FOSTROMICIN INPEL

VITAMIN AND MINERAL SUPPLEMENT

ORAL SOLUTION

Health Registration No.: 2B-11679-AGROCALIDAD

Formula:

Each 100 ml contains:

Fosfomycin	12 g
Paracetamol	6 g
Excipients q.s.	100 ml

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:



DOSAGE

SPECIES	REFERENCE DOSE	PRACTICAL DOSE FORTROMICIN INPEL
Poultry	Fosfomycin: 20 mg/kg Paracetamol: 10 mg/kg	0.5 mL/3 kg
Swine	Fosfomycin: 30 mg/kg Paracetamol: 15 mg/kg	20 mL/80 kg

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Oral

Administer for 5 consecutive days or as directed by the veterinarian.
In poultry, it may be administered together with drinking water.

INDICATIONS:

FOSTROMICIN INPEL is a broad-spectrum antibiotic indicated for the treatment of infectious coryza, swollen head syndrome in poultry, and pleuropneumonia, erysipelas, and metritis in swine.

It is effective against Staphylococcus spp., Streptococcus spp., Enterococcus spp., Histophilus somni, Escherichia coli, Salmonella spp., Yersinia enterocolitica, among others.

It combines the analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic effects of acetaminophen to accelerate the recovery process.

PHARMACOKINETICS:

Fosfomycin: Fosfomycin is rapidly converted to free fosfomycin acid after absorption; it is distributed to the kidneys, the bladder wall, and the prostate, and crosses the placenta. The primary route of elimination is as unchanged drug in the urine.

Renal dysfunction can substantially increase the half life, and urinary levels may be reduced.

Paracetamol: No specific information was found in domestic animals. In human patients, acetaminophen is rapidly and almost completely absorbed from the intestine and is widely distributed throughout most tissues. Approximately 25% is bound to plasma proteins.

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Fosfomycin: Fosfomycin is an antibacterial agent derived from a synthetic acid. It irreversibly inhibits phosphoenolpyruvate transferase, an enzyme that catalyzes the formation of uridine diphosphate-N acetylmuramic acid, which is responsible for the first step in the synthesis of peptidoglycans (the bacterial cell wall).
Additionally, it reduces bacterial adhesion to uroepithelial cells.

Fosfomycin is a time-dependent antibiotic. At therapeutic doses, it has bactericidal activity.

Paracetamol: Acetaminophen produces analgesic and antipyretic effects through a weak, reversible, and nonspecific inhibition of the cyclooxygenase isoform. Unlike aspirin, it has no significant anti-inflammatory activity nor does it inhibit platelet function.

PRECAUTIONS- WARNINGS-CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Use in species other than those authorized is not recommended.
- Do not administer to patients with hypersensitivity to the active ingredients.
- It is a well-tolerated drug, although oral administration may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. In hypersensitive patients, a cutane rash may appear, which usually resolves with antihistamines, without the need to discontinue treatment.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- The use of other analgesics in combination with acetaminophen may lead to the development of kidney disease.

- Barbiturates increase the metabolism of acetaminophen into hepatotoxic metabolites; thereby increasing the risk of hepatotoxicity.

- Doxorubicin can deplete hepatic glutathione and thereby increase hepatic toxicity.

- Acetaminophen is not recommended for postoperative analgesia in animals that have been anesthetized with halothane.

• Phenothiazines may increase the risk of hypothermia.

• Isoniazid may increase the risk of toxicity.

• Acetaminophen may potentiate the anticoagulant effects of warfarin.

• Metoclopramide may decrease serum levels of fosfomycin.

• Ratinidine and certain laxatives may increase gastrointestinal motility when used concurrently with fosfomycin.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Experience regarding the adverse effect profile of acetaminophen is limited.

WITHDRAWAL

• Poultry and Swine: Meat 3 days
• Not recommended for use in poultry raised for egg production for human consumption.

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS

10-ml dropper bottle
50-ml dropper bottle
60-ml bottle
1 liter bottle
3.8 liter gallon