Products and People
you can rely on!
Company Profile

Interchemie werken ‘De Adelaar’ B.V. was founded on the 19th of January 1979 in Castenray, the Netherlands. From its humble beginnings in The Netherlands, Interchemie is now supplying partners worldwide with veterinary products including veterinary medicines, feed additives, pesticides and disinfectants. We offer our products to careful selected distributors worldwide in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the Middle-East.

It is our mission to provide products by people you can rely on. We want to establish the same high quality in each and every one of our products. This is our obligation to both our customers and their animals.

To fulfill this mission our factories produce veterinary medicines according to G.M.P. regulations and feed additives according to G.M.P. + regulations. Our facilities are inspected yearly by our authorities which results into full G.M.P. approval and G.M.P. + approval. To meet the clients demand we offer customized labeling and legitimate registration of every medicine, complying with international rules and regulations.

Interchemie has attained this high quality standard by continuously researching and developing new products. Because only by improving our product line we can safeguard the health of animals in the future.

Our high standard is also reflected by our employees. We believe our people should be just as reliable as our products. The ongoing demand of our customers worldwide requires a trustworthy team and clear communication. Interchemie offers reliable and efficient customer service while working together with many partners around the world.

We realize that knowledge sometimes helps more than only offering a solution. Preventing the problem before it arises is why Interchemie not only provides veterinary medicine, but also manufactures feed additives to keep animals healthy.

Interchemie is looking forward to the future, where we hope to meet new customers and have more animals benefit from our products.

Waalre, 23 January 2013
M.P.J. Gellings
General director
Interchemie werken "De Adelaar" B.V.

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# Veterinary Medicines

## Water-soluble powders

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veterinary medicines
water-soluble powders
# Veterinary Medicines

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oral liquids
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### Premixes:

- Introvit Cow Premix: Vitamins and minerals
- Introvit Pig Starter Premix: Vitamins and minerals
- Introvit Pig Breeder Premix: Vitamins and minerals
- Introvit Pig Grower Premix: Vitamins and minerals
- Introvit Poultry Chick Premix: Vitamins and minerals
- Introvit Poultry Grower Premix: Vitamins and minerals
- Introvit Poultry Layer Premix: Vitamins and minerals
- Introvit Poultry Broiler Premix: Vitamins and minerals
- Introvit Poultry Breeder Premix: Vitamins and minerals


### Milkreplacers:

- Intromilk-10: Calves milk replacer 10% Fat
- Intromilk-16: Calves milk replacer 16% Fat
- Introlac: Piglets milk replacer

feed additives
water-soluble powders
## Feed Additives

### Products:

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<td>Intromin-P block</td>
<td>Minerals, phosphorus and calcium</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
feed additives
nutritional oral liquids
Disinfectants

Products:
- Alcodex
- Aquapure-200
- Aquapure-1000
- Dexid-70
- Dexid-200
- Dexid-400

Active ingredients:
- Quaternary ammonium compounds and ethanol
- Sodium dichloroisocyanurate
- Sodium dichloroisocyanurate
- Quaternary ammonium compounds
- Quaternary ammonium compounds / Glutaraldehyde
- Quaternary ammonium compounds / Glutaraldehyde

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Pesticides

- Alphacyprin-50 EC: Alpha-cypermethrin 5%
- Cyprin-100 EC: Cypermethrin 10%
- Deltox-50 EC: Deltamethrin 5%
- Diascon-600 EC: Diazinon 60%
- Intraz-125 EC: Amitraz 12.5%

Aliseryl WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
- Erythromycin thiocyanate .................................. 35 mg.
- Oxytetracycline hydrochloride ........................................ 50 mg.
- Streptomycin sulphate .................................. 35 mg.
- Colistin sulphate ........................................ 200 000 IU.
- Vitamin A, retinol acetate ........................................ 3 000 IU.
- Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ........................................ 1 500 IU.
- Vitamin B₁, thiamine hydrochloride ........................................ 2 mg.
- Vitamin B₂, riboflavin ........................................ 4 mg.
- Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine hydrochloride ....................... 2 mg.
- Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin ....................................... 10 μg.
- Vitamin C, ascorbic acid ...................................... 20 mg.
- Ca-pantothenate ............................................... 10 mg.
- Vitamin K₃, menadione sodium bisulphite ............. 2 mg.
- Nicotinamide ........................................ 20 mg.
- Inositol ........................................ 1 mg.
- Carrier ad ........................................ 1 g.

Description:
Aliseryl WS is a highly effective combination of broad-spectrum antibiotics and vitamins. Colistin is an antibiotic from the group of polymyxins with a bactericidal action against Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella. Since colistin is absorbed for a very small part after oral administration only gastrointestinal indications are relevant. Oxytetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. The action of oxytetracycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline is mainly excreted in urine, for a small part in bile and in lactating animals in milk. Erythromycin is a macrolide that acts bacteriostatic against mainly Gram-positive bacteria like Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Streptomycin is an aminoglycoside with a bactericidal action against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Klebsiella, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. and Mycoplasma. Vitamins are essential for the proper operation of several physiological functions.

Indications:
Aliseryl WS is a highly effective combination of broad-spectrum antibiotics and vitamins. The product stimulates egg production, increases growth, improves feed conversion and is used as vitamin supplement during periods of diseases and stress. It is effective against gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary infections caused by colistin, oxytetracycline, erythromycin and streptomycin sensitive micro-organisms, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Klebsiella, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, sheep, poultry and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines, macrolides, colistin or aminoglycosides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage: For oral administration.
Poultry and swine:
Prevention: 1 kg per 2000 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.
Treatment: 1 kg per 1000 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.
Calves, sheep and goats: 1 g per 5 kg body weight during 5 - 7 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
Meat: 7 days.
Eggs: 1 day.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Amprolium hydrochloride ................................................................. 300 mg.
Carrier ad ......................................................................................... 1 g.

Description:
Amprolium is a coccidiostat (antiprotozoal) used for the treatment and prevention of coccidiosis in calves, sheep, goats, chickens (broilers and breeders) and other fowl such as turkeys, with activity against Eimeria spp., especially Eimeria tenella and Eimeria necatrix. It is a thiamine (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) analogue and its pharmacological effect relies on competitive inhibition of thiamine uptake. Amprolium competitively inhibits the active transport of thiamine in isolated second-generation schizonts of Eimeria spp. and in host intestinal cells. Upon ingestion of amprolium, the coccidia experience thiamine deficiency and starve from malnutrition.

Indications:
Amprolin-300 WS is indicated for coccidiosis caused by coccidia susceptible to amprolium (Eimeria spp.) or gastrointestinal infections for which it is therapeutically or prophylactically indicated to administer amprolium in calves, goats, sheep and poultry.

Contra-indications:
The use of amprolium is prohibited from a laying age onwards. Do not administer to poultry whose eggs are intended for human consumption, or to animals with impaired hepatic and/or renal functions. Do not administer to turkeys before the age of 8 to 10 weeks.

Side effects:
Overdosage of amprolium can suppress weight gain in broilers and cause polyneuritis. Long-term administration of amprolium in high doses may result in thiamine (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) deficiency in the host. To treat amprolium overdose, thiamine should be administered parenterally or orally.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

Calves, sheep and goats:
Preventive: 1 g per 60 kg body weight through drinking water or milk for 21 days.
Curative: 1 g per 30 kg body weight through drinking water or milk for 5 days.

Poultry:
Preventive: 1 kg per 5000 litres of drinking water for 1 - 2 weeks.
Curative: 1 kg per 1250-2500 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.

Note: Mix Amprolin-300 WS daily with fresh water. Not intended for hens producing eggs for human consumption. In severe cases curative treatment may be followed by preventive treatment.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Calves, goats, sheep: 3 days.
  Poultry: 3 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Amprocox WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
- Amprolium hydrochloride ................................................................. 200 mg.
- Sulfadiazine......................................................................................... 150 mg.
- Vitamin A, retinol acetate ................................................................. 15 000 IU.
- Vitamin K.......................................................................................... 5 mg.
- Carrier ad............................................................................................ 1 g.

Description:
Amprolium is an anticoccidial with activity against Eimeria spp., especially Eimeria tenella and Eimeria necatrix. Sulfadiazine is a chemotherapeutic with a bacteriostatic activity against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and has also coccidiostatic activity against Eimeria spp.

Indications:
Coccidiosis in calves, sheep, goats and poultry.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with impaired hepatic and/or renal functions. Hypersensitivity to amprolium and/or sulfadiazine.

Side effects:
At high dosages in laying hens egg-drop and in broilers growth inhibition and polyneuritis can occur. Other side effects may include crystalluria, anaemia, leucopenia and thrombocytopenia.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

Calves, sheep and goats:
Preventive: 1 g per 50 - 100 kg body weight through drinking water or milk for 21 days.
Curative: 5 g per 25 - 50 kg body weight through drinking water or milk for 5 days.

Poultry: 20 g per 20 - 40 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only. Do not administer to hens producing eggs for human consumption.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Calves, sheep and goats : 14 days.
  Poultry : 14 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
**Biocillin-200 WS**

**Powder for oral administration**

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
- Amoxicillin trihydrate ............................................................................................................ 200 mg.
- Carrier ad .................................................................................................................................... 1 g.

**Description:**
Amoxicillin is a semisynthetic broad-spectrum penicillin with a bactericidal action against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. The range of effect includes Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, penicillinase-negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. The bactericidal action is due to inhibition of cell wall synthesis. Amoxicillin is mainly excreted in urine. A major part can also be excreted in bile.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by amoxycillin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, penicillinase-negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

**Contra-indications:**
- Hypersensitivity to amoxicillin.
- Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
- Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.
- Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

**Side effects:**
Hypersensitivity reactions.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 g per 100 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 1000 - 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat:
  - Calves, goats, sheep and swine: 8 days.
  - Poultry: 3 days.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Castralin 200 WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition
Contains per gram powder:
Chlortetracycline hydrochloride ................................................................. 200 mg.
Carrier ad.................................................................................................. 1 g.

Description:
Chlortetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. The action of chlortetracycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Chlortetracycline is mainly excreted in urine, for a small part in bile and in lactating animals in milk.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by Chlortetracycline sensitive bacteria, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp., in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of bactericidal agents like penicillins.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 g per 25 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 500 - 1000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Swine, calves, goats and sheep: 8 days
  Poultry: 3 days

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Coli-1200 WS

Powder for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
- Colistin sulphate: 1 200 000 IU.
- Carrier ad: 1 g.

**Description:**
Colistin is an antibiotic from the group of polymyxins with a bactericidal action against Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella. Since colistin is absorbed for a very small part after oral administration only gastrointestinal indications are relevant.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal infections caused by colistin sensitive bacteria, like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

**Contra-indications:**
- Hypersensitivity to colistin.
- Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
- Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

**Side effects:**
Renal dysfunction, neurotoxicity and neuromuscular blockade.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 g per 100 kg body weight for 5 - 7 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 1000 - 2000 litres of drinking water or 500 - 1000 kg of feed for 5 - 7 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat: 7 days.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Coli-4800 WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Colistin sulphate ...........................................................................................................4 800 000 IU.
Carrier ad.....................................................................................................................1 g.

Description:
Colistin is an antibiotic from the group of polymyxins with a bactericidal action against
Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella. Since colistin is absorbed for
a very small part after oral administration only gastrointestinal indications are relevant.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal infections caused by colistin sensitive bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and
Salmonella spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to colistin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
Renal dysfunction, neurotoxicity and neuromuscular blockade.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 1 g per 80 kg body weight for 5 - 7 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 4000 - 8000 litres of drinking water or
2000 - 4000 kg of feed for 5 - 7 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 7 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Dimoxan WS
Powder for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
Colistin sulphate ................................................................. 1 200 000 IU.
Amoxicillin trihydrate ........................................................... 200 mg.
Carrier ad .................................................................................. 1 g.

**Description:**
The combination of amoxicillin and colistin acts additive. Amoxicillin is a semisynthetic broad-spectrum penicillin with a bactericidal action against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. The range of effect includes Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, penicillinase-negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus, spp. The bactericidal action is due to inhibition of cell wall synthesis. Amoxicillin is mainly excreted in urine. A major part can also be excreted in bile. Colistin is an antibiotic from the group of polymyxins with a bactericidal action against Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella. Since colistin is absorbed for a very small part after oral administration only gastrointestinal indications are relevant.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by amoxicillin and colistin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, penicillinase negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to amoxicillin and/or colistin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

**Side effects:**
Hypersensitivity reactions, renal dysfunction, neurotoxicity and neuromuscular blockade.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:

Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 g per 100 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 1000 - 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Please note: Before adding to the drinking water make a presolution of 1 kg Dimoxan WS per 20 litres of water with a temperature of 40 °C.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat: 8 days.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Doxin-200 WS
Powder for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
- Doxycycline hyclate ................................................................. 100 mg.
- Tylosin tartrate ........................................................................ 100 mg.
- Carrier ad .................................................................................. 1 g.

**Description:**
The combination of tylosin and doxycycline acts additive. Doxycycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Doxycycline is also active against Chlamydia, Mycoplasma and Rickettsia spp. The action of doxycycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Doxycycline has a great affinity to the lungs and is therefore especially useful for treatment of bacterial respiratory infections. Tylosin is a macrolide antibiotic with a bacteriostatic action against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, Pasteurella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Treponema spp. and Mycoplasma.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by tylosin and doxycycline sensitive microorganisms, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Treponema spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines and/or tylosin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

**Side effects:**
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.
Diarrhoea may occur.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 g per 100 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 1000 - 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat:
  - Calves, goats and sheep: 14 days.
  - Swine: 8 days.
  - Poultry: 7 days.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Doxy-200 WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Doxycycline hyclate ........................................................................................................... 200 mg.
Carrier ad ................................................................................................................................ 1 g.

Description:
Doxycycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Doxycycline is also active against Chlamydia, Mycoplasma and Rickettsia spp. The action of doxycycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Doxycycline has a great affinity to the lungs and is therefore especially useful for treatment of bacterial respiratory infections.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by doxycycline sensitive micro-organisms like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep, and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 g per 200 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 2000 - 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
Calves, goats and sheep: 14 days.
Swine: 8 days.
Poultry: 7 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Doxy-500 WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Doxycycline hyclate .............................................................................................................. 500 mg.
Carrier .................................................................................................................................... 1 g.

Description:
Doxycycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Doxycycline is also active against Chlamydia, Mycoplasma and Rickettsia spp. The action of doxycycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Doxycycline has a great affinity to the lungs and is therefore especially useful for treatment of bacterial respiratory infections.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by doxycycline sensitive micro-organisms, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals of a seriously impaired hepatic function.
Concurrent administration with penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 1 g per 100 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 100 g per 500 - 1000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Calves, goats and sheep: 14 days.
  Swine: 8 days.
  Poultry: 7 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
**Doxycol WS**

**Powder for oral administration**

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
- Doxycycline hyclate ............................................................................................................ 100 mg.
- Colistin sulphate ........................................................................................................ 1 200 000 IU.
- Carrier ad .......................................................................................................................... 1 g.

**Description:**
Doxycycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Doxycycline is also active against Chlamydia, Mycoplasma and Rickettsia spp. The action of doxycycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Doxycycline has good affinity towards the lungs and is therefore especially useful for treatment of bacterial respiratory infections. Colistin is an antibiotic from the group of polymyxins with bactericidal action against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella spp. Polymyxins interact strongly with phospholipids and penetrate into and disrupt the structure of cell membranes. Administered orally, colistin is poorly resorbed and, therefore, performs its action predominantly gastrointestinally.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by micro-organisms sensitive to doxycycline and/or colistin like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Klebsiella, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines and/or polymyxins.
Administration to animals with seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic functions, animals with an active microbial digestion or animals producing milk or eggs for human consumption.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.

**Side effects:**
Discoloration of teeth in young animals or hypersensitivity reactions may occur. Digestive alterations may appear, such as intestinal dysbiosis, accumulation of gases or mild diarrhoea.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration.

- Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 1 g per 20 kg body weight for 4 - 5 days.
- Poultry: 1 kg per 2000 litres of drinking water for 4 - 5 days.
- Swine: 1 kg per 1000 litres of drinking water for 4 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only. Doxycol WS is not for use in animals from which milk or eggs are produced for human consumption.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat:
  - Calves, goats and sheep: 14 days.
  - Swine: 8 days.
  - Poultry: 7 days.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Flumesol-200 WS
Powder for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
Flumequine................................................................. 200 mg.
Carrier ad................................................................. 1 g.

**Description:**
Flumequine belongs to the group of quinolones and acts bactericidal against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by flumequine sensitive microorganisms, like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to flumequine.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

**Side effects:**
Hypersensitivity reactions.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 10 g per 75 - 150 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 1000 - 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat:
  - Calves, goats, sheep and swine: 8 days.
  - Poultry: 3 days.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Gallimix-200 WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Erythromycin thiocyanate............................................................................................................ 200 mg.
Carrier ad.................................................................................................................................... 1 g.

Description:
Gallimix-200 WS is a macrolide antibiotic indicated for the treatment of infectious diseases due to erythromycin-sensitive bacteria and Mycoplasma in poultry. Erythromycin binds reversibly to the 50S subunit of ribosomes, resulting in the blockage of transpeptidation or translocation reactions, leading to impaired and/or inhibited protein synthesis and, hence, to inhibited cell growth.

Indications:
Gallimix-200 WS is indicated for the treatment of Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) caused by Mycoplasma infections, and for the treatment of infectious (respiratory) diseases due to erythromycin-sensitive bacteria such as Staphylococcus aureus (e.g. infectious arthritis), Haemophilus paragallinarum (e.g. infectious coryza) and Pasteurella multocida (e.g. pasteurellosis; pneumonia) in poultry.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to erythromycin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Poultry: 100 g per 100 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 3 days.
- For eggs: 6 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Gentadox WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Doxycycline hyclate ................................................................. 100 mg.
Gentamicin sulphate ................................................................. 50 mg.
Carrier .................................................................................. 1 g.

Description:
Doxycycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Doxycycline is also active against Chlamydia, Mycoplasma and Rickettsia spp. The action of doxycycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Doxycycline has good affinity towards the lungs and is therefore especially useful for treatment of bacterial respiratory infections. Gentamicin sulphate belongs to the group of aminoglycosides and acts bactericidal against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Klebsiella, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. The bactericidal action is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis as well. Administered orally, gentamicin is poorly resorbed and, therefore, performs its action predominantly in the gastrointestinal tract.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by micro-organisms sensitive to doxycycline and/or gentamicin like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Klebsiella, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines and/or aminoglycosides.
Administration to animals with seriously impaired renal or hepatic functions.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.
Prolonged application of high doses may result in neurotoxicity, ototoxicity or nephrotoxicity.

Dosage:
For oral administration.
Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 1 g per 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 1000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only; not for use in lactating animals and layers.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Calves, goats and sheep: 14 days.
  Swine: 8 days.
  Poultry: 7 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Interspectin-L WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
- Spectinomycin base ................................................................. 444 mg.
- Lincomycin base ....................................................................... 222 mg.
- Carrier ad ................................................................................. 1 g.

Description:
The combination of lincomycin and spectinomycin acts additive and in some cases synergistic.
Spectinomycin acts mainly against Mycoplasma spp. and Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli and Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. Lincomycin acts mainly against Mycoplasma spp., Treponema spp., Campylobacter spp. and Gram-positive bacteria like Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Corynebacterium spp. and Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae. Cross-resistance of lincomycin with macrolides may occur.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by micro-organisms sensitive to spectinomycin and lincomycin, such as Campylobacter, E. coli, Mycoplasma, Salmonella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Treponema spp. in poultry and swine, most notably:

- Poultry: Prevention and treatment of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) associated with mycoplasma and coliform infections of growing poultry susceptible to the action of the antibiotic combination.
- Pigs: Treatment of enteritis caused by Lawsonia intracellularis (ileitis).

Contra-indications:
Do not use in poultry producing eggs for human consumption.
Do not use in horses, ruminating animals, guinea pigs and rabbits.
Do not use in animals known to be hypersensitive to the active ingredients.
Do not co-administer with penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and/or cycloserine.
Do not administer to animals with seriously impaired renal functions.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

- Poultry: 150 g per 200 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.
- Swine: 150 g per 1500 litres of drinking water for 7 days.

Note: Do not use in poultry producing eggs for human consumption.

Withdrawal times:
For meat:
- Swine: 0 days.
- Poultry: 5 days.

Packaging:
Jar of 150, 500 and 1000 g.
**Intertrim-480 WS**

**Powder for oral administration**

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
- Sulfadiazine ........................................................................................................ 400 mg.
- Trimethoprim ....................................................................................................... 80 mg.
- Carrier ad ............................................................................................................. 1 g.

**Description:**
The combination of trimethoprim and sulfadiazine acts synergistic and usually bactericidal against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Both compounds affect bacterial purine synthesis in a different way, as a result of which a double blockade is accomplished.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by trimethoprim and sulfadiazine sensitive micro-organisms like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, sheep, goats, poultry and swine.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to trimethoprim and/or sulphonamides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function or with blood dyscrasias.

**Side effects:**
After long-term treatment and high dosages crystalluria can occur.
When symptoms of crystalluria occur (haematuria, kidney colic), treatment has to be stopped immediately and for example sodium carbonate (alkalinises) has to be administered for increasing urine solubility of sulfadiazine. Administration for a prolonged period also increases the risk for blood dyscrasias. Anaemia, leucopenia and thrombocytopenia may also occur.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 g per 100 kg body weight for 4 - 7 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 1500 - 2500 litres of drinking water for 4 - 7 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat:
  - Calves, sheep, goats and swine: 8 days.
  - Poultry: 5 days.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Leva-200 WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Levamisole hydrochloride.............................................................................................................. 200 mg.
Carrier ad...................................................................................................................................... 1 g.

