IVERMECTINA 10

INTERNAL- EXTERNAL ANTIPARASITIC

INJECTABLE SOLUTION

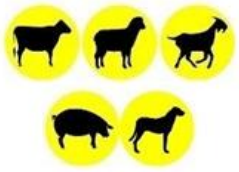
Health Registration No.: 3AB-11872-AGROCALIDAD

Formula:

Each 100 mL contains:

Ivermectin	1 g
Excipients q.s.	100 mL

SPECIES AND DOSAGE:



ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Subcutaneous. Administer a single dose. Additional doses may be administered at the discretion of the Veterinarian.

SPECIES	REFERENCE DOSE	DOSE IN mL
Cattle	0.2 mg/kg	1 mL/50 kg
Goats	0.2 mg/kg	1 mL/50 kg
Sheep	0.2 mg/kg	1 mL/50 kg
Camelids	0.2 mg/kg	1 mL/50 kg
Swine	0.3 mg/kg	1.5 mL/50 kg
Canines	0.2–0.4 mg/kg	0.5–1 mL/25 kg

INDICATIONS:

IVERMECTIN 10 is an antiparasitic agent indicated for the control and treatment of internal (nematodes) and external (lice, ticks, mites, and fly larvae) parasites such as: Haemonchus spp., Trichostrongylus spp., Cooperia spp., Nematodirus spp., Ostertagia spp., Oesophagostomum spp., Dictyocaulus viviparus, Psoroptes ovis, Sarcoptes scabiei var. bovis, Haematopinus eurysternus, Linognathus vituli, Haematobia irritans, Hypoderma bovis, Dermatobia hominis, Trichuris spp., Chabertia spp., Melophagus ovinus, Ascaris suum, Hyostrongylus rubidus, Strongyloides ransomi, Trichuris suis, Metastrongylus spp., Stephanurus dentatus, Haematopinus suis, Sarcoptes scabiei var. suis, Ancylostoma caninum, Toxocara canis, Toxocaris leonina, Trichuris vulpis, Otodectes cynotis. In addition, it is effective for the prophylactic treatment of Dilophilia immitis.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Subcutaneous

PHARMACOKINETICS:

When administered subcutaneously, ivermectin has higher bioavailability; it is distributed throughout most tissues but does not readily penetrate the cerebrospinal fluid, thereby minimizing its toxicity. Collie dogs, due to a specific genetic defect, allow greater uptake of ivermectin into the central nervous system (CNS) than other breeds and species. Ivermectin has a prolonged terminal half-life in most species. It is metabolized in the liver via oxidative pathways and is excreted primarily in the feces. Less than 5% of the drug is excreted in the urine.

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Ivermectin promotes the release of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in presynaptic neurons. GABA acts as an inhibitory neurotransmitter and blocks postsynaptic stimulation of the adjacent neuron in nematodes or in the muscle fibers of arthropods. By stimulating the release of GABA, ivermectin causes paralysis of the parasite and its eventual death.

PRECAUTIONS- WARNINGS- CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Administer subcutaneously only.
- Not recommended for dairy cows.
- The person administering the product should not eat, drink, or smoke during treatment.

INTERACTIONS:

- The effects of benzodiazepines may be potentiated by ivermectin; concomitant use is not recommended in humans.
- Caution is advised when using other drugs that may inhibit P-glycoprotein.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

When used to treat the larvae of Hypoderma bovis (bovine maggot) in cattle, Ivermectin can induce significant adverse effects by killing the larvae when they are located in vital areas. Dead larvae present in the spinal canal can cause paralysis and staggering. Dead larvae in the esophagus can induce salivation and bloat. These effects can be avoided by treating the maggots immediately after fly season or during their developmental stage when they are located in the areas mentioned.

Cattle may experience discomfort or transient swelling at the injection site. Neurotoxicity is possible in dogs, particularly in those with a genetic defect (MDR1 gene deletion mutation), which is observed in certain genetic lines of Collie-type breeds.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD:

Cattle and Goats: 35 days.

- Swine: 18 days.

- Sheep: 42 days.

- Do not administer to camelids intended for human consumption.

- Milk: Do not administer to animals producing milk for human consumption

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS:

- 10-ml bottle
- 20-ml bottle
- 50-ml bottle
- 100-ml bottle
- 250 ml bottle
- 500-ml bottle