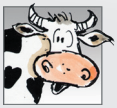
Oxytocin Vet



Oxytocin 10 IU/ml

- Initiation of milk ejection
- Support of mastitis therapy

Oxytocin is a hormone produced naturally in the body of all mammals. This peptide hormone is produced in the hypothalamus and transported through neurosecretion to the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland where it is stored. In cattle and sheep there is, in addition, an oestrous cycle dependent oxytocin synthesis occurrence on the ovary (corpus luteum).

Oxytocin displays its primary physiological and pharmacological effects in the smooth uterine muscles (inducing and increasing the rate of contractions). In this way, oxytocin effects a change in the oestrogen stimulated uterus, from weak spontaneous and irregular contractions, to synchronised, regular and stronger directed contractions.
In the lactating mammary gland oxytocin triggers contraction of the myoepithelial cells that are arranged around the mammary ducts and alveoli. This leads to milk let-down or to the easing of milk ejection during suckling.

Parenterally administered oxytocin is eliminated from the plasma within a half-life of only 1 – 9 minutes. Therefore, because of its considerable long-acting efficacy duration, Carbetocin (contained in Depotocin®) provides an alternative for application within the scope of obstetric procedures (e.g. therapy for uterine inertia, placental retention and other puerperal disorders, shortening the time interval until birth commences for synchronisation of parturition in sows using $PGF_{2\alpha}$).

Oxytocin Vet, 10 IU/ml

Injection solution for cattle, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, dogs, cats

Active substance and other ingredients

Active substance:

Oxytocin	16.6 µg/ml (equivalent to 10.0 IU/ml)

Excipients:

Chlorobutanol hemihydrate	3.0 mg/ml

Indications

Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Horses, Pigs, Dogs, Cats:

To stimulate uterine contractions during parturition and the early stages of the puerperium, uterine inertia.

Cattle:

Atonia uteri sub partu and post partum, retentio secundinarum caused by uterine inertia, supporting the therapy for endometritis in the early puerperium, milk let-down disorders, expulsion of the residual milk in support of a mastitis therapy.

Sheep:

As a supportive therapy for endometritis during the early puerperium.

Goats:

In support of uterine contractions after sectio caesarea.

Horses:

Induction of parturition, retentio secundinarum caused by uterine inertia, milk let-down disorders.

Pigs:

Atonia uteri sub partu and post partum, retentio secundinarum caused by uterine inertia, shortening the duration of parturition, milk let-down disorders, expulsion of the residual milk in support of a mastitis therapy.

Dogs:

As a supportive therapy for endometritis in the early puerperium, milk let-down disorders.

Cats:

Milk let-down disorders.

Contraindications
Use in the mare not ready for foaling, use to speed up parturition in case of an undilated cervix, mechanical hindrances to birth, malpositions, spasmodic contractions, risk of uterine rupture, torsio uteri, relative excessively large fetuses, malformed birth canal, hypersensitivity to Oxytocin.

Adverse reactions
- Uterine hypercontractibility
- Uterine rupture (particularly in carnivores)
- Sustained contraction of the uterus with a blockage of the flow to the navel, foetal hypoxia resulting in a reduction in the survival viability of the foetuses
- in the pig at dosages of 5 – 10 IU Oxytocin/animal i.m. combined with prostaglandins for induction of parturition, prolonged contractions of the uterus, extended duration of parturition, premature placental detachment
- in suckling piglets following treatment for lack of milk retention in the sow at a dosage rate of 22 IU Oxytocin per 100 kg LW/day the occurrence of piglet diarrhoea (1 day)

If you notice any serious effects or other effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your veterinary surgeon or pharmacist.

Target species
Cattle, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, dogs, cats

Dosage for each species, routes and method of administration
For intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injection.
For intravenous drip infusion and intramuscular infusion.
For a single application. For repeat treatments, as required.
10 IU Oxytocin equates to 1 ml "Oxytocin Vet injection solution".