Description:
Levamisole is a synthetic anthelmintic with activity against a broad spectrum of gastrointestinal
worms and against lung worms. Levamisole causes an increase of the axial muscle tone followed
by paralysis of the worms.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of gastrointestinal and lung worm infections in cattle, calves, sheep,
goats, poultry and swine like:
- Cattle, calves, sheep and goats: Bunostomum, Chabertia, Cooperia, Dictyocaulus, Haemonchus,
Nematodirus, Ostertagia, Protostrongylus and Trichostrongylus spp.
- Poultry: Ascaridia and Capillaria spp.
- Swine: Ascaris suum, Haemonchus bovis, Metastomum elongatus, Oesophagostomum
spp. and Trichuris suis.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with an impaired hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of pyrantel, morantel or organo-phosphates.

Side effects:
Overdoses can cause colic, coughing, excessive salivation, excitation, hyperpnoea, lachrymation,
spasms, sweating and vomiting.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Cattle, calves, sheep and goats: 7.5 g per 200 kg body weight for 1 day.
Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 2000 litres of drinking water for 1 day.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 10 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride.......................................................................................................................... 55 mg.
Vitamin A, retinol acetate...................................................................................................................................... 5 000 IU.
Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol...................................................................................................................................... 1 750 IU.
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate .......................................................................................................................... 3.5 mg.
Vitamin B₁₂, thiamine HCl .................................................................................................................................. 0.5 mg.
Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine HCl ............................................................................................................................... 3 mg.
Vitamin B₁₆, cyanocobalamin .............................................................................................................................. 2.5 μg.
Vitamin C, ascorbic acid ...................................................................................................................................... 12 mg.
Ca-pantothenate .................................................................................................................................................... 3 mg.
Vitamin K₃, menadione sodium bisulphite ........................................................................................................... 5.6 mg.
Nicotinamide ........................................................................................................................................................ 15 mg.
Folic acid ............................................................................................................................................................... 0.3 mg.
Cholin chloride ..................................................................................................................................................... 12 mg.
Carrier ad ............................................................................................................................................................ 1 g.

Description:
Oxytetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. The action of oxytetracycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline is mainly excreted in urine, for a small part in bile and in lactating animals in milk. Vitamins are essential for the proper operation of several physiological functions.

Indications:
Limovit WS is a highly effective combination of a broad-spectrum antibiotics (Oxytetracycline) and vitamins. The product stimulates egg production, increases growth, improves feed conversion and is used as a vitamin supplement during periods of diseases and stress. It is active against gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary infections caused by oxytetracyclin sensitive micro-organisms, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, sheep, poultry and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals with an impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Poultry and swine:
Prevention: 1 kg per 2000 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.
Treatment: 1 kg per 1000 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.

Calves, sheep and goats: 1 g per 5 kg body weight during 5 - 7 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
Meat: 7 days.
Eggs: 1 day.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
**Limoxin-400 WS**

Powder for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride ................................................................. 400 mg.
Carrier ad ........................................................................................................ 1 g.

**Description:**
Oxytetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. and Mycoplasma, Rickettsia and Chlamydia spp. The mode of action of oxytetracycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline is mainly excreted in urine and to a lesser degree in bile and in lactating animals in milk.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by oxytetracycline sensitive bacteria like Bordetella, Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. and Mycoplasma, Rickettsia and Chlamydia spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals with an impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

**Side effects:**
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:

- Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 1 g per 20 - 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat:
  - Calves, goats, sheep and swine: 8 days.
  - Poultry: 6 days.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Limoxin WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride ................................................................. 1000 mg.
Carrier ad ................................................................................................. 1 g.

Description:
Oxytetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many
Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Bacillus, Corynebacterium,
Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus
spp. and Mycoplasma, Rickettsia and Chlamydia spp. The mode of action of oxytetracycline is
based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline is mainly excreted in urine and to
a lesser degree in bile and in lactating animals in milk.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by oxytetracycline sensitive bacteria like
Bordetella, Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella,
Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. and Mycoplasma, Rickettsia and Chlamydia
spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals with an impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 1 g per 50 - 100 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 5000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
Calves, goats, sheep and swine: 8 days.
Poultry: 6 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Macrolan WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Tylosin tartrate .................................................................................................................... 1000 mg.
Carrier ad ................................................................................................................................ 1 g.

Description:
Tylosin is a macrolide antibiotic with a bacteriostatic action against Gram-positive and
Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Staphylococcus,
Streptococcus and Treponema spp. and Mycoplasma.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by tylosin sensitive micro-organisms, like
Campylobacter, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Treponema spp. in
calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tylosin.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
Diarrhoea, epigastric pain and skin sensitization can occur.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 g per 220 - 250 kg body weight for 5 - 7 days.
Poultry: 1 kg per 1500 - 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Swine: 1 kg per 3000 - 4000 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
Calves, goats, poultry and sheep: 5 days.
Swine: 3 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Nemovit WS
(Egg Formula)

Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram:
- Oxytetracycline hydrochloride ................................................................. 60 mg.
- Neomycin sulphate .................................................................................. 40 mg.
- Vitamin A, retinol acetate ....................................................................... 7,500 IU.
- Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ................................................................. 1,500 IU.
- Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate ............................................................ 5 mg.
- Vitamin B₆, thiamine hydrochloride ....................................................... 1 mg.
- Vitamin B₁₂, riboflavin ........................................................................ 2 mg.
- Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine hydrochloride .................................................. 2 mg.
- Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin ................................................................. 7.5 μg.
- Vitamin C, ascorbic acid ......................................................................... 25 mg.
- Ca-pantothenate .................................................................................... 7.5 mg.
- Vitamin K₃, menadione sodium bisulphite ............................................ 5 mg.
- Nicotinamide .......................................................................................... 15 mg.
- Folic acid ................................................................................................. 0.3 mg.
- Methionine .............................................................................................. 30 mg.
- Lysine ..................................................................................................... 50 mg.
- Carrier ad .................................................................................................. 1 g.

Description:
Nemovit WS is a highly effective combination of broad-spectrum antibiotics and vitamins. Oxytetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. The action of oxytetracycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline is mainly excreted in urine, for a small part in bile and in lactating animals in milk. Neomycin is an aminoglycoside with a bactericidal action against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Klebsiella, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. Vitamins are essential for the proper operation of numerous physiological functions.

Indications:
Nemovit WS is a highly effective combination of broad-spectrum antibiotics and vitamins. The product stimulates egg production, increases growth, improves feed conversion and is used as a vitamin supplement during periods of diseases and stress. It is active against gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary infections caused by oxytetracycline and neomycin sensitive micro-organisms, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Klebsiella, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, sheep, poultry and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines or aminoglycosides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of bactericidal agents like penicillins.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

- Poultry and swine:
  Prevention: 1 kg per 2000 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.
  Treatment: 1 kg per 1000 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.

- Calves, sheep and goats: 1 g per 5 kg body weight during 5 - 7 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
Meat: 7 days.
Eggs: 1 day.

Packaging: Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
**Neomix-700 WS**

Powder for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per gram:
Neomycin sulphate........................................................................................................... 700 mg.
Carrier ad................................................................................................................................ 1 g.

**Description:**
Neomycin is a broad-spectrum bactericidal aminoglycosidic antibiotic with particular activity against certain members of the Enterobacteriaceae e.g. Escherichia coli. Its mode of action is at the ribosomal level. When administered orally, only a fraction (<5%) is absorbed systemically, the remainder remains as the active compound in the gastro-intestinal tract of the animal. Neomycin is not inactivated by enzymes or food. These pharmacological properties lead to neomycin being an efficacious antibiotic in the prevention and treatment of enteric infections caused by bacteria sensitive to neomycin.

**Indications:**
Neomix-700 WS is indicated for the prevention and treatment of bacterial enteritis in calves, sheep, goats, swine and poultry caused by bacteria susceptible to neomycin, such as E. coli, Salmonella and Campylobacter spp.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to neomycin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.
Administration during gestation.
Administration to poultry producing eggs for human consumption.

**Side effects:**
Neomycin’s typical toxic effects (nephrotoxicity, deafness, neuromuscular blockade) are generally not produced when it is administered orally. No additional side effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed correctly.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calves, goats, and sheep</td>
<td>10 mg neomycin sulphate per kg body weight (equivalent to 14 mg/kg Neomix-700 WS) for 3 - 5 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry and swine</td>
<td>300 g per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Withdrawal time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calves, goats, sheep and swine</td>
<td>21 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>7 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Piperin WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Piperazine citrate ............................................................................................................1000 mg.

Description:
Piperazine is an anthelmintic with activity against nematodes. It induces a reversible flaccid paralysis in the nematode parasites. This is provoked by hyperpolarisation of the cell membrane followed by suppression of spontaneous spike potentials. The paralysed nematodes are subsequently expelled from the gut lumen by normal peristaltic actions.

Indications:
Nematode infections in horses, swine, cattle and poultry.
Horses: Strongylus, Oxyuris, Trichonema and Ascaris.
Swine: Oesophagostomum and Ascaris.
Cattle: Ascaris, Nematodirus, Ostertagia, Cooperia and Oesophagostomum.
Poultry: Ascaris and Capillaria.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to piperazine.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic and/or renal function.

Side effects:
Overdoses can cause colic, coughing, excessive salivation, excitation, hyperpnoea, lachrymation, spasms, sweating and vomiting.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

Horses, swine and cattle: 1 - 2 g per 10 kg body weight though drinking water.
Poultry: 1 kg per 1000 litres of drinking water for 2 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 2 days.
- For eggs: 2 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Sulfacox WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Sulfadimidine sodium .................................................................................. 200 mg.
Sulfaquinoxaline sodium .............................................................................. 25 mg.
Pyrimethamine HCl ..................................................................................... 25 mg.
Furaltadone HCl .......................................................................................... 100 mg.
Vitamin A ...................................................................................................... 15 000 IU.
Vitamin K3 .................................................................................................... 5 mg.
Carrier ad ....................................................................................................... 1 g.

Description:
Sulfonamides are broad-spectrum antimicrobial agents, inhibiting bacteria, toxoplasma and other protozoal agents such as coccidia. They interfere with the biosynthesis of folic acid in bacterial or protozoal cells by competitively preventing the incorporation of para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) into the folic acid molecule, which is required for DNA and RNA synthesis in the pathogen. Pyrimethamine is an antiprotozoal diaminopyrimidine which inhibits at a later stage in the biosynthetic pathway of folic acid. Hence, the combination works synergistically by blocking different enzymatic steps in folic acid biosynthesis. Furaltadone is an antibacterial agent active mainly against Gram-negative bacteria such as Salmonella spp. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient involved in preservation and maintenance of healthy epithelial tissues and mucous membranes, and of a proper immune function. Vitamin K assists the animal in counteracting intestinal haemorrhages and lesions caused directly by the pathogen or the parasite.

Indications:
Sulfacox WS is indicated for the prevention and control of caecal and intestinal coccidiosis, Pullorum disease and Fowl Typhoid in poultry.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to sulfonamides, pyrimethamine and/or furaltadone.
Megaloblastic anaemia, since depletion of folic acid may aggravate this condition.
Poultry producing eggs for human consumption.

Side effects:
Hematologic side effects associated with folate deficiency.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Poultry: 100 g per 100 litres of drinking water for 3 days.

Medicated drinking water should be used within 24 h.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 14 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Sulfadimidin WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Sulfadimidine sodium................................................................. 1000 mg.

Description:
Sulfadimidine acts usually bactericidal against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative micro-organisms like E. coli, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Salmonella, Pasteurella and Eimeria spp. Sulfadimidin affect bacterial purine synthesis, as a result of which a blockade is accomplished.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urogenital infections caused by sulfadimidine sensitive microorganisms like E.coli, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Pasteurella spp. in calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine, and coccidiosis caused by Eimeria spp. in poultry.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to sulfonamides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function, or with blood dyscrasias.

Side effects:
Crystalluria, anaemia, leucopenia and thrombocytopenia.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
- Calves, cattle, goats and sheep: 10 g per 100 kg body weight for 3 - 7 days.
- Swine: 1 kg per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 7 days.
- Poultry: 1 kg per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 days, or according to the 3-2-3 scheme: 3 days on, 2 days off, 3 days on.

Note: For pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: Cattle, calves, sheep, goats: 12 days.
- Poultry and swine: 15 days.
- For milk: 5 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Banixin-50
Solution for parenteral use

**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
Flunixin (as flunixin meglumine) ................................................................. 50 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................. 1 ml.

**Description:**
Flunixin is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), and a non-narcotic analgesic with antipyretic properties. It is used in the alleviation of inflammation and pain associated with musculo-skeletal disorders and colic. In addition it is used for the control of acute inflammation reactions associated with infectious diseases. Flunixin is also applied as adjunctive therapy in the treatment of respiratory diseases.

**Indications:**
Cattle: Banixin-50 is indicated as an adjunct to antimicrobial therapy to reduce clinical signs of acute inflammation in cases of infectious respiratory disease.
Horses: Banixin-50 is indicated for the alleviation of inflammatory signs associated with musculo-skeletal disorders and for the alleviation of visceral pain associated with colic.
Swine: Banixin-50 is indicated as an adjunctive therapy in the treatment of swine respiratory diseases.

**Contra-indications:**
Do not exceed the recommended dose or duration of treatment.
Do not administer to pregnant mares or sows, or to dehydrated, hypovolaemic or hypotensive animals.
Do not use in lactating mares producing milk for human consumption.
Banixin-50 is contraindicated in animals suffering from cardiac, hepatic or renal disease, where there is the possibility of gastro-intestinal ulceration or bleeding, where there is evidence of a blood dyscrasia or hypersensitivity to the product.
Do not administer to animals undergoing general anaesthesia until fully recovered.
Avoid intra-arterial injection or concurrent administration of other NSAIDs and nephrotoxic drugs.
Use in any animal less than 6 weeks of age or in aged animals may involve additional risks.

**Side effects:**
Adverse reactions include gastro-intestinal irritation, ulceration, changes in haematology and, in dehydrated, hypovolaemic or hypotensive animals, a potential for renal damage.
In rare cases, severe anaphylactoid reactions have been observed, occasionally with fatal outcome.

**Dosage:**
For intramuscular or intravenous administration:
Cattle: 2 ml per 45 kg bodyweight. Repeat if necessary at 24 h intervals for up to 3 consecutive days.
Swine: 2 ml per 45 kg bodyweight once by intramuscular injection only.
Horses: 1 ml per 45 kg bodyweight. Treatment may be repeated once or twice if colic recurs.
In case of musculo-skeletal disorders, treatment is once daily for up to 5 days according to clinical response.

Inject the product slowly, and apply at body temperature. Administration should be stopped immediately if signs of intolerance occur. An adequate water supply should be provided.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat:
  Cattle: 14 days.
  Horses: 28 days.
  Pigs: 24 days.
- For milk:
  Cattle: 2 days.

**Packaging:**
Vial of 50 ml.
Biocillin-150 LA
Suspension for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Amoxicillin base................................................................................................................... 150 mg.
Solvents ad.................................................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Amoxicillin is a semisynthetic broad-spectrum penicillin with a bactericidal action against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. The range of effect includes Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, penicillinase negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. The bactericidal action is due to inhibition of cell wall synthesis. Amoxicillin is mainly excreted in urine. A major part can also be excreted in bile.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by amoxicillin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, penicillinase negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to amoxicillin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

General: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight, repeatable if necessary after 48 hours.

Shake well before use and do not administer more than 20 ml in cattle, more than 10 ml in swine and more than 5 ml in calves, sheep and goats per injection site.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 21 days.
- For milk: 3 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml and 50 ml.
Biogenta
Suspension for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Amoxicillin trihydrate.............................................................................................................. 150 mg.
Gentamycin base.................................................................................................................... 40 mg.
Solvents ad................................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of amoxicillin and gentamicin acts synergistically against a wide range of infections caused by both Gram-positive (e.g. Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Corynebacterium spp.) and Gram-negative (e.g. E.coli, Pasteurella, Salmonella and Pseudomonas spp.) bacteria in cattle and swine. Amoxicillin inhibits mainly in Gram-positive bacteria the cross-linkage between the linear peptidoglycan polymer chains that make up a major component of the cell wall. Gentamicin binds to the 30S subunit of the ribosome of mainly Gram-negative bacteria, thereby interrupting protein synthesis. Excretion of Biogenta occurs mainly unchanged via urine, and to a lesser degree via milk.

Indications:
Cattle: gastrointestinal, respiratory and intramammary infections caused by bacteria sensitive to the combination of amoxicillin and gentamicin, such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, bacterial enteritis, mastitis, metritis and cutaneous abscesses.
Swine: respiratory and gastrointestinal infections caused by bacteria sensitive to the combination of amoxicillin and gentamicin, such as pneumonia, colibacillosis, diarrhoea, bacterial enteritis and mastitis-metritis-agalactia syndrome (MMA).

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity towards amoxicillin or gentamicin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.
Concurrent administration of nephrotoxic compounds.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For intramuscular administration. The general dosage is 1 ml per 10 kg body weight per day for 3 days.

Cattle: 30 - 40 ml per animal per day for 3 days.
Calves: 10 - 15 ml per animal per day for 3 days.
Swine: 5 - 10 ml per animal per day for 3 days.
Piglets: 1 - 5 ml per animal per day for 3 days.

Shake well before use. Do not administer more than 20 ml in cattle or more than 10 ml in swine and more than 5 ml in calves per injection site to favour absorption and dispersion.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 30 days.
- For milk: 2 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Buparvaquone........................................................................................................................................ 50 mg.
Solvents ad........................................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Buparvaquone is a second-generation hydroxynaphtaquinoone with novel features that make it an effective compound for the therapy and prophylaxis of all forms of theileriosis.

Indications:
For treatment of tick-transmitted theileriosis caused by the intracellular protozoan parasites Theileria parva (East Coast fever, Corridor disease, Zimbabwean theileriosis) and T. annulata (tropical theileriosis) in cattle. It is active against both the schizont and piroplasm stages of Theileria spp. and may be used during the incubation period of the disease, or when clinical signs are apparent.

Contra-indications:
Due to the inhibiting effects of theileriosis on the immune system, vaccination should be delayed until the animal has recovered from theileriosis.

Side effects:
Localised, painless, oedematous swelling may occasionally be seen at the injection site.

Dosage:
For intramuscular injection.

The general dosage is 1 ml per 20 kg body weight.

In severe cases the treatment may be repeated within 48 - 72 hours. Do not administer more than 10 ml per injection site. Successive injections should be administered at different sites.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 42 days.
- For milk: 2 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 ml.
Butasal-100

Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Butafosfan ................................................................. 100 mg.
Vitamin B\textsubscript{12}, cyanocobalamin ................................................................. 50 µg.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Butafosfan is an organic phosphorus compound used as an injectable source of phosphorus in animals that takes part in energy metabolism, replenishes serum phosphorus levels, supports hepatic function and stimulates fatigued smooth and cardiac muscle. Its physiological rather than its pharmacological action accounts for its very low level of toxicity. Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B\textsubscript{12}) assist in various metabolic processes, most notably the formation of red blood cells, and stimulates protein, carbohydrate and fat metabolism.

Indications:
Butasal-100 is indicated for debilitation by acute or chronic metabolism disorders that result from poor nutrition, inadequate management or disease (e.g. developmental and nutritional disorders in young animals due to rearing disease, and (secondary) ketosis in cows). It can be used for metaphylaxis of infertility, puerperal diseases and in support of sterility treatment. It acts as a roborant in cases of stress, overexertion, exhaustion and reduced resistance, and as a tonic in cases of weakness, secondary anaemia and chilling. Butasal-100 additionally supports muscular physiology, the treatment of infertility, and tetany and paresis as an adjunct to calcium and magnesium therapy.

Contra-indications:
No contra-indications have been identified for Butasal-100 or any of its constituents.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are known for this product.

Dosage:
For intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Horse and cattle: 5 - 25 ml.
Calves and foals: 5 - 12 ml.
Goats and sheep: 2.5 - 5 ml.
Lambs and kids: 1.5 - 2.5 ml.
Swine: 2.5 - 10 ml.
Piglets: 1 - 2.5 ml.
Dogs and cats: 0.5 - 5 ml.
Poultry: 1 ml.

- Repeat daily if required.
- In cases of chronic disease: half the dose at intervals of 1 - 2 weeks or less.
- In healthy animals: half the dose.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 0 days.
- For milk: 0 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml and 50 ml.
**Castran**

Solution for parenteral use

**Composition**
Contains per ml.:
- Acepromazine maleate ................................................................. 15 mg.
- Solvents ad. .................................................................................. 1 ml.

**Description:**
Acepromazine is a neuroleptic belonging to the phenothiazines with a sedative action. The effect is set in within 5-10 minutes after intravenous injection and within 15-20 minutes after intramuscular injection and is maintained for 6 to 12 hours.

**Indications:**
All situations where sedation is needed, for instance during transport, with several forms of stress, small operations and as a pre anaesthetic with larger operations.

**Contra-indications:**
Administration to animals with heart or respiratory diseases.
Administration together with local anaesthetics (like procaine) or organo-phosphates (like insecticides) because acepromazine potentates toxicity of these compounds.
Hypothermia or hypertension.

**Side effects:**
After high doses respiratory disorders, hypertensy and tachydyardy can occur.
Penis relaxation in male animals.

