of administration: Deep intramuscular injection.

Administer every 24 hours. The duration of treatment depends on the condition being treated and the veterinarian's discretion.

INIDICATIONS

ESPIRBAC-75 is a macrolide antibiotic used to treat infections caused by Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria; it is effective against aerobic and anaerobic bacteria of the genera Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Corynebacterium, Clostridium, Mycoplasma, and Rickettsia.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Deep intramuscular injection.

PHARMACOKINETICS

Macrolides diffuse easily and are well absorbed when taken orally. One of the most important properties of macrolides is their large volume of distribution. They concentrate in tissues and are capable of accumulating within eukaryotic cells. The mechanism of accumulation likely involves the diffusion of the unprotonated form across the membrane and the trapping of the protonated form (which is less diffusible) within cellular compartments with an acidic pH, such as lysosomes. Macrolides are metabolized in the liver by the cytochrome P450 system. For this reason, there are numerous drug interactions involving these compounds. Elimination occurs primarily via the bile, although some is also excreted in feces and urine.

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Spiramycin binds to the 50S subunit of the bacterial ribosome, inhibiting protein synthesis. It is effective against a broad spectrum of microorganisms and, like other antibiotics that inhibit protein synthesis, it is bacteriostatic, but can be bactericidal against the most susceptible strains when administered in high concentrations. Spiramycin also accumulates in high concentrations within bacterial cells. Unlike erythromycin, spiramycin Spiramycin Excipients Lidocaine does not stimulate gastrointestinal motility. Its activity against Gram positive bacteria is greater than against Gram-negative bacteria, due to its better penetration into the former.

PRECAUTIONS – WARNINGS - CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Do not administer the product to animals with renal or hepatic insufficiency.

- Spiramycin is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to spiramycin, other macrolides, or any of the components of the formulation.

- Administer the product with caution; it may cause pain and inflammation at the injection site.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Administration of substances that acidify or alkalinize the urine may alter the elimination of spiramycin, increasing or decreasing its presence in the body, respectively.

It competes with lincosamides at the site of action. Its effects are potentiated by furoxone and colistin.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Due to their metabolic pathway, administration is not recommended in animals with hepatic or renal insufficiency. The use of macrolides may be limited in some cases due to their effects in herbivores such as horses and other equines, guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits. In these animals, oral administration may cause disruption of the intestinal flora (hindgut fermenters) and diarrhea, which is often fatal. When administered intramuscularly (IM), macrolides may cause pain and inflammation at the injection site.

WITHDRAWAL

Cattle: Meat: 28 days Milk: 6 days
Swine: Meat: 10 days

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS

20 mL bottle

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