Cattle:
Milk let-down disorders, expulsion of residual milk in support of a mastitis therapy:
0.5 – 10 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous
20 – 40 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular or subcutaneous

Stimulating uterine contractions during parturition and the early puerperium, uterine inertia:
5 – 10 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous
1 – 20 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular

Atonia uteri sub partu and post partum, retentio secundinarum caused by uterine inertia, as a supportive therapy for endometritis during the early puerperium:
25 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous

Sheep:
Stimulating uterine contractions during parturition and the early puerperium, uterine inertia:
5 – 10 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous
1 – 20 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular

As a supportive therapy for endometritis during the early puerperium:
5 – 10 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular

Goats:
Stimulating uterine contractions during parturition and the early puerperium, uterine inertia:
1 – 3 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular, subcutaneous

In support of uterine contractions following sectio caesarea:
5 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous, intramuscular

Horses:
Induction of parturition, stimulating uterine contractions during parturition and the early puerperium, uterine inertia:
10 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous
40 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular

Retentio secundinarum caused by uterine inertia:
50 – 60 IU Oxytocin/hour/animal as an intravenous continuous drip infusion

Milk let-down disorder:
30 – 40 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular

Pigs:
Stimulating uterine contractions during parturition and the early puerperium, uterine inertia, shortening the duration of parturition:
1 – 10 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous
20 – 25 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular
25 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular + 0.125 IU Oxytocin/min/animal as an intramuscular infusion

Milk let-down disorder, expulsion of residual milk in support of a mastitis therapy:
1 – 10 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous
15 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular

Atonia uteri sub partu and post partum:
20 – 40 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular

Retentio secundinarum caused by uterine inertia:
0.5 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular, repeat treatments over a number of hours

Dogs:
Stimulating uterine contractions during parturition and the early puerperium, uterine inertia:
0.15 – 1.0 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous

As a supportive therapy for endometritis during the early puerperium:
3 – 10 IU Oxytocin/animal subcutaneous

Milk let-down disorder:
0.2 – 1.0 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous

Cats:
Stimulating uterine contractions during parturition and the early puerperium, uterine inertia:
0.3 – 1.0 IU Oxytocin/animal intramuscular or subcutaneous
0.1 – 0.2 IU Oxytocin intramuscular or subcutaneous and 10 – 20 mg of an active substance with an utero-spasmolytic effect, repeating the treatment at intervals of 2 – 3 hours

Milk let-down disorders:
0.1 – 0.25 IU Oxytocin/animal intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous
In the cat, in case of a double treatment using an Oxytocin application being unsuccessful for the treatment of uterine inertia, then a sectio caesarea should be carried out.

Advice on correct administration
Inject very slowly during intravenous injection.

Withdrawal period
intravenous injection
Cattle, sheep, goats, horses:
Meat and offal: Zero days
Milk: Zero days
Pigs:
Meat and offal: Zero days

intramuscular and subcutaneous injection:
Cattle, sheep, goats, horses:
Meat and offal: 3 days
Milk: Zero days
Pigs:
Meat and offal: 3 days

Special storage precautions
Keep out of the reach and sight of children.
Do not use after the expiry date stated on the label and the outer carton.
Store in a refrigerator (2 – 8 °C).
Protect from light in the outer carton.
Shelf-life after first opening the bottle: 28 days.
Following the expiry of this period the remainder of the drug in the container is to be disposed of.

Special warnings
Special warnings for each target species:
Not applicable.

Special precautions for use:
Special precautions for use in animals:
Inject very slowly during intravenous injection.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals:
Administration should be performed with caution in order to avoid accidental self-injection. In case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice immediately. Pregnant women should avoid handling the product, especially during the last 3 months of pregnancy as Oxytocin can induce contractions of the smooth musculature (e.g. the uterus).

Use during pregnancy, lactation or lay:
Not applicable.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:
β-adrenolytics strengthen the contraction promoting effects of Oxytocin. Upon simultaneous administration of prostaglandins and Oxytocin, the labour-promoting effects are intensified reciprocally.

Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes), if necessary:
Overdosing can lead to temporary vasodilatation and a fall in blood pressure, water retention, prolonged sustained contraction of the uterus with a blockage of the flow through the navel, foetal hypoxia and a resulting reduction in the foetuses' survival chances, tachycardia, uterine rupture, foaling complications in the horse (violent contractions, retentio secundinarum), to the cessation of farrowing in the pig.
The treatment with Oxytocin injection solution should immediately cease in these cases.

Incompatibilities:
Not applicable.

Special precautions for the disposal of unused product or waste materials, if any
Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal product should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.
Ask your veterinary surgeon how to dispose of medicines no longer required.

To be supplied only on veterinary prescription.

Package size:
50 ml vial

The information given in this product brochure conforms to the state of knowledge upon completion. Please read the package leaflet before using the veterinary medicinal product.

Veyx-Pharma is GMP- and QS-certified.

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