**Dosage:**
For intramuscular or intravenous administration:

- **Calves, cattle, horses and swine:**
  - Light sedation and premedication with general anaesthesia:
    - 0.5 ml. per 100 kg. body weight intravenously or 1 ml. per 100 kg. body weight intramuscularly.
  - Strong sedation:
    - 1 ml. per 100 kg. body weight intravenously or 2 ml. per 100 kg. body weight intramuscularly.

- **Cats and dogs:**
  - Light sedation and premedication with general anaesthesia:
    - 0.25 ml. per 10 kg. body weight intravenously or intramuscularly.
  - Strong sedation: 0.5 ml. per 10 kg. body weight intravenously or intramuscularly.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat: 5 days.
- For milk: 1 day.

**Packaging:**
Vial of 100 ml.
Ceftionel-50
Suspension for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Ceftiofur base .............................................................. 50 mg.
Solvents ad................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Ceftiofur is a semisynthetic, third generation, broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic, which is administered to cattle and swine for control of bacterial infections of the respiratory tract, with additional action against foot rot and acute metritis in cattle. It has a wide spectrum of activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. It exerts its antibacterial action by inhibition of cell wall synthesis. Ceftiofur is mainly excreted in urine and faeces.

Indications:
Ceftionel-50 oily suspension is indicated for treatment of the following bacterial diseases:
Cattle: For the treatment of bacterial respiratory disease associated with Pasteurella haemolytica (Mannheimia spp.), Pasteurella multocida and Haemophilus somnus. For the treatment of acute interdigital necrobacillosis (panaritium, foot rot), associated with Fusobacterium necrophorum and Bacteroides melaninogenicus (Porphyromonas asaccharolytica). For treatment of the bacterial component of acute post-partum (puerperal) metritis within 10 days after calving associated with Escherichia coli, Arcanobacterium pyogenes and Fusobacterium necrophorum, sensitive to ceftiofur.
Swine: Ceftionel-50 oily suspension is indicated for treatment of bacterial respiratory disease associated with Pasteurella multocida, Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae and Streptococcus suis.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to cephalosporins and other β-lactam antibiotics.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

Side effects:
Mild hypersensitivity reactions may occur occasionally at the injection site, which subside without further treatment.

Dosage:
Cattle:
Bacterial respiratory infections: 1 ml per 50 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days, subcutaneously.
Acute interdigital necrobacillosis: 1 ml per 50 kg body weight for 3 days, subcutaneously.
Acute metritis (0 - 10 days post partum): 1 ml per 50 kg body weight for 5 days, subcutaneously.
Swine: Bacterial respiratory infections: 1 ml per 16 kg body weight for 3 days, intramuscularly.

Shake well before use and do not administer more than 15 ml in cattle per injection site and not more than 10 ml in swine. Successive injections should be administered at different sites.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Cattle: 3 days.
  Swine: 4 days.
- For milk: 0 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 and 50 ml.
Cloprochem
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Cloprostenol........................................................................................................................... 250 µg.
Solvents ad......................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Cloprostenol is a synthetic prostaglandin analogue structurally related to Prostaglandin F2α (PGF2α), for use in cattle and horses. As a potent luteolytic agent it causes functional and morphological regression of the corpus luteum (luteolysis) in cattle and horses followed by return to oestrus and normal ovulation.

Indications:
Cattle:
- Functional ovarian disorders such as anoestrus due to persistent corpus luteum, suboestrus, luteal or follicular cysts.
- Synchronisation of oestrus.
- Induction of parturition or abortion (associated increased incidence of retained foetal membranes, retentio secundinarum). Postpuerperium disorders of the uterus (e.g. pyometra, endometritis).

Mares:
- Induction of oestrus in cycling mares (at day 5 - 13 of cycle).
- Induction of abortion during the first 35 days of pregnancy.

Contra-indications:
Do not administer to pregnant animals, unless the objective is to terminate pregnancy. Do not administer to horses intended for human consumption.

Side effects:
Use for induction of parturition or abortion in cattle is accompanied by an increased incidence of retained foetal membranes.

Dosage:
For intramuscular administration:

Cattle: 2 ml per single or repeated dose.
Mares: 1 - 2 ml per single dose.
Ponies and donkeys: 0.5 - 1 ml per single dose.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 1 days.
- For milk: 0 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 10 ml.
Closan-100
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Closantel................................................................. 100 mg.
Solvents ad............................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Closantel is active against fasciola and hypoderma spp.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of worm infections in calves, cattle, goats and sheep like Fasciola, Hypoderma and Oestrus spp.

Contra-indications:
Administration to lactating animals.

Side effects:
Overdoses can cause colic, coughing, excessive salivation, excitation, hyperpnoea, lachrymation, spasms, sweating and vomiting.

Dosage:
For subcutaneous administration:
General: 1 ml per 20 - 40 kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 28 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 and 250 ml.
Fluconix-340
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Nitrozinil ............................................................................................................................ 340 mg.
Solvents ad ............................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
The main pharmacological action of the active ingredient in Fluconix-340, nitrozinil, is fasciolicidal. The lethal action against Fasciola hepatica has been demonstrated in vitro and in vivo in laboratory animals, and in sheep and cattle. The mechanism of action is due to uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation. It is also active against triclabendazole-resistant F. hepatica.

Indications:
Fluconix-340 is indicated for the treatment of fascioliasis (infestations of mature and immature Fasciola hepatica) in cattle and sheep. It is also effective, at the recommended dose rate, against adult and larval infestations of Haemonchus contortus in cattle and sheep and Haemonchus placei, Oesophagostomum radiatum and Bunostomum phlebotomum in cattle.

Contra-indications:
Do not use in animals with known hypersensitivity to the active ingredient.
Do not use in animals producing milk for human consumption.
Do not exceed stated dose.

Side effects:
Small swellings are occasionally observed at the injection site in cattle. These can be avoided by injecting the dose in two separate sites and massaging well to disperse the solution. No systemic ill effects are to be expected when animals (including pregnant cows and ewes) are treated at normal dosage.

Dosage:
Administer by subcutaneous injection:
The standard dosage is 10 mg nitrozinil per kg body weight.

Sheep: Administer according to the following doses scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Range</th>
<th>Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 - 20 kg</td>
<td>0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30 kg</td>
<td>0.75 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40 kg</td>
<td>1.0 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 55 kg</td>
<td>1.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 - 75 kg</td>
<td>2.0 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 75 kg</td>
<td>2.5 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In outbreaks of fascioliasis each sheep in the flock should be injected immediately when the presence of the disease is recognised, repeating treatment as necessary throughout the period when infestation is occurring, at intervals of not less than one month.

Cattle: 1.5 ml of Fluconix-340 per 50 kg of bodyweight.

Both infected and in-contact animals should be treated, treatment being repeated as considered necessary, though not more frequently than once per month. Dairy cows should be treated at drying off (at least 28 days before calving).

Note: Do not use in animals producing milk for human consumption.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Cattle: 60 days.
  Sheep: 49 days.

Packaging: Vials of 50 and 100 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Gentamycin base ............................................................................................................................... 100 mg.
Solvents ad ............................................................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Gentamycin belongs to the group of aminoglycosides and acts bactericidal against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Klebsiella, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. The bactericidal action is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by gentamycin sensitive bacteria, like E. coli, Klebsiella, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to gentamycin.
Administration to animals with a serious impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of nephrotoxic substances.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.
High and prolonged application may result in neurotoxicity, ototoxicity or nephrotoxicity.

Dosage:
For intramuscular administration:
General: Twice daily 1 ml per 20 - 40 kg body weight for 3 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For kidneys: 45 days.
- For meat: 7 days.
- For milk: 3 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Glucortin-20
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Dexamethasone base ........................................................................................................ 2 mg.
Solvents ad.................................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Dexamethasone is a glucocorticosteroid with a strong antiflogistic, anti allergic and gluconeogenetic action.

Indications:
Acetone anaemia, allergies, arthritis, bursitis, shock and tendovaginitis in cattle, calves, goats, sheep, swine, cats and dogs.

Contra-indications:
Unless abortion or early parturition is required, administration of Glucortin-20 during the last trimester of gestation is contra-indicated. Administration to animals with an impaired renal or heart function. Osteoporosis.

Side effects:
- A temporary drop in milk production in lactating animals.
- Polyuria and polydypsia.
- Reduced resistance against all pathogens.
- Delayed wound healing.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Cattle: 5 – 15 ml.
Calves, goats sheep and swine: 1 - 2.5 ml.
Dogs: 0.25 – 1 ml.
Cats: 0.25 ml.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 3 days.
- For milk: 1 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 ml.
Imochem-120
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Imidocarb dipropionate ........................................................................................................ 120 mg.
Solvents ad .......................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Imidocarb is a diamidine of the carbanalide series of antiprotozoal compounds.

Indications:
Imochem-120 contains imidocarb, a diamidine of the carbanalide series of antiprotozoal compounds, and is indicated for treatment and prophylaxis of babesiosis in cattle, for treatment of babesiosis and anaplasmosis in sheep, for treatment of babesiosis in horses and dogs and for treatment of anaplasmosis in cattle.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with known hypersensitivity to the active ingredient.
Administration to animals exposed to cholinesterase-inhibiting drugs or pesticides.
Administration via the intravenous route.
Administration to ewes producing milk for human consumption.
Administration to animals with impaired renal and/or hepatic functions.

Side effects:
Most common adverse effects include pain during injections and mild cholinergic signs (salivation, vomiting, nasal drip). Cholinergic side effects may be alleviated by treatment with atropine sulphate. Other effects may include panting, diarrhoea, injection site inflammation, lacrimation, sweating and restlessness.

Dosage:
For parenteral administration.

Calves and cattle:
Babesiosis
Treatment of babesiosis: 1.0 ml per 100 kg body weight, subcutaneously.
Prevention of babesiosis: 2.5 ml per 100 kg body weight, subcutaneously, one month before exposure.

Anaplasmosis
Treatment of anaplasmosis: 2.5 ml per 100 kg bodyweight, subcutaneously.
Elimination of the carrier state: 4.0 ml per 100 kg bodyweight, subcutaneously, administered twice with a 14-day interval.

Horses:
Treatment of Babesia caballi: 2.0 ml per 100 kg body weight, once daily for 2 consecutive days, intramuscularly.
Treatment of Babesia equi: 3.5 ml per 100 kg body weight, administered 4 times with a 72-hour interval.

Sheep:
1.0 ml per 100 kg body weight, intramuscularly.

Dogs:
0.5 ml per 10 kg body weight, subcutaneously or intramuscularly. Repeat the dose in 2 weeks, for a total of 2 treatments.

Withdrawal times:
Milk: 21 days (cattle).
Not to be used in sheep producing milk for human consumption

Packaging:
Vial of 50 ml.
Interflox-100
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Enrofloxacin............................................................................................................................... 100 mg.
Solvents ad................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Enrofloxacin belongs to the group of quinolones and acts bactericidal against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Mycoplasma and Salmonella spp.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections and caused by enrofloxacin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. in calves, cattle, sheep, goats and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to enrofloxacin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

Side effects:
Administration to young animals during growth can cause cartilage lesions in joints.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Calves, cattle, sheep and goats: 1 ml per 20 - 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days
Swine: 1 ml per 20 - 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Calves, cattle, sheep and goats: 21 days.
  Swine: 14 days.
- For milk:
  4 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 and 100 ml.
Intermectin
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Ivermectin ........................................................................................................................... 10 mg.
Solvents ad ............................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Ivermectin belongs to the group of avermectins and acts against roundworms and parasites.

Indications:
Treatment of gastrointestinal roundworms and lungworm infections, lice, oestriasis and scabies in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Administration to lactating animals.

Side effects:
Environmental studies indicate that when ivermectin comes in contact with the soil, it readily and tightly binds to the soil and becomes inactive over time.
Free ivermectin may adversely affect fish and some water borne organisms on which they feed.

Precautions:
Do not permit water runoff from feedlots to enter lakes, streams or ponds.
Do not contamina-te water by direct application or the improper disposal of drug containers.
Dispose of containers in an approved landfill or by incineration.

Dosage:
For subcutaneous administration.
Calves, cattle, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 50 kg body weight.
Swine: 1 ml per 33 kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat
Calves, cattle, goats and sheep: 28 days.
Swine: 21 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 10, 50, 100, 250 and 500 ml.
Intermectin Super
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Ivermectin ......................................................... 10 mg.
Clorsulon .......................................................... 100 mg.
Solvents ad ........................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Ivermectin belongs to the group of avermectins and acts against roundworms and parasites. Clorsulon is a sulphonamide which acts primarily against adult and immature liver flukes. Intermectin Super delivers excellent internal and external parasite control.

Indications:
Treatment of gastrointestinal roundworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae), lungworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae), liver fluke (Fasciola hepatica and F. gigantica; adult stages), sucking lice and mange mites (scabies) in beef cattle and non-lactating dairy cattle.

Contra-indications:
Administration to lactating animals and pregnant heifers within 60 days of calving. This product is not for intravenous or intramuscular use.

Side effects:
Environmental studies indicate that when ivermectin comes in contact with the soil, it readily and tightly binds to the soil and becomes inactive over time. Free ivermectin may adversely affect fish and some water born organisms on which they feed.

Precautions:
Do not use administer to lactating animals.
Do not administrate to pregnant heifers within 60 days of calving.
Do not permit water runoff from feedlots to enter lakes, streams or ponds.
Do not contaminate water by direct application or the improper disposal of drug containers. Dispose of containers in an approved landfill or by incineration.

Dosage:
For subcutaneous administration:
General: 1 ml per 50 kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
For meat: 35 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 ml, 100 ml, 250 and 500 ml.
Interspectin-L
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Spectinomycin base ................................................................................................................................100 mg.
Lincomycin base .................................................................................................................................. 50 mg.
Solvents ad........................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of lincomycin and spectinomycin acts additive and in some cases synergistic.
Spectinomycin acts bacteriostatic or bactericidal, depending on the dose, against mainly
Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, E. coli, Mycoplasma and Salmonella spp. Lincomycin
acts bacteriostatic against mainly Gram-positive bacteria like Mycoplasma, Treponema,
Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Cross-resistance of lincomycin with macrolides can occur.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by lincomycin and spectinomycin sensitive
micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, E. coli, Mycoplasma, Salmonella, Staphylococcus,
Streptococcus and Treponema spp. in calves, cats, dogs, goats, poultry, sheep, swine and turkeys.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to lincomycin and/or spectinomycin.
Administration to animals with an impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillines, cephalosporines, quinolones and cycloserine.
Administration to poultry producing eggs for human consumption.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.
Shortly after injection a slight pain, itching or diarrhoea can occur.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous (poultry, turkeys) administration:

Calves: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight for 4 days.
Goats and sheep: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight for 3 days.
Swine: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight for 3 - 7 days.
Cats and dogs: 1 ml per 5 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days, maximally 21 days.
Poultry and turkeys: 0.5 ml per 2.5 kg body weight for 3 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Calves, goats, sheep and swine: 14 days.
  Poultry and turkeys: 7 days.
- For milk:
  3 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Intertrim
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Sulfamethoxazole ........................................................................................................... 200 mg.
Trimethoprim .................................................................................................................... 40 mg.
Solvents ad .......................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole acts synergistic and usually bactericidal against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Both compounds affect bacterial purine synthesis in a different way, as a result of which a double blockade is accomplished.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole sensitive bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to trimethoprim and/or sulphonamides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function or with blood dyscrasias.

Side effects:
Anaemia, leucopenia and thrombocytopenia.

Dosage:
For intramuscular administration:
General: Twice daily 1 ml per 10 - 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 12 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Intertrim LA
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Sulfadoxine .............................................................................................................................. 200 mg.
Trimethoprim .......................................................................................................................... 40 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of trimethoprim and sulfadoxine acts synergistic and usually bactericidal
against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella,
Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Both compounds affect bacterial purine
synthesis in a different way, as a result, of which a double blockade is accomplished.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by trimethoprim and sulfadoxine
sensitive bacteria, like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and
Streptococcus spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to trimethoprim and/or sulfonamides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function or with blood
dyscrasias.

Side effects:
Anaemia, leucopenia and thrombocytopenia.

Dosage:
Intramuscular administration:
General: 1 ml per 10 - 15 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 10 days.
- For milk: 3 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Intrafer-100 B12
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Iron (as iron dextran) ................................................................. 100 mg.
Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin ...................................................... 100 µg.
Solvents ad .................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Iron dextran is used for prophylactics and treatment of by iron deficiency caused anaemia in piglets and calves. Parenteral administration of iron has the advantage that the necessary amount of iron can be administered in one single dosage. Cyanocobalamin is used for prophylactics and treatment of by cyanocobalamin deficiency caused anaemia.

Indications:
Prophylactics and treatment of anaemia in calves and piglets.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with vitamin E deficiency.
Administration to animals with diarrhoea.
Administration in combination with tetracyclines, because of the interaction of iron with tetracyclines.

Side effects:
Muscle tissue is coloured temporarily by this preparation.
Leaking of injection fluid can cause a persistent discoloration of skin.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:
Calves: 4 - 8 ml subcutaneous, in the first week after birth.
Piglets: 2 ml intramuscular, 3 days after birth.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Iron (as iron dextran) ................................................................. 200 mg.
Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin .................................................. 200 µg.
Solvents ad .................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Iron dextran is used for prophylactic and treatment of by iron deficiency caused anaemia in piglets and calves. Parenteral administration of iron has the advantage that the necessary amount of iron can be administered in one single dosage. Cyanocobalamin is used for prophylactic and treatment of by cyanocobalamin deficiency caused anaemia.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of anaemia in calves and piglets.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with vitamin E deficiency.
Administration to animals with diarrhoea.
Administration in combination with tetracyclines, because of the interaction of iron with tetracyclines.

Side effects:
Muscle tissue is coloured temporarily by this preparation.
Leaking of injection fluid can cause a persistent discoloration of skin.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:
Calves : 2 - 4 ml subcutaneous, in the first week after birth.
Piglets : 1 ml intramuscular, 3 days after birth.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Introflor-300
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Florfenicol ................................................................. 300 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Florfenicol is a synthetic broad-spectrum antibiotic effective against most Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria isolated from domestic animals. Florfenicol acts by inhibiting protein synthesis at the ribosomal level and is bacteriostatic. Laboratory tests have shown that florfenicol is active against the most commonly isolated bacterial pathogens involved in bovine respiratory disease which include Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, Histophilus somni and Arcanobacterium pyogenes, and against the bacterial pathogens most commonly isolated in respiratory diseases in pigs, including Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae and Pasteurella multocida.

Indications:
Introflor-300 is indicated for preventive and therapeutic treatment of respiratory tract infections in cattle due to Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida and Histophilus somni. The presence of the disease in the herd should be established before preventive treatment. It is additionally indicated for treatment of acute outbreaks of respiratory disease in pigs caused by strains of Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae and Pasteurella multocida susceptible to florfenicol.

Contra-indications:
Not for use in cattle producing milk for human consumption.
Not to be used in adult bulls or boars intended for breeding purposes.
Do not administer in cases of previous allergic reactions to florfenicol.

Side effects:
In cattle, a decrease in food consumption and transient softening of the faeces may occur during the treatment period. The treated animals recover quickly and completely upon termination of treatment. Administration of the product by the intramuscular and subcutaneous routes may cause inflammatory lesions at injection site which persist for 14 days.
In swine, commonly observed adverse effects are transient diarrhoea and/or peri-anal and rectal erythema/oedema which may affect 50% of the animals. These effects can be observed for one week. Transient swelling lasting up to 5 days may be observed at the site of injection. Inflammatory lesions at the injection site may be seen up to 28 days.

Dosage:
For subcutaneous or intramuscular injection.

Cattle:
Treatment (IM): 1 ml per 15 kg body weight, twice at a 48-h interval.
Treatment (SC): 2 ml per 15 kg body weight, administered once.
Prevention (SC): 2 ml per 15 kg body weight, administered once.

The injection should only be given in the neck. The dose should not exceed 10 ml per injection site.

Swine:
1 ml per 20 kg body weight (IM), twice at a 48-hour interval.

The injection should only be given in the neck. The dose should not exceed 3 ml per injection site.

Note: Introflor-300 is not for use in cattle producing milk for human consumption.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Cattle: 30 days (IM route).
  44 days (SC route).
  Swine: 18 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Introvit
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Vitamin A, retinol palmitate .................................................................................................................. 15 000 IU.
Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol .................................................................................................................... 7 500 IU.
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate .......................................................................................................... 20 mg.
Vitamin B₁, thiamine hydrochloride .................................................................................................... 10 mg.
Vitamin B₂, riboflavine sodium phosphate .......................................................................................... 5 mg.
Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine hydrochloride .................................................................................................. 3 mg.
Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin .............................................................................................................. 60 µg.
D panthenol ......................................................................................................................................... 25 mg.
Nicotinamide ....................................................................................................................................... 50 mg.
Folic acid ............................................................................................................................................... 150 µg.
Biotin .................................................................................................................................................... 125 µg.
Choline chloride ................................................................................................................................... 12.5 mg.
Amino acids .......................................................................................................................................... 12 mg.
Solvents ad ............................................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamin A is involved in the process of formation and preservation of function of epithelial tissues and mucous membranes, is important for fertility and is essential for vision. Vitamin D₃ regulates and corrects calcium and phosphate metabolism in blood and plays an important role in the uptake of calcium and phosphate from the intestines. Especially in young, growing animals vitamin D₃ is essential for the normal development of skeleton and teeth. Vitamin E is as a fat-soluble intracellular antioxidant, involved in stabilising unsaturated fatty acids, thereby preventing toxic lipo-peroxides formation. Furthermore, vitamin E protects the oxygen-sensitive vitamin A from oxidative destruction in this preparation. B vitamins are essential for the proper operation of several physiological functions.

Indications:
Introvit is a well balanced combination of essential vitamins and amino acids for calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine. Introvit is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin or amino acid deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions may occur. No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For subcutaneous or intramuscular administration:

Cattle: 10 - 15 ml.
Goats and sheep: 5 - 10 ml.
Swine: 2 - 10 ml.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 and 100 ml.
**Introvit-B-Complex**

Solution for parenteral use

**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
- Vitamin B₁, thiamine hydrochloride ................................................................. 10 mg.
- Vitamin B₂, riboflavine sodium phosphate .......................................................... 5 mg.
- Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine hydrochloride ............................................................... 5 mg.
- Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin .......................................................................... 20 µg.
- D panthenol ........................................................................................................ 12.5 mg.
- Nicotinamide .................................................................................................... 50 mg.
- Biotin ................................................................................................................ 100 µg.
- Choline chloride ................................................................................................ 10 mg.
- Solvents ad ......................................................................................................... 1 ml.

**Description:**
B-vitamins are essential for the proper operation of numerous physiological functions.

**Indications:**
Introvit is a well balanced combination of essential B-vitamins for calves, cattle, goats, horses, sheep and swine. Introvit-B complex is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of B-vitamin deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

**Side effects:**
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

**Dosage:**
For subcutaneous or intramuscular administration:

- Cattle, horses: 10 - 15 ml.
- Calves, foals, goats and sheep: 5 - 10 ml.
- Lambs: 5 - 8 ml.
- Swine: 2 - 10 ml.

**Withdrawal times:**
None.

**Packaging:**
Vial of 100 ml.
**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
- Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate: 50 mg.
- Sodium selenite: 0.5 mg.
- Solvents ad: 1 ml.

**Description:**
Vitamin E is a fat-soluble intracellular antioxidant, involved in stabilising unsaturated fatty acids, thereby preventing toxic lipo-peroxides formation. These free radicals can be formed in periods of disease or stress in the body. Selenium is an essential nutrient for animals. Selenium is a component of the enzyme glutathione peroxidase, which plays an important role in protection of cells by destroying oxidising agents like hydrogen peroxide and lipid peroxides.

**Indications:**
Vitamin E deficiencies.

**Side effects:**
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

**Dosage:**
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: 2 ml per 10 kg body weight, repeat after 2 - 3 weeks.
- Swine: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight, repeat after 2 - 3 weeks.

**Withdrawal times:**
None.

**Packaging:**
Vial of 100 ml.
Ketosol-100
Solution for parenteral use

Composition
Contains per ml:
Ketoprofen ........................................................................... 100 mg.
Solvents ad ........................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Ketoprofen is a derivative of phenylpropionic acid - and belongs to the non steroidal anti-inflammatory group of drugs. Like all such substances, its principal pharmacological actions are anti-inflammatory, analgesic and anti-pyretic.

Indications:

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to ketoprofen.
Concurrent administration or administration of other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) within 24 hours.
Administration in animals suffering from cardiac, hepatic or renal disease.
Administration to pregnant mares, because the effects of ketoprofen on fertility, pregnancy or foetal health of horses have not been determined.

Side effects:
Gastric or renal intolerance due to inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis.

Dosage:
Horses: 1.0 ml per 45 kg body weight by intravenous injection once daily for up to 3 to 5 days
Cattle: 1.0 ml per 33 kg body weight by intravenous or deep intramuscular injection once daily for up to 3 days.
Pigs: 1.0 ml per 33 kg body weight once by deep intramuscular injection.

Withdrawal times:
Horses: 1 day.
Cattle: following intravenous administration: 1 day.
         following intramuscular administration: 4 days.
Pigs: 4 days.

There is no withdrawal period necessary for the milk of treated cattle.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 and 100 ml.
Leva-100
Solution for parenteral use

**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
Levamisole base .................................................................................................................. 100 mg.
Solvents ad ............................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

**Description:**
Levamisole is a synthetic anthelmintic with activity against a broad spectrum of gastrointestinal worms and lung worms. Levamisole causes an increase of the axial muscle tone followed by paralysis of worms.

**Indications:**
Prophylaxis and treatment of gastrointestinal and lungworm infections like:
- Calves, cattle, goats, sheep: Bunostomum, Chabertia, Cooperia, Dictyocaulus, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Ostertagia, Protostrongylus and Trichostrongylus spp.
- Swine: Ascaris suum, Hysterangulus rubidus, Metastrongylus elongatus, Oesophagostomum spp. and Trichuris suis.

**Contra-indications:**
Administration to animals with an impaired hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of pyrantel, morantel or organo-phosphates.

**Side effects:**
Overdoses can cause colic, coughing, excessive salivation, excitation, hyperpnoea, lachrymation, spasms, sweating and vomiting.

**Dosage:**
For intramuscular administration:
General: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat:
  - Swine: 28 days.
  - Goats and sheep: 18 days.
  - Calves and cattle: 14 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

**Packaging:**
Vial of 100 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Oxytetracycline base .................................................................................................................... 50 mg.
Solvents ad ....................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Oxytetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many
Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli,
Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus
spp. The action of oxytetracycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline
is mainly excreted in urine, for a small part in bile and in lactating animals in milk.

Indications:
Arthritis, gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by oxytetracycline sensitive
micro-organisms, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma,
Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, goats, sheep
and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.

Side effects:
After intramuscular administration local reactions can occur, which disappear in a few days.
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Full-grown animals: 1 ml per 5 - 10 kg body weight, for 3 - 5 days.
Young animals: 2 ml per 5 - 10 kg body weight, for 3 - 5 days.

Do not administer more than 10 ml in swine and more than 5 ml in calves, goats and sheep per
injection site.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 12 days.
- For milk: 5 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 and 100 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Oxytetracycline base .................................................................................................................. 100 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Oxytetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many
Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli,
Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus
spp. The action of oxytetracycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline
is mainly excreted in urine, for a small part in bile and in lactating animals in milk.

Indications:
Arthritis, gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by oxytetracycline sensitive micro-
organisms, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma,
Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, cattle, goats,
sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.

Side effects:
After intramuscular administration local reactions can occur, which disappear in a few days.
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Full-grown animals: 1 ml per 10 - 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Young animals: 2 ml per 10 - 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.

Do not administer more than 20 ml in cattle, more than 10 ml in swine and more than
5 ml in calves, goats and sheep per injection site.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 12 days.
- For milk: 5 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50, 100, 250 and 500 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Oxytetracycline base .................................................................................................................. 200 mg.
Solvents ad .................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Oxytetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. The action of oxytetracycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline is mainly excreted in urine, for a small part in bile and in lactating animals in milk. One injection acts for two days.

Indications:
Arthritis, gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by oxytetracycline sensitive microorganisms, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.

Side effects:
After intramuscular administration local reactions can occur, which disappear in a few days.
Discoloration of teeth in young animals.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:
General: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight.
This dosage can be repeated after 48 hours when necessary.
Do not administer more than 20 ml in cattle, more than 10 ml in swine and more than 5 ml in calves, goats and sheep per injection site.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 28 days.
- For milk: 7 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50, 100, 250 and 500 ml.
Macrolan-200
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Tylosin base ........................................................................................................................................ 200 mg.
Solvents ad ......................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Tylosin is a macrolide antibiotic with a bacteriostatic action against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, Pasteurella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Treponema spp. and Mycoplasma.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by tylosin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Treponema spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tylosin.
Concurrent administration of penicillins, cephalosporins, quinolones and cycloserine.

Side effects:
After intramuscular administration local reactions can occur, which disappear in a few days. Diarrhoea, epigastric pain and skin sensitization can occur.

Dosage:
For intramuscular administration:
General: 1 ml per 10 - 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 10 days.
- For milk: 3 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Macrotyl-300
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Tilmicosin base ...................................................................................................................................................... 300 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Tilmicosin is a broad-spectrum semi-synthetic bactericidal macrolide antibiotic synthesized from tylosin. It has an antibacterial spectrum that is predominantly effective against Mycoplasma, Pasteurella and Haemophilus spp. and various Gram-positive organisms such as Staphylococcus spp. It is believed to affect bacterial protein synthesis. Cross-resistance between tilmicosin and other macrolide antibiotics has been observed. Following subcutaneous injection, tilmicosin is excreted mainly via the bile into the faeces, with a small proportion being excreted via the urine.

Indications:
Macrotyl-300 is indicated for the treatment of respiratory infections in cattle and sheep associated with Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella spp. and other tilmicosin-susceptible micro-organisms, and for the treatment of ovine mastitis associated with Staphylococcus aureus and Mycoplasma spp. Additional indications include the treatment of interdigital necrobacillosis in cattle (bovine pododermatitis, foul in the foot) and ovine footrot.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity or resistance to tilmicosin.
Concurrent administration of other macrolides, lincosamides or ionophores.
Administration to equine, porcine or caprine species.
Administration to cattle producing milk for human consumption or to lambs weighing 15 kg or less.
Intravenous administration.
Do not use in lactating animals. During pregnancy, use only after a risk/benefit assessment by a veterinarian. Do not use in heifers within 60 days of calving.
Do not use together with adrenalin or β-adrenergic antagonists such as propranolol.

Side effects:
Occasionally, a soft diffuse swelling may occur at the injection site which subsides without further treatment. The acute manifestations of multiple injections of large subcutaneous doses (150 mg/kg) in cattle included moderate electrocardiographic changes accompanied by mild focal myocardial necrosis, marked injection site oedema, and death. Single subcutaneous injections of 30 mg/kg in sheep produced increased respiration rate, and at higher levels (150 mg/kg) ataxia, lethargy and drooping of the head.

Dosage:
For subcutaneous injection:
Cattle – pneumonia: 1 ml per 30 kg body weight (10 mg/kg).
Cattle – interdigital necrobacillosis: 0.5 ml per 30 kg body weight (5 mg/kg).
Sheep – pneumonia and mastitis: 1 ml per 30 kg body weight (10 mg/kg).
Sheep – footrot: 0.5 ml per 30 kg body weight (5 mg/kg).

Note: Exercise extreme caution and take appropriate measures to avoid accidental self-injection, since injection of this drug in humans can be fatal! Macrotyl-300 should be administered only by a veterinary surgeon. Accurate weighing of animals is important to avoid overdosage. The diagnosis should be reconfirmed if no improvement is noted within 48 h. Administer once only.

Withdrawal times:
-For meat:
  Cattle: 60 days.
  Sheep: 42 days.
-For milk:
  Sheep: 15 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 and 100 ml.
Oxytocin-10
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Oxytocin (synthetic) ................................................................. 10 IU.
Solvents ad .............................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Oxytocin is a nonapeptide protein hormone which is produced endogenously in the hypothalamus. Oxytocin promotes contractions of the smooth muscular tissue from the oestrogen sensitised uterus and lacteal gland.

Indications:
Labour weakness, promotion of involutio uteri, retentio secundinarum, uterus atonia, uterus haemorrhages and treatment of agalactia post partum.

Contra-indications:
Unopened cervix.
Wrong position of foetus or uterus.
Obstructive distocia.
Hypersensitivity to oxytocin.

Side effects:
Only with overdoses:
A short-lived vasodilatation and blood pressure lowering.
Hyperstimulatio uteri through which the uterus contracts more often and longer.
In a state of spasm of the uterus oxygen supply of the foetus can be put in danger.
Water retention.
Influencing foetal circulation.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Mares and cows: 4 - 5 ml.
Sows: 2 - 4 ml.
Ewes and goats: 1 - 3 ml.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 1 day.
- For milk: 1 day.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 ml.
**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
Oxytocin (synthetic) ................................................................. 20 IU.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

**Description:**
Oxytocin is a nonapeptide protein hormone which is produced endogenously in the hypothalamus. Oxytocin promotes contractions of the smooth muscular tissue from the oestrogen sensitised uterus and lacteal gland.

**Indications:**
Labour weakness, promotion of involutio uteri, retentio secundinarum, uterus atonia, uterus haemorrhages and treatment of agalactia post partum.

**Contra-indications:**
Unopened cervix.
Wrong position of foetus or uterus.
Obstructive distocia.
Hypersensitivity to oxytocin.

**Side effects:**
Only with overdoses:
A short-lived vasodilatation and blood pressure lowering.
Hyperstimulatio uteri through which the uterus contracts more often and longer.
In a state of spasm of the uterus oxygen supply of the foetus can be put in danger.
Water retention.
Influencing foetal circulation.

**Dosage:**
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Mares and cows: 2 - 2.5 ml.
Sows: 1 - 2 ml.
Ewes and goats: 0.5 - 1.5 ml.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat: 1 day.
- For milk: 1 day.

**Packaging:**
Vial of 50 and 100 ml.
Penstrep-400
Suspension for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Procaine penicillin G .................................................................................................. 200 000 IU.
Dihydrostreptomycin sulphate .................................................................................. 200 mg.
Solvents ad ............................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of procaine penicillin G and dihydrostreptomycin acts additive and in some cases synergistic. Procaine penicillin G is a small-spectrum penicillin with a bactericidal action against mainly Gram-positive bacteria like Clostridium, Corynebacterium, Erysipelothrix, Listeria, penicillinase-negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Dihydrostreptomycin is an aminoglycoside with a bactericidal action against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Campylobacter, Klebsiella, Haemophilus, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp.

Indications:
Arthritis, mastitis and gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Klebsiella, Listeria, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to penicillins, procaine and/or aminoglycosides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

Side effects:
Administration of therapeutic dosages of procaine penicillin G can result in abortion in sows. Ototoxicity, neurotoxicity or nephrotoxicity.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For intramuscular administration:
Cattle: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight for 3 days.
Calves, goats, sheep and swine: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight for 3 days.

Shake well before use and do not administer more than 20 ml in cattle, more than 10 ml in swine and more than 5 ml in calves, sheep and goats per injection site.

Withdrawal times:
- For kidney: 45 days.
- For meat: 21 days.
- For milk: 3 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 and 100 ml.
Penstrep-400 LA
Suspension for parenteral use

**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
- Procaine penicillin G ................................................................. 100 000 IU.
- Benzathine penicillin G ............................................................ 100 000 IU.
- Dihydrostreptomycin sulphate ............................................... 200 mg.
- Solvents ad ............................................................................. 1 ml.

**Description:**
The combination of penicillin G and dihydrostreptomycin acts additive and in some cases synergistic. Procaine penicillin G and benzathine penicillin G are small-spectrum penicillins with a bactericidal action against mainly Gram-positive bacteria like Clostridium, Corynebacterium, Erysipelothrix, Listeria, penicillinase-negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Dihydrostreptomycin is an aminoglycoside with a bactericidal action against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Campylobacter, Klebsiella, Haemophilus, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp.

**Indications:**
Arthritis, mastitis and gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Klebsiella, Listeria, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to penicillins, procaine and/or aminoglycosides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

**Side effects:**
Administration of therapeutic dosages of procaine penicillin G can result in abortion in sows.
Ototoxicity, neurotoxicity or nephrotoxicity.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

**Dosage:**
For intramuscular administration:

General: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight every 72 hours.
When recommended by professional opinion, it can be administrated every 48 hours.
Shake well before use and do not administer more than 20 ml in cattle, more than 10 ml in swine and more than 5 ml in calves, sheep and goats per injection site.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For kidney: 45 days.
- For meat: 30 days.
- For milk: 5 days.

**Packaging:**
Vial of 50 and 100 ml.
Phenylject
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Phenylbutazone .............................................................................................................. 200 mg.
Solvents ad .......................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Phenylbutazone is a pyrazolone derivative belonging to the group of antipyretic analgesics with besides analgesic and antipyretic also antiflogistic properties.

Indications:
(Peri-)arthritis, bursitis, myositis, neuritis, tendinitis and tendovaginitis.
Birth trauma, impotencia coeundi of bull, muscle injuries and painful injuries like contusions, distortions, haemorrhages and luxations in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with an impaired hepatic, renal and/or heart function.
Administration to animals with gastric or intestinal ulcers.
Administration to very young animals.
Caution is necessary when Phenylject is administered together with other strong plasma protein binding drug, which can drive phenylbutazone out of the protein binding (like salicylates, sulphonamides).

Side effects:
Bleedings.
Gastrointestinal irritation, gastric ulcers.
Blood dyscrasias.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or slow intravenous administration.
Cattle: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight.
Calves, goats, sheep and swine: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 12 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Procaine penicillin G ........................................................................................................ 150 000 IU.
Benzathine penicillin G ........................................................................................................ 150 000 IU.
Solvents ad .......................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Procaine and benzathine penicillin G are small-spectrum penicillins with a bactericidal action against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Listeria, Pasteurella, penicillinase negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. After intramuscular administration within 1 to 2 hours therapeutic blood levels are obtained. Because of the slow resorption of benzathine penicillin G, the action is maintained for two days.

Indications:
Arthritis, mastitis and gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by penicillin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Listeria, Pasteurella, penicillinase-negative Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to penicillin and / or procaine.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclins, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

Side effects:
Administration of therapeutic dosages of procaine penicillin G can result in abortion in sows. Ototoxicity, neurotoxicity or nephrotoxicity.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For intramuscular administration:
Cattle: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight.
Calves, goats, sheep and swine: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight.
This dosage can be repeated after 48 hours when necessary.
Shake well before use and do not administer more than 20 ml in cattle, more than 10 ml in swine and more than 5 ml in calves, sheep and goats per injection site.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 14 days.
- For milk: 3 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Sulfa-333
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Sulfadimidine sodium ........................................................................................................... 333 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Sulfadimidine acts usually bactericidal against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative micro-
organisms, like Corynebacterium, E.coli, Fusobacterium necrophorum, Pasteurella, Salmonella and
Streptococcus spp. Sulfadimidine affect bacterial purine synthesis, as a result of which a blockade is
accomplished.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urogenital infections, mastitis and panaritium caused by
sulfadimidine sensitive micro-organisms, like Corynebacterium, E. coli, Fusobacterium necrophorum,
Pasteurella, Salmonella and Streptococcus spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to sulfonamides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function or with blood
dyscrasias.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For subcutaneous and intramuscular administration.

General: 3 - 6 ml per 10 kg body weight the first day, followed by 3 ml per 10 kg body weight on the
following 2 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 10 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Tiamulin base ............................................................. 100 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Tiamulin is a semisynthetic derivative of the naturally occurring diterpene antibiotic pleuromutilin with bacteriostatic action against Gram-positive bacteria (e.g. staphylococci, streptococci, Arcanobacterium pyogenes), Mycoplasma spp. spirochetes (Brachyspira hyodysenteriae, B. pilosicoli) and some Gram-negative bacilli such as Pasteurella spp. Bacteroides spp. Actinobacillus (Haemophilus) spp. Fusobacterium necrophorum, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Lawsonia intracellularis. Tiamulin distributes widely in tissues, including the colon and the lungs, and acts by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit, thereby inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis.

Indications:
Tiamulin is indicated for gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by tiamulin sensitive micro-organisms, including swine dysentery caused by Brachyspira spp. and complicated by Fusobacterium and Bacteroides spp. enzootic pneumonia complex of pigs and mycoplasmal arthritis in swine.

Contra-indications:
Do not administer in case of hypersensitivity to Tiamulin or other pleuromutilins. Animals should not receive products containing polyether ionophores such as monensin, narasin or salinomycin during or for at least seven days before or after treatment with Tiamulin.

Side effects:
Erythema or mild oedema of the skin may occur in pigs following intramuscular administration of Tiamulin. When polyether ionophores such as monensin, narasin and salinomycin are administered during or at least seven days before or after treatment with Tiamulin, severe growth depression or even death may occur.

Dosage:
For intramuscular administration. Do not administer more than 3.5 ml per injection site.

Swine: 1 ml per 5 - 10 kg body weight for 3 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 14 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Vitol-140
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Vitamin A, retinol palmitate ................................................................. 80 000 IU.
Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ................................................................. 40 000 IU.
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate ........................................................... 20 mg.
Solvents ad ......................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamin A is involved in the process of formation and preservation of function of epithelial tissues and mucous membranes, is important for fertility and is essential for vision. Vitamin D₃ regulates and corrects calcium and phosphate metabolism in blood and plays an important role in the uptake of calcium and phosphate from the intestines. Especially in young, growing animals vitamin D₃ is essential for the normal development of skeleton and teeth. Vitamin E is, as a fat-soluble intracellular antioxidant, involved in stabilising unsaturated fatty acids, thereby preventing toxic lipo-peroxides formation. Furthermore, vitamin E protects the oxygen-sensitive vitamin A from oxidative destruction in this preparation.

Indications:
Vitol-140 is a well balanced combination of vitamin A, vitamin D₃ and vitamin E for calves, cattle, goats, sheep, swine, horses, cats and dogs. Vitol-140 is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin A, vitamin D₃ and vitamin E deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Cattle and horses: 10 ml.
Calves and foals: 5 ml.
Goats and sheep: 3 ml.
Swine: 5 - 8 ml.
Dogs: 1 - 5 ml.
Piglets: 1 - 3 ml.
Cats: 1 - 2 ml.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Vitol-450
Solution for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Vitamin A, retinol palmitate ....................................................................................... 300 000 IU.
Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ....................................................................................... 100 000 IU.
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate ............................................................................... 50 mg.
Solvents ad .............................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamin A is involved in the process of formation and preservation of function of epithelial tissues and mucous membranes, is important for fertility and is essential for vision. Vitamin D₃ regulates and corrects calcium and phosphate metabolism in blood and plays an important role in the uptake of calcium and phosphate from the intestines. Especially in young, growing animals vitamin D₃ is essential for the normal development of skeleton and teeth. Vitamin E is, as a fat-soluble intracellular antioxidant, involved in stabilising unsaturated fatty acids, thereby preventing toxic lipo-peroxides formation. Furthermore, vitamin E protects the oxygen-sensitive vitamin A from oxidative destruction in this preparation.

Indications:
Vitol-450 is a well balanced combination of vitamin A, vitamin D₃ and vitamin E for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Vitol-450 is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin A, vitamin D₃ and vitamin E deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Cattle and horses: 4 ml.
Calves and foals: 2 ml.
Goats and sheep: 1 ml.
Swine: 2 - 3 ml.
Piglets: 0.5 - 1 ml.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Vial of 100 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Xylazine base ............................................................................................................. 20 mg.
Solvents ad ........................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Xylazine has sedative, analgesic and muscle-relaxing properties.

Indications:
All cases where sedation is needed, e.g. during transport, parturition, hoof treatment, small operations (e.g. dehorning), and as a pre-anaesthetic for larger operations (caesarian section).

Contra-indications:
Administration during gestation or to animals with pulmonary and/or cardiac diseases.
Administration to animals with pyometra, since these animals are often hypersensitive to xylazine preparations.

Side effects:
Decreased heart and respiratory rate.
Hypersalivation and vomiting.

Dosage:
Cattle: for intramuscular administration.
dose 1: 0.25 ml per 100 kg body weight; sedation, small operations.
dose 2: 0.5 ml per 100 kg body weight; small operations. Animals usually remain standing.
dose 3: 1 ml per 100 kg body weight; larger operations. Animals lie down.
dose 4: 1.5 ml per 100 kg body weight; very extensive operations.
Animals have to fast for a couple of hours before administration.

Horses: 4 ml per 100 kg body weight for intravenous administration, or 10 ml per 100 kg body weight for intramuscular administration. With larger operations preferably in combination with other preparations, e.g. intravenous 4 ml per 100 kg body weight and halothane or flurothane as intubation narcosis.

Sheep: 0.15 ml per 10 kg body weight for intramuscular administration.

Dogs: 0.15 ml per kg body weight for intramuscular or intravenous administration.
In combination with ketamine: 0.1 ml per kg body weight and 6 - 10 mg ketamine per kg body weight.

Cats: 0.15 ml per kg body weight for intramuscular or subcutaneous administration. In combination with ketamine: 0.1 ml per kg body weight and 6 - 10 mg ketamine per kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 5 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Vial of 50 ml.
Albenol-100 Oral
Suspension for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Albendazole .......................................................................................................................... 100 mg.
Solvents ad .......................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Albendazole is a synthetic anthelmintic which belongs to the group of benzimidazole-derivatives with activity against a broad range of worms and at a higher dosage level also against adult stages of liver fluke.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of worm infections in calves, cattle, goats and sheep like:

- Gastrointestinal worms: Bunostomum, Cooperia, Chabertia, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Oesophagostomum, Ostertagia, Strongyloides and Trichostrongylus spp.
- Lung worms: Dictyocaulus viviparus and D. filaria.
- Tapeworms: Monieza spp.
- Liver-fluke: Adult Fasciola hepatica.

Contra-indications:
Administration in the first 45 days of gestation.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

- Goats and sheep: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight.
- Liver-fluke: 1 ml per 12 kg body weight.
- Calves and cattle: 1 ml per 12 kg body weight.
- Liver-fluke: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight.

Shake well before use.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 12 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100 ml and jerrycan of 500 and 1000 ml.
**Colexin-Pump**

Solution for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
- Colistin sulphate: 200 000 IU.
- Trimethoprim: 50 mg.
- Solvents: 1 ml.

**Description:**
The combination of colistin and trimethoprim acts additive. Colistin is an antibiotic from the group of polymyxins with a bactericidal action against Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella spp. Since colistin is absorbed for a very small part after oral administration only gastrointestinal indications are relevant. Trimethoprim is an antibacterial agent with a bacteriostatic action against many Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. After oral administration trimethoprim is absorbed almost totally and penetrates well into tissues and cells.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal infections caused by colistin and trimethoprim sensitive micro-organisms, like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in kids, lambs and piglets.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to colistin and/or trimethoprim.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.

**Side effects:**
Renal dysfunction, neurotoxicity and neuromuscular blockade.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:
- Kids and lambs: Twice daily 1 dose per 2.5 - 3 kg body weight for 3 days.
- Piglets (1 - 3 kg): Daily 1 dose, for 3 days.
- Piglets (3 - 5 kg): Twice daily 1 dose for 3 days.

Each pressure on the dosing pump delivers one dose, i.e. 1 ml.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat: 7 days.

**Packaging:**
Bottle of 100 ml with dosing pump.
Ciprosol-200 Oral
Solution for oral administration

**Composition**
Contains per ml:
Ciprofloxacin ........................................................................................................... 200 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

**Description:**
Ciprofloxacin belongs to the group of quinolones and acts bactericidally against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp.

**Indications:**
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by ciprofloxacin sensitive micro-organisms like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

**Contra-indications:**
Hypersensitivity to ciprofloxacin.
Administration to animals with a serious impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

**Side effects:**
Hypersensitivity reactions.
Administration to juvenile animals can lead to arthropathy.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 ml per 75 - 150 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry: 100 ml per 300 - 400 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Swine: 100 ml per 200 - 600 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

**Withdrawal times:**
- For meat: 12 days.

**Packaging:**
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Coli-2400 Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Colistin sulphate ................................................................. 2 400 000 IU.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Colistin is an antibiotic from the group of polymyxins with bactericidal action against Gram-
negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella spp. Polymyxins interact strongly
with phospholipids and penetrate into and disrupt the structure of cell membranes. They
disorganise the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria by binding lipopolysaccharide
(LPS, endotoxin) through direct interaction with the anionic lipid A region, thereby neutralising
the endotoxin capacity of LPS. Colistin sulphate is poorly absorbed after oral administration,
and serum concentrations are generally undetectable. In chickens, residues in serum were
detectable for up to 6 hours after administration in the drinking water. Orally administered colistin
is eliminated almost totally in faeces.

Indications:
Coli-2400 Oral is indicated for gastrointestinal infections caused by colistin sensitive micro-
organisms like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella spp. in calves, goats, sheep, poultry and
swine.

Contra-indications:
Cases of hypersensitivity to colistin or to any of the excipients. Administration to animals with seriously impaired renal functions or with an active microbial
digestion. Administration in subtherapeutic doses or in cases of resistance to colistin.

Side effects:
Digestive alterations may appear, such as intestinal dysbiosis, accumulation of gases or mild
diarrhoea. Overdoses may result in renal failure.

Dosage:
For oral administration.
Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 5 - 7 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 2000 - 4000 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.

Only sufficient medicated drinking water should be prepared to cover daily requirements.
Medicated drinking water should be replaced every 24 hours.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 7 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 1000 ml.
Coliflox Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Colistin sulphate ................................................................. 1 200 000 IU.
Enrofloxacin ................................................................. 100 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of colistin and enrofloxacin acts additive. Enrofloxacin is a synthetic, broad spectrum antimicrobial substance, belonging to the fluoroquinoline group of antibiotics. Enrofloxacin is active against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria and mycoplasmas. It is well absorbed after oral administration and rapidly excreted in the bile and urine, mostly as enrofloxacin and the metabolite ciprofloxacin. Colistin is an antibiotic from the group of polymyxins with bactericidal action against Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella spp. It is absorbed poorly after oral administration and serum concentrations are generally undetectable in target species. Orally administered colistin is eliminated almost totally in faeces.

Indications:
Coliflox Oral is indicated for gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by colistin and enrofloxacin sensitive micro-organisms like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. in poultry and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to colistin and/or enrofloxacin or to any of the excipients.
Administration to animals with seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic functions.
Cases of resistance against quinolones and/or colistin.
Administration to poultry producing eggs for human consumption or in pregnant or lactating animals.
Administration of Coliflox Oral in subtherapeutic doses or for prevention.

Side effects:
All members of the quinolone family of antibiotics have the ability to cause articular lesions in young animals.
Digestive alterations may appear, such as intestinal dysbiosis, accumulation of gases, mild diarrhoea or vomiting.
Side-effects for quinolones like rash and central nervous system disturbance may occur.
During a period of rapid growth, enrofloxacin may affect joint cartilage.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Poultry: 1 litre per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Pigs: 1 litre per 3000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Only sufficient medicated drinking water should be prepared to cover daily requirements. Medicated drinking water should be replaced every 24 hours.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat and offal: 9 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 1000 ml.
Doxysol Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition
Contains per ml:
Doxycycline (as hyclate) ......................................................................................................................... 100 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Doxycycline is a bacteriostatic agent that acts by interfering with the bacterial protein synthesis of sensitive species. Doxycycline is a semi-synthetic tetracycline derived from oxytetracycline. It acts on the subunit 30S of the bacterial ribosome, to which it is linked reversibly, blocking the union between aminoacyl-IRNA (transfer RNA) to the mRNA-ribosome complex, preventing the addition of new amino acids into the growing peptide chain and thus interfering with protein synthesis. Doxycycline is active against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

Spectrum of activity:
Streptococcus spp.
Staphylococcus aureus
Chlamydia spp.
Mycoplasma spp.
Salmonella spp.
Pasteurella multocida
Bordetella bronchiseptica

Indications:
Chickens (broilers): Prevention and treatment of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and mycoplasmosis caused by microorganisms sensitive to doxycycline.
Pigs: Prevention of clinical respiratory disease due to Pasteurella multocida and Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae sensitive to doxycycline.

The presence of the disease in the herd should be established before treatment.

Contra-indications
Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Do not use in animals with hepatic dysfunction.
Do not administer to laying birds four weeks before the start of lay and during lay.
Do not use during pregnancy or lactation.

Side effects:
Allergic and photosensitivity reactions can occur. Intestinal flora may be affected if treatment is very prolonged, and this may result in digestive disturbance.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Chickens (broilers): 11.5 – 23 mg doxycycline hyclate / kg body weight / day, corresponding to 0.1 – 0.2 ml Doxysol Oral per kg body weight, for 3-5 consecutive days

Pigs: 11.5 mg doxycycline hyclate/ kg body weight / day, corresponding to 0.1 ml of Doxysol Oral per kg body weight, for 5 consecutive days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat & offal:
  Chickens (broilers): 7 days.
  Pigs: 7 days.

- Eggs: Not permitted for use in laying birds producing eggs for human consumption.

Packaging:
Bottle of 1000 ml.
Febenol-100 Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition
Contains per ml.:
Fenbendazole ........................................................................................................... 100 mg.
Solvents ad. .................................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Fenbendazole is a broad spectrum anthelmintic belonging to the group of benzimidazole-carbamates applied for the control of mature and developing immature forms of nematodes (gastrointestinal roundworms and lung worms) and cestodes (tapeworms).

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of gastrointestinal and respiratory worm infections and cestodes in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine such as:

Gastrointestinal roundworms: Bunostomum, Cooperia, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Oesophagostomum, Ostertagia, Strongyloides, Trichuris and Trichostrongylus spp.
Lung worms: Dictyocaulus viviparus.
Tapeworms: Monieza spp.

Contra-indications:
None.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Goats, swine and sheep: 1.0 ml per 20 kg body weight.
Calves and cattle: 7.5 ml per 100 kg body weight.
Shake well before use.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 14 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Interflox Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Enrofloxacin ................................................................................................................................ 100 mg.
Solvents ad .................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Enrofloxacin belongs to the group of quinolones and acts bactericidal against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella and Mycoplasma spp.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal infections, respiratory infections and urinary tract infections caused by enrofloxacin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to enrofloxacin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

Side effects:
Administration to young animals during growth can cause cartilage lesions in joints.
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 10 ml per 75 - 150 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry: 1 litre per 1500 - 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Swine: 1 litre per 1000 - 3000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 12 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Ivermectin ................................................................. 0.8 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Ivermectin belongs to the group of avermectins and acts against roundworms and parasites.

Indications:
Treatment of gastrointestinal roundworms, lice, lungworm, oestriasis and scabies, such as-
Trichostrongylus, Cooperia, Ostertagia, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Chabertia, Bunostomum
and Dictyocaulus spp. in calves, sheep and goats.

Contra-indications:
Administration to lactating animals.

Side effects:
Musculoskeletal pains, oedema of the face or extremities, itching and papular rash.
Some animals may cough slightly immediately after treatment. This is a temporary occurrence
and is of no clinical consequence.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
General: 2.5 ml per 10 kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 14 days.

Packaging:
Jerrycan of 500 and 1000 ml.
Intertrim-480 Oral
Suspension for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Sulfadiazine .................................................................................................................... 400 mg.
Trimethoprim .................................................................................................................... 80 mg.
Solvents ad ....................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of trimethoprim and sulfadiazine acts synergistic and usually bactericidal against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Both compounds affect bacterial purine synthesis in a different way, as a result of which a double blockade is accomplished.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections caused by trimethoprim and sulfadiazine sensitive micro-organisms, like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, sheep, goats, poultry and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to trimethoprim and/or sulfonamides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function or with blood dyscrasias.

Side effects:
After long-term treatment and high dosages crystalluria can occur.
When symptoms of crystalluria occur (haematuria, kidney colic), treatment has to be stopped immediately and for example sodium carbonate (alkalinises) has to be administered for increasing urine solubility of sulfadiazine. Administration for a prolonged period also increases the risk for blood dyscrasias.
Anaemia, leucopenia and thrombocytopenia.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 5 ml per 100 kg body weight for 4 - 7 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 1500 - 2500 litres of drinking water for 4 - 7 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only. Shake well before use.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Calves, sheep, goats and swine: 8 days.
  Poultry: 5 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Interzan Oral
Suspension for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Levamisole hydrochloride................................................................. 15 mg.
Oxyclozanide.................................................................................... 30 mg.
Solvents ad...................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Levamisole and oxyclozanide act against a broad spectrum of gastrointestinal worms and against lungworms. Levamisole causes an increase of the axial muscle tone followed by paralysis of worms. Oxyclozanide is a salicylanilide and acts against Trematodes, bloodsucking nematodes and larvae of Hypoderma and Oestrus spp.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of gastrointestinal and lungworm infections in cattle, calves, sheep and goats like Trichostrongylus, Cooperia, Ostertagia, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Chabertia, Bunostomum, Dictyocaulus and Fasciola (liverfluke) spp.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with an impaired hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of pyrantel, morantel or organo-phosphates.

Side effects:
Overdosages can cause excitement, lachrymation, sweating, excessive salivation, coughing, hyperpnoea, vomiting, colic and spasms.

Dosage:
For oral administration.
Cattle, calves: 5 ml per 10 kg body weight.
Sheep and goats: 1 ml per 2 kg body weight.

Shake well before use.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 28 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Interzan Gold Oral
Suspension for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Levamisole hydrochloride.........................................................30 mg.
Oxyclozanide .................................................................................60 mg.
Solvents ad .................................................................................1 ml.

Description:
Levamisole and oxyclozanide act against a broad spectrum of gastrointestinal worms and against lungworms. Levamisole causes an increase of the axial muscle tone followed by paralysis of worms. Oxyclozanide is a salicylanilide and acts against Trematodes, bloodsucking nematodes and larvae of Hypoderma and Oestrus spp.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of gastrointestinal and lungworm infections in cattle, calves, sheep and goats like Trichostrongylus, Cooperia, Ostertagia, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Chabertia, Bunostomum, Dictyocaulus and Fasciola (liverfluke) spp.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with an impaired hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of pyrantel, morantel or organo-phosphates.

Side effects:
Overdosages can cause excitation, lachrymation, sweating, excessive salivation, coughing, hyperpnoea, vomiting, colic and spasms.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Cattle, calves: 2.5 ml per 10 kg body weight.
Sheep and goats: 1 ml per 4 kg body weight.

Shake well before use.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 28 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Toltrazuril ................................................................................................................................. 25 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Toltrazuril is an anticoccidial with activity against Eimeria spp. in poultry:
- Eimeria acervulina, brunetti, maxima, mitis, necatrix and tenella in chickens.
- Eimeria adenoides, galloparonis and meleagrimitis in turkeys.

Indications:
Coccidiosis of all stages like schizogony and gametogony stages of Eimeria spp. in chickens and turkeys.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with impaired hepatic and/or renal function.

Side effects:
At high dosages in laying hens egg-drop and in broilers growth inhibition and polyneuritis can occur.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
- 500 ml per 500 litre of drinking water (25 ppm) for continuous medication over 48 hours, or
- 1500 ml per 500 litre of drinking water (75 ppm) given for 8 hours per day, on 2 consecutive days.

This corresponds to a dose rate of 7 mg of toltrazuril per kg of body weight per day for 2 consecutive days.

Note: supply the medicated drinking water as the only source of drinking water. Do not administer to poultry producing eggs for human consumption.

Withdrawal times:
For meat:
- Chickens: 18 days.
- Turkeys: 21 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Intracox Pump
Suspension for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Toltrazuril .......................................................................................................................... 50 mg.
Solvents ad ..................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Toltrazuril is a symmetric triazinone, which is very effective for the prevention and treatment of
coccidiosis of all stages (including schizogony and gametogony) of Eimeria spp. in kids, lambs and
piglets

Indications:
Coccidiosis of all stages like schizogony and gametogony stages stages of Eimeria spp. in kids, lambs
and piglets.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with impaired hepatic and/or renal functions.

Side effects:
No undesirable side effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is correctly
followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Kids and lambs: 4 ml per 10 kg body weight once daily.
Piglets: 1 ml per 2.5 kg body weight during the first week of life between age 3 - 5 days.
Only one treatment is required.

Note: Each press on the dosing pump delivers one dose, i.e. 1 ml.

Withdrawal times:
For meat:
- Piglets: 77 days.
- Kids and lambs: 77 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100 ml with dosing pump.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Colistin sulphate ............................................................................................................. 200 000 IU.
Spectinomycin base ........................................................................................................... 50 mg.
Solvent ad .......................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of colistin and spectinomycin acts additive. Colistin is an antibiotic from the group of polymyxins with a bactericidal action against Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus and Salmonella spp. Spectinomycin acts bacteriostatic or bactericidal, depending on the dose, against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, and Salmonella spp. and Mycoplasma.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal infections caused by colistin and spectinomycin sensitive micro-organisms, like E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma and Salmonella spp. in kids, lambs and piglets.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to colistin and/or spectinomycin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal function.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

Kids and lambs: Twice daily 1 dose per 2.5 - 3 kg body weight for 3 days.
Piglets (1 - 3 kg): Daily 1 dose for 3 days.
Piglets (3 - 5 kg): Twice daily 1 dose for 3 days.

Each press on the dosing pump delivers one dose, i.e. 1 ml.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 7 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100 ml with dosing pump.
Introflor-100 Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Florfenicol .............................................................................................................................. 100 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Florfenicol is a synthetic broad-spectrum antibiotic that is effective against most Gram-positive
and Gram-negative bacteria isolated from domestic animals. Florfenicol, a fluorinated derivative
of chloramphenicol, acts by inhibiting protein synthesis at the ribosomal level and is bacteriostatic.
Florfenicol does not carry the risk of inducing human aplastic anaemia that is associated with the
use of chloramphenicol, and also has activity against some chloramphenicol-resistant strains of
bacteria.

Indications:
Introflor-100 Oral is indicated for preventive and therapeutic treatment of gastrointestinal and
respiratory tract infections, caused by florfenicol sensitive micro-organisms such as Actinobacillus
spp. Pasteurella spp. Salmonella spp. and Streptococcus spp. in swine and poultry. The presence
of the disease in the herd should be established before preventive treatment. Medication should be
initiated promptly when respiratory disease is diagnosed.

Contra-indications:
Not to be used in boars intended for breeding purposes, or in animals producing eggs or milk for
human consumption.
Do not administer in cases of previous hypersensitivity to florfenicol.
The use of Introflor-100 Oral during pregnancy and lactation is not recommended.
The product should not be used or stored in galvanized metal watering systems or containers.

Side effects:
A decrease in food and water consumption and transient softening of the faeces or diarrhoea
may occur during the treatment period. The treated animals recover quickly and completely upon
termination of treatment.
In swine, commonly observed adverse effects are diarrhoea, peri-anal and rectal erythema/
oedema and prolapse of the rectum. These effects are transient.

Dosage:
For oral administration. The appropriate final dosage should be based on the daily water
consumption.

Swine: 1 litre per 1000 litres of drinking water (100 ppm; 10 mg/kg body weight) for 5 days.
Poultry: 1 litre per 1000 litres of drinking water (100 ppm; 10 mg/kg body weight) for 3 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Swine: 21 days.
  Poultry: 7 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 500 and 1000 ml.
Macrotyl-250 Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Tilmicosin (as tilmicosin phosphate) ................................................................. 250 mg.
Solvents ad ............................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Tilmicosin is a broad-spectrum semi-synthetic bactericidal macrolide antibiotic synthesized from
tylosin. It has an antibacterial spectrum that is predominantly effective against Mycoplasma,
Pasteurella and Haemophilus spp. and various Gram-positive organisms such as Corynebacterium
spp. It is believed to affect bacterial protein synthesis through binding to 50S ribosomal subunits.
Cross-resistance between tilmicosin and other macrolide antibiotics has been observed. Following
oral administration, tilmicosin is excreted mainly via the bile into the faeces, with a small proportion
being excreted via the urine.

Indications:
Macrotyl-250 Oral is indicated for the control and treatment of respiratory infections associated
with tilmicosin-susceptible micro-organisms such as Mycoplasma spp. Pasteurella multocida,
Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae, Actinomyces pyogenes and Mannheimia haemolytica in calves,
chickens, turkeys and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity or resistance to tilmicosin.
Concurrent administration of other macrolides or lincosamides.
Administration to animals with an active microbial digestion or to equine or caprine species.
Parenteral administration, especially in porcine species.
Administration to poultry producing eggs for human consumption or to animals intended for
breeding purposes.
During pregnancy and lactation, use only after a risk/benefit assessment by a veterinarian.

Side effects:
Occasionally, a transient reduction in water or (artificial) milk intake has been observed upon
treatment with tilmicosin.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Calves: Twice daily, 1 ml per 20 kg body weight via (artificial) milk for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry: 300 ml per 1000 litres of drinking water (75 ppm) for 3 days.
Swine: 800 ml per 1000 litres of drinking water (200 ppm) for 5 days.

Note: Medicated drinking water or (artificial) milk should be prepared fresh every 24 h. To ensure a
correct dosage, the concentration of the product should be adjusted to the actual fluid intake.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
  Calves: 42 days.
  Broilers: 12 days.
  Turkeys: 19 days.
  Swine: 14 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 500 and 1000 ml.
Norflox-200 Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Norfloxacin ............................................................................................................................ 200 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Norfloxacin belongs to the group of quinolones and acts bactericidal against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, and Mycoplasma spp.

Indications:
Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections caused by norfloxacin sensitive micro-organisms, like Campylobacter, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp. in calves, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to norfloxacin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.
Administration to juvenile animals can lead to arthropathy.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: Twice daily 10 ml per 75 - 150 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry: 1 litre per 1500 - 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Swine: 1 litre per 1000 - 3000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Note: for pre-ruminant calves, lambs and kids only.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat
Calves, goats, sheep and swine: 8 days.
Poultry: 12 days.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Tiamulin Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml.:
Tiamulin hydrogen fumarate.................................................................125 mg.
Solvents ad..............................................................................................1 ml.

Description:
Tiamulin is a semi-synthetic diterpene antibiotic. The mode of action is by inhibition of ribosomal protein synthesis in sensitive bacteria. It is a bacteriostatic antibiotic and the following organisms show sensitivity in vitro: Brachyspira spp, Mycoplasma spp, Gram-positive spp. like Staphylococcus spp. and Streptococcus spp. and Gram-negative spp. like Pasteurella spp. and Bacteroides spp.

Indications:
Pigs: For the treatment, prevention and control of swine dysentery caused by Brachyspira hyodysenteriae and complicated by Fusobacterium and Bacteroides spp.
Chickens: For the reduction in the severity of disease caused by mycoplasmas.
Turkeys: For the reduction in the severity of disease caused by mycoplasmas.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tiamulin.
Administration to animals which get monensin, narasin or salinomycin through feed during or at least 7 days before or after treatment.

Side effects:
On rare occasions, erythema or mild oedema of the skin in pigs following the use of tiamulin.
Water intake may be suppressed in birds during the administration of tiamulin.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Pigs: 480 ml per 1000 litres of drinking water (60 ppm) for 3 - 5 days.
Chickens: 2000 ml per 1000 litres of drinking water (250 ppm) for 3 - 5 days.
Turkeys: 2000 ml per 1000 litres of drinking water (250 ppm) for 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat:
Pigs: 2 days.
Chickens: 2 days.
Turkeys: 5 days.
- For eggs: 0 days.

Warning:
Keep away from children.
Do not store in refrigerator or freezer.
Protect against frost.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100 and 1000 ml.
Albenol-300 Bolus

Bolus for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per bolus:
Albendazole ......................................................................................................................300 mg.
Carrier ad ................................................................................................................................4 g.

Description:
Albendazole is a synthetic anthelmintic which belongs to the group of benzimidazole-derivatives with activity against a broad range of worms and at a higher dosage level also against adult stages of liver fluke.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of worm infections in cattle, calves, sheep and goats like:
Gastrointestinal worms: Bunostomum, Cooperia, Chabertia, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Oesophagostomum, Ostertagia, Strongyloides and Trichostrongylus spp.
Lung worms: Dictyocaulus viviparus and D. filaria.
Tapeworms: Monieza spp.
Liver-fluke: adult Fasciola hepatica.

Contra-indications:
Administration in the first 45 days of gestation.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves and cattle: 1 bolus per 60 kg body weight.
For liver fluke: 1 bolus per 35 kg body weight.
Sheep and goats: 1 bolus per 35 kg body weight.
For liver fluke: 1 bolus per 30 kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 12 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
50 boluses in a carton with blister.
Albenol-600 Bolus
Bolus for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per bolus:
Albendazole ................................................................. 600 mg.
Carrier ad ................................................................. 5 g.

Description:
Albendazole is a synthetic anthelmintic which belongs to the group of benzimidazole-derivatives with activity against a broad range of worms and at a higher dosage level also against adult stages of liverfluke.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of worm infections in calves, cattle sheep and goats like:
Gastrointestinal worms: Bunostomum, Cooperia, Chabertia, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Oesophagostomum, Ostertagia, Strongyloides and Trichostrongylus spp.
Lung worms: Dictyocaulus viviparus and D. filaria.
Tapeworms: Monieza spp.
Liver-fluke: adult Fasciola hepatica.

Contra-indications:
Administration in the first 45 days of gestation.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves and cattle: 1 bolus per 120 kg body weight.
For liver fluke: 1 bolus per 70 kg body weight.
Sheep and goats: 1 bolus per 70 kg body weight.
For liver fluke: 1 bolus per 60 kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 12 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
50 boluses in a carton with blister.
Albenol-2500 Bolus

Bolus for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per bolus.
Albendazole ......................................................................................................................... 2500 mg.
Carrier ad ................................................................................................................................ 6 g.

Description:
Albendazole is a synthetic anthelmintic which belongs to the group of benzimidazole-derivatives with activity against a broad range of worms and at a higher dosage level also against adult stages of liver fluke.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of worm infections in calves and cattle like:
Gastrointestinal worms: Bunostomum, Cooperia, Chabertia, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Oesophagostomum, Ostertagia, Strongyloides and Trichostrongylus spp.
Lung worms: Dictyocaulus viviparus and D. filaria.
Tapeworms: Monieza spp.
Liver fluke: adult Fasciola hepatica.

Contra-indications:
Administration in the first 45 days of gestation.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves and cattle: 1 bolus per 300 kg body weight.
For liver fluke: 1 bolus per 250 kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 12 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
50 boluses in a carton with blister.
Fentol Plus
Tablet for oral administration

Composition:
Praziquantel..........................................................................................................................50 mg.
Pyrantel embonate..................................................................................................................144 mg.
Fenbendazole..........................................................................................................................200 mg.
Excipients ad ..........................................................................................................................700 mg.

Description:
Fentol Plus contains anthelmintics active against gastrointestinal roundworms and tapeworms. The product has
three active substances:
- Fenbendazole, a benzimidazole
- Pyrantel embonate, a tetrahydropyrimidine derivative
- Praziquantel, a pyrazinoisoquinoline derivative

Praziquantel causes severe damage to the parasite integument, resulting in the contraction and paralysis of the
parasites. Pyrantel embonate induces spastic paralysis of the nematodes and thereby allows removal from the
gastrointestinal system by peristalsis. Fenbendazole prevents formation of microtubules resulting in disruption of
structures vital to the normal functioning of the helminth.

The activity spectrum covers Toxocara canis, Toxascaris leonina, Uncinaria stenocephala, Ancylostoma caninum,
Trichuris vulpis, Enchinococcus spp, Taenia spp, and Dipylidium caninum.

Indications:
For the control of the following gastrointestinal tapeworms and roundworms in dogs and puppies:
Ascarids: Toxocara canis, Toxascaris leonina (adult and late immature forms).
Hookworms: Uncinaria stenocephala, Ancylostoma caninum (adults)
Whipworms: Trichuris vulpis (adults)
Tapeworms: Echinococcus spp., Taenia spp., Dipylidium caninum (adult and immature forms)

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to the active ingredients or excipients.
Do not use at the same time in combination with products as organophosphates or piperazine compounds.

Side effects:
Rarely, loss of appetite, diarrhoea, vomiting, fatigue may occur.

Dosage:
1 tablet/10 kg of body weight

Puppies and small dogs:
< 2 kg B.W.: = 1/4 tablet
2-5 kg B.W.: = 1/2 tablet
5-10 kg B.W.: = 1 tablet

Medium dogs:
10-20 kg B.W.: = 2 tablets
20-30 kg B.W.: = 3 tablets

Large dogs:
30-40 kg B.W.: = 4 tablets

The tablets can be given directly to the dog or disguised in food. No starvation or specific feeding regime is
needed. Treatment prior to feeding is recommended. For routine deworming of dogs only a single treatment
is necessary. This should be repeated every three months for routine worm control. In the event of heavy
roundworm infestation a repeat dose may be given after 14 days. Puppies should be treated at 2 weeks of age. It
is advisable to treat the bitch as the same time as the puppies.

Withdrawal times:
Not applicable.
Biomycin-M
Suspension for intramammary administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Amoxicillin trihydrate ................................................................. 100 mg.
Neomycin sulphate ................................................................. 50 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of amoxycillin and neomycin acts additive. Amoxicillin is a semisynthetic broad-spectrum penicillin with a bactericidal action against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. The range of effect includes Campylobacter, Clostridium, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Erysipelothrix, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Streptococcus spp. and penicillinase-negative Staphylococcus. The bactericidal action is due to inhibition of cell wall synthesis. Neomycin is an aminoglycoside with a bactericidal action against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Klebsiella, Pasteurella and Salmonella spp.

Indications:
Treatment of clinical mastitis caused by amoxicillin and neomycin sensitive micro-organisms like, Corynebacterium, E. coli, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to amoxicillin and/or neomycin.
Administration in subtherapeutic doses.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Overdosages because of the small safety margin of neomycin.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.
Renal dysfunction, neurotoxicity and neuromuscular blockade.

Dosage:
For intramammary administration:
Daily 1 injector per affected quarter for maximally 3 days.
Before application quarters have to be fully stripped and teats have to be cleaned and disinfected.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 5 days.
- For milk: 3 days.

Packaging:
Injector of 5 ml.
Depolac
Suspension for intramammary administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Cloxacillin benzathine ................................................................. 100 mg.
Neomycin sulphate ................................................................. 50 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of cloxacillin and neomycin acts additive. Cloxacillin (here as the insoluble benzathine salt) is a small-spectrum penicillin with a bactericidal action against Gram-positive bacteria, like Corynebacterium pyogenes, Streptococcus agalactiae, Staphylococcus aureus (including the penicillinase forming), Streptococcus dysgalactiae and Strep-tococcus uberis. Neomycin is an aminoglycoside with a bactericidal action against mainly Gram-negative bacteria like E. coli, Klebsiella, Pasteurella, Salmonella and Staphylococcus spp. The slow-release base from this injector ensures action for about 3 to 4 weeks.

Indications:
Treatment of subclinical mastitis in dry cows caused by cloxacillin and neomycin sensitive microorganisms like Corynebacterium, E. coli, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to cloxacillin and/or neomycin.
Administration during lactation.
Concurrent administration of tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, macrolides and lincosamides.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function.
Overdosages because of the small safety margin of neomycin.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.
Renal dysfunction, neurotoxicity and neuromuscular blockade.

Dosage:
For intramammary administration:
1 injector per quarter after the last milking at drying-off.

Before application teats have to be cleaned and disinfected.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 10 weeks.
- For milk
Before partus: 4 weeks and 4 days.
After partus: 4 days.

Packaging:
Injector of 5 ml.
Intermectin Paste
Paste for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per g:
Ivermectin .................................................................................................................... 18.7 mg.
Carriers ad.............................................................................................................................. 1 g.

Description:
Intermectin Paste is indicated for the treatment of various parasitic infestations in horses.

Indications:
The following parasites of horses are sensitive to the antiparasitic effects of Intermectin Paste:
- Large strongyles: Strongylus vulgaris (adults and arterial larval stages), S. edentatus (adults & tissue larval stages), S. equinus (adults), Craterostomum acuticaudatum (adults) and Triodontophorus spp. (adults).
- Small Strongyles: Adult and immature (fourth stage larvae) small strongyles or cyathostomes, including benzimidazole-resistant strains: Gyalophalus capitatus, Coronocyclus, Cyathostomum, Cylicocyclylus, Cylicostephanus, Parapoteriostomum, Petrovinema and Poterioestomum spp.
- Lungworms (adult and immatures): Dictyocaulus arnfieldi.
- Pinworms (adult and immatures): Oxyurus equi.
- Ascarids (adults and third & fourth stage larvae): Parascaris equorum.
- Hairworms (adults): Trichostronylus axei.
- Large-mouth stomach worms (adults): Habronema muscae.
- Neck threadworms (microfilariae): Onchocerca spp.
- Intestinal threadworms (adults): Strongyloides westeri.

Contra-indications:
Do not use in animals with known hypersensitivity to the active ingredient.
Do not use in mares producing milk for human consumption.

Side effects:
Some horses carrying heavy infections of Onchocerca microfilariae have experienced oedema and pruritus after administration, probably caused by the death of large numbers of microfilariae. These signs resolve within a few days, but symptomatic treatment may be recommendable.

Dosage:
Intermectin Paste is administered orally at the recommended dose rate of 0.2 mg/kg bodyweight. Each applicator, containing 6.42 g of paste, delivers 120 mg ivermectin, which is sufficient to treat 600 kg of bodyweight.

Make sure the horse’s mouth contains no feed. Insert the syringe into the horse’s mouth at the interdental space. Deposit the medication on the base of the tongue. Lift up the horse’s head for a few seconds immediately after application.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 21 days.

Packaging:
Disposable polypropylene applicator (syringe). Each syringe contains 6.42 g of paste, and delivers 120 mg ivermectin (18.7 mg/g).
Intermectin Duo Paste
Paste for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per g:
Ivermectin ................................................................................................................................................... 15.5 mg.
Praziquantel .............................................................................................................................................. 77.5 mg.
Carriers ad ........................................................................................................................................................ 1 g.

Description:
Intermectin Duo Paste is indicated for the treatment of mixed cestode and nematode or arthropod infestations in horses.

Indications:
The following parasites of horses are sensitive to the antiparasitic effects of Intermectin Duo Paste:
- Adult Tapeworms: Anoplocephala perfoliata.
- Large strongyles: Strongylus vulgaris (adults and arterial larval stages), S. edentatus (adults and tissue larval stages), S. equinus (adults), Triodontophorus spp. (adults) and Craterostomum acuticaudatum (adults).
- Adult and immature (intraluminal fourth-stage larvae) of small strongyles or cyathostomes, including benzimidazole-resistant strains: Coronoclycius, Cyathostomum, Cylicocyclus, Cylicodontophorus, Cylicostephanus, Parapoteriostomum, Petrocinema and Poteristomum spp.
- Adult hairworms: Trichostrongylus axei.
- Adult and immature (fourth stage larvae) pinworms: Oxyuris equi.
- Adult, third- and fourth-stage larvae of roundworms (ascarids): Parascaris equorum.
- Microfilariae of neck threadworms: Onchocerca spp.
- Adult intestinal threadworms: Strongyloides westeri.
- Adult large-mouth stomach worms: Habronema muscae.
- Oral and, gastric stages of bots: Gasterophilus spp.
- Adult and immature (inhibited fourth stage larve) lungworms: Dictyocaulus arnfieldi.

Contra-indications:
Do not use in animals with known hypersensitivity to the active ingredients.
Do not use in mares producing milk for human consumption.
Intermectin Duo Paste is not recommended for use in foals younger than 2 months, in stallions, or during the first 3 months of gestation. Intermectin Duo Paste can only be used in the first 3 months of gestation following a risk-benefit analysis by the assigned veterinarian.

Side effects:
Some horses carrying heavy infections of Onchocerca microfilariae have experienced oedema and pruritus after administration, probably caused by the death of large numbers of microfilariae. These signs resolve within a few days, but symptomatic treatment may be recommendable.
In cases of heavy infestations with tapeworms, signs of mild, transient colic and loose stool may be observed.
There have been rare reports of swelling and irritation of the mouth, lip and tongue, and of salivation following administration of Intermectin Duo Paste. These reactions have been transitory in nature, appearing within 1 hour and abating within 24 to 48 hours following administration.

Dosage:
Intermectin Duo Paste is administered orally at the recommended dose rate of 0.2 mg ivermectin and 1 mg praziquantel per kg bodyweight, corresponding to 1.29 g of paste per 100 kg bodyweight in a single administration. Each applicator, containing 7.74 g of paste, delivers 120 mg ivermectin and 600 mg praziquantel, which is sufficient to treat 600 kg of bodyweight.

Make sure the horse’s mouth contains no feed. Insert the syringe into the horse’s mouth at the interdental space. Deposit the medication on the base of the tongue. Raise the horse’s head for a few seconds immediately after application.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 30 days.

Packaging:
Disposable polypropylene applicator (syringe). Each syringe contains 7.74 g of paste, and delivers 120 mg ivermectin (15.5 mg/g) and 600 mg praziquantel (77.5 mg/g).
Megalon-M
Suspension for intramammary administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Trimethoprim .......................................................................................................................... 50 mg.
Erythromycin .......................................................................................................................... 50 mg.
Solvents ad .............................................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
The combination of trimethoprim and erythromycin acts additive. Trimethoprim is an antibacterial agent with a bacteriostatic to bactericidal action against many Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria like E. coli, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. Erythromycin is a macrolide that acts bacteriostatic against mainly Gram-positive bacteria like Mycoplasma, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp.

Indications:
Treatment of clinical mastitis caused by trimethoprim and erythromycin sensitive micro-organisms like, E. coli, Mycoplasma, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to trimethoprim and/or erythromycin.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic function.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.
Renal dysfunction, neurotoxicity and neuromuscular blockade.

Dosage:
For intramammary administration:

Daily 1 injector per affected quarter for maximally 3 days.

Before application quarters have to be fully stripped and teats have to be cleaned and disinfected.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 5 days.
- For milk: 3 days.

Packaging:
Injector of 5 ml.
Interquin
Powder for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per sachet:
Quinapyramine sulphate ........................................................................................................ 3 g.

Description:
Quinapyramine sulphate belongs to the group of aminoquinaldine derivatives which are active against trypanosomiasis.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of trypanosomiasis in camels, cattle, cats, dogs, goats, horses, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to quinapyramine.
Administration to animals with an impaired renal and / or hepatic function.

Side effects:
Salivation, sweating and tremors may occur.

Dosage:
For intramuscular or subcutaneous administration:

Dissolve the sachet's content (3 g) in 15 ml sterile water before use. This amount, dosed at 1 ml per 40-67 kg body weight, is sufficient to treat 600-1000 kg body weight.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 21 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 3 g.
Intromidium
Powder for parenteral administration

Composition:
Contains per g:
Isometamidium chloride hydrochloride ................................................................. 1000 mg.

Description:
Isometamidium is a phenanthridine aromatic amidine with a narrow therapeutic index which has
been marketed for over 30 years as both a prophylactic and a therapeutic trypanocidal agent in the
field. Isometamidium chloride is used curatively at lower dosage rates, and prophylactically at higher
dosage rates.

Indications:
Intromidium is indicated for treatment and prevention of trypanosomiasis caused by Trypanosoma
spp. in cattle, goats, sheep, camels, horses and dogs. Preventive dosage ensures protection for 2
to 4 months. When clinical cases occur, the whole group should be treated.

Contra-indications:
Intromidium should not be administered subcutaneously.
Avoid concurrent administration of other trypanocidal drugs, particularly diminazene aceturate.
Avoid underdosing.

Side effects:
Individual sensitivity to Intromidium is possible.

Dosage:
For parenteral administration. Dissolve the content of one sachet of Intromidium (1 g) in 50 ml
or 100 ml of sterile water for injection to obtain a 2% or a 1% solution, respectively. Repeated
injections are needed at intervals of 10 to 12 weeks or more, depending on the level of fly
challenge.

Calves, goats and sheep: treatment: 0.25 - 0.5 mg/kg by deep IM injection.
predetion: 0.5 - 1 mg/kg by deep IM injection.
Camels: 0.5 - 0.75 mg/kg using a 1% solution by very slow IV injection.
Horses: 0.5 mg/kg by deep IM injection.
Dogs: 1 mg/kg by deep IM injection.

Deep IM injection should occur preferably in the middle third of the neck in large animals. Doses
exceeding 10 ml should be injected at multiple injection sites on each side of the neck. Make sure
that the syringe is completely empty before retracting it from the IM injection site. Afterwards, to
prevent leakage of Intromidium into subcutaneous tissues, firm pressure must be applied on the
injection site. Sheep and goats are injected deep in their thigh muscles.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 30 days.
- For milk: 0 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 1 g.
One sachet is sufficient for the preventive treatment of 8 animals or the curative treatment of
16 animals, weighing 250 kg each.
Tryponil
Powder for parenteral use

Composition:
Contains per sachet of 2.36 gram:
Diminazene aceturate ................................................................. 1.05 g.
Contains per sachet of 23.6 gram:
Diminazene aceturate ................................................................. 10.5 g.

Description:
Diminazene aceturate belongs to the group of aromatic diamidines which is active against babesiosis, piroplasmosis and trypanosomiasis.

Indications:
Prophylaxis and treatment of babesiosis, piroplasmosis and trypanosomiasis in camels, cattle, cats, dogs, goats, horses, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to diminazene or phenazine.
Administration to animals with an impaired renal and / or hepatic function.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.
Salivation, sweating, tremors can occur.
Multiple therapeutic doses can produce severe nervous signs and prominent haemorrhagic and malacic lesions of the cerebellum, midbrain, and thalamus in dogs.
After multiple therapeutic doses degenerative fatty changes can occur in liver, kidneys, myocardium and muscles.
Multiple therapeutic doses can produce prominent haemorrhagic and malacic lesions of the cerebellum and the thalamus in cattle.

Dosage:
For subcutaneous or intramuscular administration:

General: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight (2.36 gram per 300 kg body weight).

Dissolve 2.36 gram powder in 15 ml sterile water before use.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 21 days.
- For milk: 4 days.

Packaging:
Sachet of 2.36 or 23.6 g.
Intermectin Pour-on
Solution for topical administration

Composition
Contains per ml.:
Ivermectin .............................................................. 5 mg.
Solvents ad. .............................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Ivermectin belongs to the group of avermectins and acts against roundworms and parasites.

Indications:
Treatment of gastrointestinal roundworms, lice, lung worm, oestriasis and scabies such as- Trichostrongylus, Cooperia, Ostertagia, Haemonchus, Nematodirus, Chabertia, Bunostomum and Dictyocaulus spp.

Contra-indications:
Administration to lactating animals.

Side effects:
Musculoskeletal pains, oedema of the face or extremities, itching and papular rash.

Dosage:
For topical administration:
General: 1 ml. per 10 kg. body weight.

Note: do not administer to cows producing milk intended for human consumption. Do not use in dairy cows, during lactation or the dry period, including pregnant heifers within 60 days of calving.

Withdrawal times:
- For meat: 28 days.

Packaging:
Jerrycan of 500 and 1000 ml.
Limoxin-25 Spray
Antiseptic spray for external use

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride .......................................................................................... 25 mg.
Solvents ad ........................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Oxytetracycline belongs to the group of tetracyclines and acts bacteriostatic against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. The action of oxytetracycline is based on inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline is mainly excreted in urine, for a small part in bile and in lactating animals in milk.

Indications:
External skin, teat, hoof and paw infections, caused by oxytetracycline sensitive microorganisms, like Bordetella, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, E. coli, Haemophilus, Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Rickettsia, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus spp. in calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to tetracyclines.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired renal and / or hepatic function.
Concurrent administration of penicillines, cephalosporines, quinolones and cycloserine.

Side effects:
Hypersensitivity reactions.

Precautions:
Do not spray in or around the eyes.
Do not incinerate or puncture the spraycan.
Do not expose to temperatures above 50 °C.

Dosage:
Spray one or two times a day from a distance of 15 - 20 cm.

Withdrawal times:
None

Packaging:
Spraycan of 200 ml.
Composition:
Alanine................................................................. 10.86 mg.
Arginine......................................................................... 6.01 mg.
Aspartic acid........................................................... 24.74 mg.
Cysteine........................................................................ 5.53 mg.
Glutamic acid............................................................ 42.68 mg.
Glycine........................................................................... 4.95 mg.
Histidine.......................................................................... 5.43 mg.
Isoleucine................................................................. 14.45 mg.
Leucine......................................................................... 22.99 mg.
Lysine........................................................................... 20.56 mg.
Methionine................................................................. 3.98 mg.
Phenylalanine............................................................ 6.40 mg.
Proline............................................................................ 13.00 mg.
Serine............................................................................. 13.19 mg.
Threonine....................................................................... 16.30 mg.
Tryptophane............................................................... 4.07 mg.
Tyrosine......................................................................... 5.14 mg.
Valine............................................................................. 13.77 mg.
Carrier ad...................................................................... 1 g.

Description:
Amino acids are essential for the proper operation of numerous physiological functions. They are the building blocks of proteins and play a central role as key intermediates in metabolism.

Indications:
Aminogrow WS is a well balanced combination of essential amino acids for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Aminogrow WS is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of amino acid deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress, caused for instance by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes.
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration.
Calves, goats and sheep: 1 g per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Cattle: 1 g per 80 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Electromix WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
- Dextrose ................................................................. 558 mg.
- Sodium chloride .................................................. 108 mg.
- Glycine ................................................................. 80 mg.
- Sodium dihydrogen phosphate ............................. 50 mg.
- Potassium chloride ................................................. 40 mg.
- Citric acid ............................................................. 8 mg.
- Sodium citrate ....................................................... 2 mg.
- Carrier ad. ............................................................. 1 g.

Description:
Dextrose and the electrolytes sodium, chloride, potassium, phosphate, and citrate can be used for recovery of electrolyte and acid/base imbalances. The amino acid glycine is added for a quicker recovery of the dehydrated animals.

Indications:
Prevention and treatment of dehydration caused by diarrhoea in calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water:

Calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine:
Twice daily 40 g per litre of drinking water for 2 - 4 days.

Poultry:
1 kg per 1000 - 1500 litres of drinking water for 2 - 4 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Intromin WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
- Calcium propionate .......................................................... 400 mg.
- Sodium propionate ............................................................ 400 mg.
- Gentian root powder ......................................................... 25 mg.
- Potassium chloride .............................................................. 20 mg.
- Sodium chloride ................................................................. 50 mg.
- Sodium molybdate ............................................................. 150 μg.
- Copper sulphate ................................................................. 700 μg.
- Iron sulphate .............................................................. 700 μg.
- Manganese sulphate ......................................................... 500 μg.
- Zinc sulphate ................................................................. 300 μg.
- Carrier ad .......................................................... 1 g.

Description:
Intromin WS is used to reduce and normalize digestive dysfunctions in sheep, goats, camels, cattle, calves, pigs and poultry. The product is also used in cases of scour, to slow down the process of dehydration and loss of electrolyte and to minimize nutritional stress caused by change of environment. It may be used on its own or in conjunction with antibiotics and/or chemotherapeutics.

Indications:
Dehydration and general digestive dysfunctions.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water:
- Sheep, goats: 10 g in 1 litre of lukewarm drinking water, 4 times daily.
- Cattle, camels: 50 - 150 g per treatment. Treatment can be repeated for 2 - 3 days.
- Calves: 20 gram in 1 liter lukewarm drinking water, 4 times daily, during the diarrhea-period. Administer for 4 consecutive days.

Newly arrival of animals:
First day: 1000 gram in 20 liter lukewarm drinking water. Do not administer or feed anything else.
Following days: Administer daily 1.5 litres of drinking water with 30 g of Intromin WS. Complete the feed ratio with normal feed twice daily.

Piglets:
20 g in 1 litre of lukewarm drinking water for the treatment of 40 kg body weight. Administer besides the normal feed.

Poultry:
200 g to medicate 200 - 400 litre of lukewarm drinking water, during 3 - 5 consecutive days. Administer besides the normal feed.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Monocalcium phosphate monohydrate ................................................................. 1000 mg.

Description:
Calcium is an important constituent of skeleton and teeth, and is essential for the activity of a number of enzyme systems including those necessary for the transmission of nerve impulses and for the contractile properties of muscle. It is also involved in the coagulation of blood. In young growing and in adult animals, calcium deficiency may lead to rickets and osteomalacia, respectively. These symptoms may also result from a deficiency in phosphorus, which is closely associated with calcium in bone. In addition, phosphorus occurs in phosphoproteins, nucleic acids and phospholipids, and plays a vital role in energy metabolism through the formation of sugarphosphates and adenosine di- and triphosphates. Chronic phosphorus deficiency may lead to stiff joints and muscular weakness, subnormal growth in young animals and low liveweight gains in mature animals. Low dietary intakes of phosphorus have also been associated with poor fertility, an apparent dysfunction of the ovaries and depression or irregularity of oestrus. In hens, calcium phosphate deficiency may lead to reduced egg yield, hatchability and shell thickness.

Indications:
Intromin-CaP WS is indicated for the prevention and treatment of calcium and phosphorus deficiencies in poultry and swine. It can promote feed conversion, the animal’s weight gain, laying rate, and prevent and treat diseases such as rickets and osteomalacia.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Poultry and swine:
1 kg per 100 - 400 litres of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.
Treatment may be repeated if considered necessary.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 1000 g.
Introvit A+ WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Vitamin A, retinol-acetate ................................................................. 20 000 IU.
Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ............................................................... 6 000 IU.
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate ..................................................... 60 mg.
Vitamin B₁, thiamine hydrochloride ................................................ 6 mg.
Vitamin B₂, riboflavin .................................................................... 12 mg.
Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine hydrochloride .......................................... 8 mg.
Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin ......................................................... 60 µg.
Vitamin C, ascorbic acid ................................................................. 40 mg.
Ca-pantothenate ........................................................................... 20 mg.
Vitamin K₁ ..................................................................................... 4 mg.
Nicotinamide ................................................................................ 80 mg.
Folic acid ...................................................................................... 2 mg.
Biotin ............................................................................................. 300 µg.
Choline chloride .......................................................................... 4.5 mg.
Iron sulphate ................................................................................ 12 mg.
Magnesium sulphate .................................................................. 12 mg.
Manganese sulphate ................................................................... 12 mg.
Zinc sulphate .............................................................................. 12 mg.
Sodium chloride .......................................................................... 100 mg.
Potassium chloride ..................................................................... 25 mg.
Alanine ......................................................................................... 2.24 mg.
Arginine ....................................................................................... 1.24 mg.
Aspartic acid ............................................................................. 5.10 mg.
Cysteine ..................................................................................... 1.14 mg.
Glutamic acid ........................................................................... 8.80 mg.
Glycine ...................................................................................... 21.02 mg.
Histidine ..................................................................................... 1.12 mg.
Isoleucine .................................................................................. 2.98 mg.
Leucine ....................................................................................... 4.74 mg.
Lysine ......................................................................................... 54.24 mg.
Methionine ............................................................................... 50.82 mg.
Phenyl alanine .......................................................................... 1.32 mg.
Proline ......................................................................................... 2.68 mg.
Serine ......................................................................................... 2.72 mg.
Threonine ................................................................................... 3.36 mg.
Tryptophane ............................................................................... 0.84 mg.
Tyrosine ...................................................................................... 1.06 mg.
Valine ......................................................................................... 2.84 mg.
Carrier ad .................................................................................... 1 g.

Description:
Vitamins, minerals and amino acids are essential for the proper operation of numerous physiological functions.

Indications:
Introvit A+ WS is a well balanced combination of essential vitamins, minerals and amino acids for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Introvit A+ WS is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin, mineral or amino acid deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or ...extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects: No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water:
Poultry and swine : 1 kg per 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Calves, goats and sheep : 1 g per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Cattle : 1 g per 80 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times: None

Packaging: Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
**Introvit-C WS**

*Powder for oral administration*

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
Vitamin C, ascorbic acid...1000 mg.

**Description:**
Vitamin-C is an antioxidant which is needed for proper operation of several physiological functions.

**Indications:**
Introvit-C WS is an essential vitamin for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.
Introvit-C WS is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin C deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).

**Side effects:**
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration through drinking water:

- Poultry and swine: 100 g per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
- Calves, goats and sheep: 1 g per 200 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Cattle: 1 g per 400 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.

**Withdrawal times:**
None.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Introvit-ES-200 WS

Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate ................................................................. 200 mg.
Sodium selenite ......................................................................................... 2 mg.
Carrier ad ................................................................................................. 1 g.

Description:
Vitamin E is a fat-soluble intracellular antioxidant, involved in stabilising unsaturated fatty acids. The main antioxidant property is preventing formation of toxic free radicals and oxidation of the unsaturated fatty acids in the body. These free radicals can be formed in periods of disease or stress in the body. Selenium is an essential nutrient for animals. Selenium is a component of the enzyme glutathione peroxidase, which plays an important role in protection of cells by destroying oxidising agents like free radicals and oxidated unsaturated fatty acids.

Indications:
Vitamin E deficiencies (like encephalomalacia, muscular dystrophy, exudative diathesis, decreased hatchability in eggs, infertility problems) in calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.
Prevention of iron intoxication after administration of iron to piglets.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water:

Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 8000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Chicks (< 21 days): 1 kg per 2000 - 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Calves, goats and sheep: 1 g per 80 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Cattle: 1 g per 160 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Introvit-K-200-WS
Powder for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per gram powder:
Menadione sodium bisulfite ........................................................................................................... 0.200 mg.
Carrier ad................................................................................................................................ 1 g.

Description:
Vitamin K is a cofactor in the post-ribosomal synthesis of clotting factors including factor II (prothrombin), VII (proconvertin), IX (plasma thromboplastin component) and X (Stuart factor), as well as of proteins C and S that are involved in the production and inhibition of thrombin.
Vitamin K hypovitaminosis results in hypoprothrombinemia, which in turn leads to prolonged bleedings, large haematomata and the development of severe haemorrhagic anemia and haemolytic jaundice. Menadione (synthetic vitamin K₃) is absorbed by diffusion in the distal portions of the small intestine and colon, and metabolized to the diol (hydroquinone) form and excreted as glucuronide and sulphate conjugates.

Indications:
Introvit-K-200 WS is indicated in the treatment and prevention of haemorrhages associated with vitamin K deficiency or intestinal parasitic infections such as coccidiosis, and as an antagonist for anticoagulant poisoning (e.g. due to rodenticide toxicity, sweet clover poisoning or treatment with sulfaquinoxaline) in calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Contra-indications:
Hypersensitivity to menadione sodium bisulfite.
Administration to horses (especially intravenously) or to animals with seriously impaired renal and/or hepatic functions.

Side effects:
Overdosage of menadione may result in anaemia, polycythemia, splenomegaly, renal and hepatic damage and, in extremely rare cases, death.

Dosage:
For oral administration.
Calves, cattle, goats and sheep: 1 g per 50 -100 kg body weight for 3 - 21 days.
Poultry: 1 kg per 12000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 21 days.
Swine: 1 kg per 5000 – 10000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 21 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Stressmix WS
Powder for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per gram powder:
- Vitamin A, retinol acetate .......................................................... 15 000 IU.
- Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol .......................................................... 4 500 IU.
- Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate .................................................. 1.35 mg.
- Vitamin B₂, riboflavin ................................................................. 4.5 mg.
- Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine hydrochloride .......................................... 2.35 mg.
- Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin ...................................................... 11.5 μg.
- Vitamin C, ascorbic acid ............................................................. 1.0 mg.
- Vitamin K₁ .................................................................................. 4.5 mg.
- Ca-pantothenate .......................................................................... 5.4 mg.
- Nicotinamide ............................................................................. 16.7 mg.
- Copper sulphate .......................................................................... 12 mg.
- Magnesium sulphate ................................................................... 12 mg.
- Manganese sulphate ................................................................... 12 mg.
- Zinc sulphate ............................................................................... 12 mg.
- Sodium chloride .......................................................................... 50 mg.
- Potassium chloride ....................................................................... 88 mg.
- Glycine ....................................................................................... 20 mg.
- Lysine ......................................................................................... 15 mg.
- Methionine .................................................................................. 10 mg.
- Carrier ad ................................................................................... 1 g.

**Description:**
Vitamins, amino acids, minerals and trace elements are essential for the proper operation of numerous physiological functions.

**Indications:**
Stressmix WS is a well balanced combination of vitamins, amino acids, minerals and trance elements for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Stressmix WS is used for prevention or treatment of stress, caused for instance by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes.

**Side effects:**
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration through drinking water:
- Calves, goats and sheep: 1 g per 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Cattle: 1 g per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 kg per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

**Withdrawal times:**
None.

**Packaging:**
Sachet of 100 g and jar of 500 and 1000 g.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Alanine ................................................................. 9.6 mg.
Arginine ........................................................................ 12 mg.
Aspartic acid ................................................................. 25.2 mg.
Cystine ........................................................................... 0.4 mg.
Glutamic acid ................................................................. 39.6 mg.
Glycine ............................................................................ 8.4 mg.
Histidine .......................................................................... 4.8 mg.
Isoleucine ...................................................................... 6 mg.
Leucine .......................................................................... 13.2 mg.
Lysine .......................................................................... 10.8 mg.
Methionine ..................................................................... 2.4 mg.
Phenylalanine ................................................................. 8.4 mg.
Proline ........................................................................... 10.8 mg.
Serine ............................................................................ 9.6 mg.
Threonine ...................................................................... 6 mg.
Tryptophane ................................................................... 0.5 mg.
Tyrosine ......................................................................... 4.8 mg.
Valine ............................................................................ 6 mg.
Solvents ad ....................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Amino acids are essential for the proper operation of several physiological functions.
Amino acids are from a non-animal origin.

Indications:
Aminogrow Oral is a well balanced combination of essential amino acids for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Aminogrow Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of amino acid deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Cattle: 1 ml per 80 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle containing 1000 ml, can 5, 10, 200 or 1000 litres.
Betason-C Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Betaine ........................................................................................................................................ 250 mg.
Vitamin C, ascorbic acid ........................................................................................................ 90 mg.
Potassium chloride .................................................................................................................. 2 mg.
Magnesium chloride hexahydrate .......................................................................................... 4 mg.
Calcium chloride dihydrate ..................................................................................................... 40 mg.
Sodium chloride .................................................................................................................... 20 mg.
Solvents ad .................................................................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Betason-C Oral is a refreshing, rehydrating and stress relieving mentholated oral solution for administration via drinking water that reduces mortality and productivity losses in animals suffering from heat stress due to high ambient temperatures and high relative humidity, especially in poultry. Heat stress in these animals may lead to general distress, reduced feed intake and body weight, increased feed conversion rates, increased carcass fat content, decreased fertility rates, low-quality semen, decreased egg size and production, reduced egg-shell quality, increased amount of dejections, increased susceptibility to illness, increased number of culled animals and increased mortality rates.

Indications:
Betason-C Oral is indicated for the relief of symptoms and health problems associated with heat stress, especially in poultry.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water.
Prevention: 1 litre per 1000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days, starting 2 days before the onset of the hot period.
Control: 1 litre per 500 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

The use of Betason-C Oral may be continued if heat stress persists. A fresh solution should be prepared at least every 24 hours.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 1000 and 5000 ml.
Calcimin Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Calcium ........................................................................................................................... 34.0 mg.
Vitamin D₃ ...................................................................................................................... 2.000 IU.
Magnesium .................................................................................................................... 2.5 mg.

Description:
Calcimin oral is a mixture of calcium, vitamin D₃, and magnesium with neutral pH that is easy to absorb by the intestines of the animals. It helps to maintain an optimum calcium balance. All elements of Calcimin oral work together to ensure strong bone formation, to boost the immune system and to improve egg shell quality. The body cannot form the hormone calcitriol, required for the absorption of calcium without sufficient vitamin D₃. Vitamin D₃ deficiency leads to insufficient calcium absorption from the diet. Due to insufficient calcium, the body starts taking calcium from the reserves in the skeleton resulting in weakness of the bones and preventing formation of new bones. Receptor ligands for vitamin D₃ increase the phagocytic activity of macrophages thus boosting the immune system. Magnesium is essential for the matrix of the bone and egg shell.

Indications:
Calcimin oral is indicated for improving bone strength, boosting the immune system and maintaining the blood Ca and Mg levels. It also increases egg production and strengthens the egg shell.

Contra-indications:
Do not use in combination with veterinary medicinal products in drinking water. Protect from direct sun light and frost.

Side effects:
No side effects are observed if the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

Layers:
1 litre per 1000 litres of drinking water. Administer for 3 to 7 days in case of poor egg shell quality.

For prophylactic treatment, administer once a week.

Broilers:
1-2 litres per 1000 litres of drinking water.
For prophylactic treatment, administer once a week.

Cattle and sheep:
2.5 litres per 1000 litres of drinking water.

Withdrawal times:
Not applicable.

Packaging:
Bottle of 1000 ml and jerrycan of 5 and 10 litres.
Carnitonic Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Sorbitol ............................................................................................................................................. 500 mg.
Carnitine hydrochloride .................................................................................................................. 100 mg.
Vitamin B12, cyanocobalamin ..................................................................................................... 40 µg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Carnitine is an amino acid derivative, synthesized in vivo from methionine and lysine. Its main function is to facilitate lipid oxidation by transporting long-chain fatty acids into the inner mitochondria region where they undergo β-oxidation. Consequently, in case of carnitine deficiencies, most of the dietary lipids may not be used as an energy source and accumulate in the animal’s body leading to unwanted fat deposits. In addition, it aids in the removal of short- and medium-chain fatty acids that accumulate in mitochondria as a result of normal or abnormal metabolism. Depending on the dietary adaptation to carnitine and the nature of the diet fed, carnitine is degraded to some extent in ruminal fluid. Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12) assist in various metabolic processes, most notably the formation of red blood cells, and stimulates protein, carbohydrate and fat metabolism. Sorbitol acts as an osmotic laxative in order to facilitate the elimination of toxic products from the gastrointestinal tract.

Indications:
Carnitonic Oral is a dietetic liquid supplement formulated to correct L-carnitine deficiencies and associated disorders in fatty acid metabolism. It stimulates proper fat utilization and energy metabolism in calves, cattle, horses, sheep, goats, poultry and swine, and may be useful as an adjunctive therapy in hepatic lipidosis.

Side effects:
Nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal disturbances may occur.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Cattle and horses: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight for 5 - 7 days.
Sheep, goats and calves: 1 ml per 10 kg body weight for 5 - 7 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 4000 litre of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Cholin-750 Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Choline chloride ............................................................................................................ 750 mg.
Solvent ad ........................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Choline is an organic compound, classified as a water-soluble essential nutrient and usually grouped within the vitamin B-complex B4. This natural amine is found in the lipids that make up cell membranes and in the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. Choline and its metabolites are needed for three main physiological purposes: 1) structural integrity and signaling roles for cell membranes, 2) cholinergic neurotransmission (acetylcholine synthesis), and 3) as a major source of methyl groups via its metabolite, trimethylglycine (betaine), that participates in fat metabolism via the S-adenosylmethionine synthesis pathways. As a result, choline deficiency may lead to an abnormal accumulation of fat in the liver, reduced growth rates and muscle control, kidney damage, perosis and decreased egg production and hatchability. Choline can be synthesized in the liver from methionine. Therefore, choline requirement is influenced by the methionine content of the diet.

Indications:
Supplementing the diet with choline helps to prevent deficiency symptoms:

Poultry: perosis, reduced hatchability, generalised retardation, fatty acid syndrome.
Layers: reduction in egg size and production.
Swine: reduction of fertility in reproductive sows, behavioural disturbances in sucklings.
Calves: anorexia, periods of apnoea.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed. However, (prolonged) high dosage may have adverse effects on growth and fertility.

Dosage:
For oral administration.
Calves : 1 litre per 5000 litres of drinking water
Broilers (starting: 0-8 weeks) : 1 litre per 2000 litres of drinking water
Broilers (growing: 8-18 weeks) : 1 litre per 3000 litres of drinking water
Layers (non-breeding) : 1 litre per 3500 litres of drinking water
Layers (breeding) : 1 litre per 3000 litres of drinking water
Pigs (starting (10-25 kg) : 1 litre per 3000 litres of drinking water
Pigs (growing (25-60 kg) : 1 litre per 4500 litres of drinking water
Pigs (finishing ≥60 kg : 1 litre per 6000 litres of drinking water
Pigs (gestating/ lactating) : 1 litre per 5000 litres of drinking water

Dosage level can only serve as a general guideline, as choline requirements also depends on the diet composition.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 1000 ml.
Electrosol Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Dextrose ................................................................. 280 mg.
Sodium chloride .......................................................... 110 mg.
Glycine ................................................................. 45 mg.
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate .................................. 22 mg.
Potassium chloride .................................................. 13.5 mg.
Sodium citrate .......................................................... 5 mg.
Solvents ad ............................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Dextrose and the electrolytes sodium, phosphate, citrate, chloride and potassium can be used for recovery of electrolyte and acid/base imbalances. The amino acid glycine is added for a quicker recovery of dehydrated animals.

Indications:
Prevention and treatment of dehydration caused by diarrhoea in calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water:

Calves, cattle, goats, sheep and swine: Twice daily 50 ml per litre of drinking water for 2 – 4 days.
Poultry: 1 litre per 750 - 1000 litres of drinking water for 2 - 4 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Intertonic Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Sorbitol .............................................................. 200 mg.
Carnitine hydrochloride ........................................... 50 mg.
Betaine ................................................................. 10 mg.
Choline chloride .................................................... 200 mg.
D-panthenol .......................................................... 25 mg.
Magnesium sulphate .............................................. 100 mg.
Solvents ad .......................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Intertonic Oral is a combination of compounds aimed at optimisation of the liver function and prevention and correction of fat deposits. Free fatty acids are partly metabolised in the liver to form triglycerides, which may be stored in the hepatocytes causing fatty liver when an imbalance exists among uptake, synthesis, export and oxidation of fatty acids. Carnitine, betaine, choline and D-panthenol are key metabolites involved in these processes, affecting the influx of free fatty acids to the liver, free fatty acid β-oxidation, the hepatic secretion of triglycerides and lipid peroxidation. Sorbitol and magnesium act as an osmotic laxative in order to facilitate the elimination of toxic products from the gastrointestinal tract. In addition, magnesium has an important function as a constituent of enzymes involved in the synthesis and metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids.

Indications:
Intertonic Oral is a dietetic liquid supplement formulated to correct fatty liver conditions, prevent liver dysfunctions and correct digestive disturbances in animals when fed a lithogenic diet (high in oil, fat, cholesterol and cholic acid), leading to an increased supply of free fatty acids to hepatic cells, or when the conditions are such that increased release of fatty acids from adipose tissue takes place.

Contra-indications:
Administration to animals with seriously impaired renal or hepatic functions.
For animal use only.
Keep out of reach of children.
Wash hands after handling the product.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water:
Cattle and horses: 3 - 4 ml per 40 kg body weight for 5 - 7 days.
Sheep, goats and calves: 3 - 4 ml per 20 kg body weight for 5 - 7 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 2000 litre of drinking water for 5 - 7 days.

Withdrawal times:
None

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Introchick Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
- Vitamin A, retinol palmitate .............................................................. 2,500 IU.
- Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ................................................................. 500 IU.
- Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate .......................................................... 3.75 mg.
- Vitamin B₁, thiamine hydrochloride ................................................... 3.5 mg.
- Vitamin B₂, riboflavin sodium phosphate .............................................. 4.0 mg.
- Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine hydrochloride ................................................. 2.0 mg.
- Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin .............................................................. 10.0 μg.
- Vitamin K₃ ............................................................................................ 0.25 mg.
- D-Panthenol ......................................................................................... 15.0 mg.
- Biotin ................................................................................................... 2.0 μg.
- Choline chloride .................................................................................. 400 μg.
- Inositol ................................................................................................. 2.50 μg.
- Alanine ................................................................................................. 0.975 mg.
- Arginine .............................................................................................. 0.49 mg.
- Aspartic acid ....................................................................................... 1.45 mg.
- Cystine ................................................................................................. 0.15 mg.
- Glutamic acid ..................................................................................... 1.16 mg.
- Glycine ................................................................................................. 0.575 mg.
- Histidine .............................................................................................. 0.90 mg.
- Isoleucine ............................................................................................ 0.125 mg.
- Leucine ................................................................................................. 1.50 mg.
- Lysine ................................................................................................. 2.50 mg.
- Methionine ......................................................................................... 5.0 mg.
- Phenylalanine ..................................................................................... 0.81 mg.
- Proline ................................................................................................ 0.51 mg.
- Serine ................................................................................................. 0.68 mg.
- Threonine ............................................................................................ 0.50 mg.
- Tryptophane ...................................................................................... 0.75 μg.
- Tyrosine .............................................................................................. 0.34 mg.
- Valine ................................................................................................. 1.10 mg.
- Solvents ad ........................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamins and amino acids are essential for the proper operation of numerous physiological functions.

Indications:
Introchick Oral is a well balanced combination of vitamins and amino acids for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Introchick Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin and amino acid deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 5 - 10 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Cattle: 1 ml per 10 - 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 500 - 1000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.

6. Feed Additives - Nutritional Oral Liquids
Composition:
Contains per ml. :
Copper ..................................................................................................................................................... 100 mg.
Solvents ..................................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Intromin Copper Chelate is an aqueous formulation containing copper, as a stabilized copper chelate which is effective in the treatment of copper deficiency states in farm animals. In Intromin Copper Chelate, copper is chelated with an amino acid to produce small organic molecules that pass easily through the digestive tract. As a key constituent in certain metalloproteins, copper is important as a cofactor for many enzyme systems including superoxide dismutase [S.O.D.] and other antioxidants. It acts as a catalyst in the synthesis of hemoglobin, and in collagen formation. Copper also helps in energy production, aids in iron metabolism, and protects nerve fibres.

Indications:
Intromin Copper Chelate is indicated for the prevention and treatment of copper deficiency (hypocuprosis) and clinical conditions associated with copper deficiency.

Contra-indications:
Administration to ovine species
Administration to animals with known hypersensitivity to cupric substances.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of other forms of copper treatment or supplementation.

Side effects:
Overdosage may lead to copper toxicity.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

The dosage and frequency of therapy required depends on the clinical condition and copper status of the animal as assessed by blood and liver levels both before and after therapy.
General: 100 ml Intromin Copper Chelate per 1000 - 4000 litres drinking water (2.5-10 ppm).

Note: If there is any doubt about the copper status, random blood and/or liver samples should be taken prior to treatment.
High dietary levels of Mo and S reduce Cu bioavailability.
Do not mix Intromin copper chelate with other medicines.

Withdrawal times:
None

Packaging:
Bottle of 1000 ml.
Jerrycan of 5 litres.
Intromin Duo Chelate

Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml.:
Copper ................................................................................................................................. 50 mg.
Zinc .................................................................................................................................... 50 mg.

Description:
Intromin Duo Chelate is an aqueous formulation containing copper and zinc, which is effective in the treatment of copper- and zinc deficiency states in farm animals. It combines the essential functions of both copper and zinc. Due to the presence of copper, Intromin Duo Chelate can easily pass through the digestive tract and the presence of zinc boosts the immune system of the animals. Zinc helps in increasing the level of fertility in animals and in the healing process of damaged tissues. Copper serves as a catalyst in the synthesis of hemoglobin, and in collagen formation. Copper also helps in energy production, aids in iron metabolism, and protects nerve fibres.

Indications:
Intromin Duo Chelate is indicated for the prevention and treatment of copper and zinc deficiency (hypocuprosis) and clinical conditions associated with copper and zinc deficiency. It is a supplementary compound feed for poultry and pigs.

Contra-indications:
Administration to ovine species
Administration to animals with known hypersensitivity to cupric substances.
Administration to animals with a seriously impaired hepatic and/or renal function.
Concurrent administration of other forms of copper treatment or supplementation.
Long term usage can interfere with the absorption and utilization of other nutrients.

Side effects:
Overdosage may lead to copper and zinc toxicity.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
General: 100 ml Intromin Duo Chelate per 500 - 2000 litres of drinking water.

Note: If there is any doubt about the copper and zinc status, random blood and/or liver samples should be taken prior to treatment.
Do not mix Intromin Duo Chelate with other medicines.

Withdrawal times:
None

Packing:
Bottle of 1000 ml.
Can of 5 litres.
Intromin Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
- Phosphorus (P) .................................................. 140 mg.
- Calcium (Ca) ..................................................... 13.6 mg.
- Magnesium (Mg) .............................................. 9 mg.
- Iron (Fe) .......................................................... 11 mg.
- Sodium (Na) ..................................................... 10 mg.
- Potassium (K) ................................................... 10 mg.
- Zinc (Zn) .......................................................... 5 mg.
- Copper (Cu) ..................................................... 1 mg.
- Cobalt (Co) ....................................................... 12 µg.
- Solvents ad ...................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Minerals are essential for the proper operation of many physiological functions.

Indications:
Intromin Oral is a well balanced combination of essential minerals for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Intromin Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of mineral deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused, for instance, by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water.

- Cattle, calves, goats and sheep: 15 - 30 ml per animal for 7 days (dilute 15 ml per 1.5 litres of drinking water).
- Rabbit: 1 ml per animal for 7 days (dilute 1 ml per 100 ml drinking water).
- Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 2000 litres of drinking water for 5 days.

We advice to co-administer 2 - 3 litres of Aminogrow Oral to improve absorption of minerals as chelates.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Warning:
Do not administer directly to the animal (corrosive liquid).
Keep out of reach of children.
After contact with eyes wash with plenty water and seek medical advice.
Wear suitable gloves and clothing.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Intromin Zinc Chelate

Solution for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
- Zinc.......................................................... 100 mg.
- Solvents...................................................... 1 ml.

**Description:**
Intromin Zinc Chelate is an aqueous formulation containing Zinc, as a stabilized zinc chelate which is effective in the treatment of zinc deficiency states in farm animals. In Intromin Zinc Chelate, zinc is chelated with an amino acid to produce small organic molecules that boosts the immune system of the animals. It helps in increasing the level of fertility in animals. Damaged tissues also heal quicker with Intromin Zinc Chelate.

**Indications:**
Intromin Zinc Chelate is indicated as a supplementary compound feed for poultry and pigs.

**Contra-indications:**
Intromin Zinc Chelate over long term usage can interfere with the absorption and utilization of other nutrients.

**Side effects:**
Overdosage may lead to zinc toxicity.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration through drinking water.
The dosage and frequency of therapy required depends on the clinical condition and zinc status of the animal as assessed by blood and liver levels both before and after therapy.
General: 100 ml Intromin Zinc Chelate per 400 - 2000 litres drinking water (5-25 ppm).

Note: If there is any doubt about the zinc status, random blood and/or liver samples should be taken prior to treatment.
Do not mix Intromin Zinc Chelate with other medicines.

**Withdrawal times:**
None

**Packaging:**
Bottle of 1000 ml.
Jerrycan of 5 litres.
Introvit Oral  
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Vitamin A, retinol palmitate ................................................................................................. 10 000 IU.
Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ................................................................................................. 3 000 IU.
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate ........................................................................................ 50 mg.
Vitamin B₁, thiamine hydrochloride ............................................................................... 3 mg.
Vitamin B₂, riboflavine sodium phosphate ....................................................................... 6 mg.
Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine hydrochloride ............................................................................... 4 mg.
Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin ............................................................................................ 30 μg.
Vitamin C, ascorbic acid .................................................................................................... 50 mg.
Vitamin K₃ .......................................................................................................................... 4 mg.
D-panthenol .......................................................................................................................... 20 mg.
Nicotinamide ........................................................................................................................ 40 mg.
Biotin ..................................................................................................................................... 150 μg.
Folic acid ................................................................................................................................ 1 mg.
Choline chloride .................................................................................................................. 100 mg.
Glycine ................................................................................................................................... 10 mg.
Solvents ad ............................................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamins are essential for the proper operation of numerous physiological functions.

Indications:
Vitamin A, B, C, D₃, K₃ and E-deficiencies.
Introvit Oral is a well balanced combination of essential vitamins for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Introvit Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Cattle: 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Introvit A+ Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
- Vitamin A, retinol palmitate .......................................................... 10 000 IU.
- Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ................................................................. 3 000 IU.
- Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate ...................................................... 30 mg.
- Vitamin B₂, thiamine hydrochloride ............................................... 3 mg.
- Vitamin B₆, riboflavine sodium phosphate ...................................... 6 mg.
- Vitamin B₁₂, pyridoxine hydrochloride ......................................... 4 mg.
- Vitamin B₁, cyanocobalamin ............................................................. 30 μg.
- Vitamin C, ascorbic acid ................................................................. 1.62 mg.
- Vitamin K₂ ..................................................................................... 0.90 mg.
- D-panthenol ................................................................................... 1.26 mg.
- Nicotinamide .................................................................................. 0.90 mg.
- Biotin ............................................................................................... 10 mg.
- Folic acid ........................................................................................ 25 mg.
- Choline chloride ............................................................................ 25 mg.
- Alanine ............................................................................................. 1.44 mg.
- Arginine ........................................................................................... 1.80 mg.
- Aspartic acid .................................................................................... 3.78 mg.
- Cystine ............................................................................................. 0.06 mg.
- Glutamic acid .................................................................................. 0.90 mg.
- Glycine ............................................................................................ 1.12 mg.
- Histidine .......................................................................................... 0.72 mg.
- Iso-leucine ....................................................................................... 0.90 mg.
- Leucine ............................................................................................. 1.98 mg.
- Lysine ............................................................................................... 11.62 mg.
- Methionine ...................................................................................... 10.36 mg.
- Phenylalanine .................................................................................. 1.26 mg.
- Proline .............................................................................................. 1.62 mg.
- Serine ................................................................................................. 1.44 mg.
- Threonine ........................................................................................ 0.90 mg.
- Tryptophane ..................................................................................... 0.08 mg.
- Tyrosine ............................................................................................ 0.72 mg.
- Valine ................................................................................................. 0.90 mg.
- Solvents ad ........................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamins and amino acids are essential for the proper operation of numerous physiological functions.

Indications:
Vitamins A, B, C, D₃, K₂, E and amino acids-deficiencies.
Introvit A+ Oral is a well balanced combination of essential vitamins and amino acids for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Introvit A+ Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin or amino acid deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Cattle: 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times: None.

Packaging: Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Introvit-B-Complex Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
- Vitamin B₁, thiamine hydrochloride ................................................................. 6 mg.
- Vitamin B₂, riboflavine sodium phosphate ...................................................... 12 mg.
- Vitamin B₆, pyridoxine hydrochloride .......................................................... 8 mg.
- Vitamin B₁₂, cyanocobalamin ........................................................................... 60 µg.
- Vitamin C, ascorbic acid .................................................................................. 40 mg.
- Vitamin K₃ ........................................................................................................... 4 mg.
- D panthenol ......................................................................................................... 20 mg.
- Nicotinamide ....................................................................................................... 80 mg.
- Biotin .................................................................................................................. 300 µg.
- Folic acid ........................................................................................................... 1 mg.
- Choline chloride ................................................................................................. 50 mg.
- Solvents ad ......................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamins are essential for the proper operation of many physiological functions.

Indications:
Introvit-B-Complex Oral is a well balanced combination of essential B-vitamins for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Introvit-B-Complex Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of B-vitamin deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:

- Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Cattle: 1 ml per 80 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle containing 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Introvit-C-200 Oral

Solution for oral administration

**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
Vitamin C, ascorbic acid.................................................................200 mg.
Solvents ad...............................................................1 ml.

**Description:**
Vitamin C is an antioxidant which is needed for proper operation of several physiological functions.

**Indications:**
Introvit-C-200 Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin C deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).

**Side effects:**
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:

- Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Cattle: 1 ml per 80 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

**Withdrawal times:**
None.

**Packaging:**
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol.................................................................50 000 IU.
Solvents ad................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamin D₃ regulates and corrects calcium and phosphate metabolism and homeostasis in blood, plays an important role in the uptake of calcium and phosphate from the intestines and aids in controlling the rate of deposit and resorption of minerals from bone. Especially in young, growing animals vitamin D₃ is essential for normal growth and development of skeleton and teeth. Vitamin D deficiencies have been shown to result in rickets, hypocalcemia and the development of degenerative muscle. Vitamin D supplementation may also be useful when animals suffer from inadequate sunlight exposure, when they are moved away from pasture feeding systems toward confinement feeding of stored feeds or when the roughage in the diet is decreased.

Indications:
Introvit-D3-50 Oral is indicated for the treatment and prevention of hypovitaminosis D in calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine.

Side effects:
Overdosage may result in hypercalcemia, especially in young animals. No other undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, cattle, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 100 kg body weight for 2 - 3 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 10 000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate ........................................................................................................ 100 mg.
Sodium selenite................................................................................................................................ 1 mg.
Solvents ad................................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamin E is a fat-soluble intracellular antioxidant, involved in stabilising unsaturated fatty acids. The main antioxidant property is preventing formation of toxic free radicals and oxidation of the unsaturated fatty acids in the body. These free radicals can be formed in periods of disease or stress in the body. Selenium is an essential nutrient for animals. Selenium is a component of the enzyme glutathione peroxidase, which plays an important role in the protection of cells by destroying oxidising agents like free radicals and oxidised unsaturated fatty acids.

Indications:
Vitamin E deficiencies (like encephalomalacia, muscular dystrophy, exudative diathesis, decreased hatchability in eggs, infertility problems) in calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Prevention of iron-intoxication after administration of iron to piglets.

Side effect:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Cattle: 1 ml per 80 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Chicks ( < 21 days): 1 litre per 1000 - 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
Methionine ...................................................................................................................... 880 mg.
Solvents ad ......................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

**Description:**
Methiosol-880 Oral ensures the adequate supply of sulphur amino acids, especially of the essential amino acid methionine. Methionine is involved in protein synthesis and also serves as a co-factor in a variety of biochemical reactions, through its function as methyl donor. Methionine is the first-limiting amino acid in typical poultry diets and also diets for growing pigs, calves, dairy cows, goats and sheep can show a considerable deficiency in methionine. Methiosol-880 Oral can compensate such deficiencies.

**Indications:**
Methiosol-880 Oral is indicated for the prevention or treatment of methionine deficiencies in cattle, goats, pigs, poultry and sheep.

**Side effects:**
No side effects are to be expected under the prescribed dosage regimen.

**Dosage:**
For oral administration:

- Growing cattle and transition dairy cows: 1 ml per 25 kg body weight
- Lactating cows: 1 ml per 15 kg body weight
- Goats and sheep: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight
- Nursery pigs: 1 litre per 880 litres of drinking water
- Grower pigs: 1 litre per 1173 litres of drinking water
- Finisher pigs: 1 litre per 1760 litres of drinking water
- Broiler chickens: 1 litre per 500-880 litres of drinking water
- Layer chickens: 1 litre per 880-1760 litres of drinking water
- Turkey & ducks: 1 litre per 500-880 litres of drinking water

**Withdrawal times:**
None.

**Packaging:**
Bottle of 1000 ml.
Nutrisol Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Copper....................................................................................................................................14 mg.
Zinc............................................................................................................................................25 mg.

Organic acids: Lactic acid, formic acid and propionic acid
Essential amino acids: Threonine, methionine, tryptophan and lysine

Description:
Nutrisol oral is a water based mixture of chelated minerals, organic and amino acids along with an energy carrier. Chelated minerals are easy to absorb by the intestines of the animals. They reduce the growth of pathogenic micro-organisms in the stomach thus boosting the immune system. Essential amino acids are the building blocks for animals and support the animal’s growth. The organic acids reduce the pH in the stomach thereby making the pH unsuitable for the growth of pathogenic micro-organisms.

Indications:
Nutrisol oral is indicated for preventing diarrhoea, relief from heat stress, boosting the immune system and reducing the productivity losses in animals due to heat stress.

Contra-indications:
Do not use in combination with veterinary medicinal products in drinking water.

Side effects:
No side effects are observed if the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Pigs and Poultry: 1 litre per 1000 litres of drinking water, depending on the need, for 5 to 7 days.

Withdrawal times:
Not applicable.

Packaging:
Bottle of 1000 ml and Jerrycan of 1, 5, 10, 20, 200 and 1000 litres.

6. Feed Additives - Nutritional Oral Liquids
Respimint Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains:
Eucalyptus oil, menthol and peppermint

Description:
Respimint Oral is a natural product composed of essential oils and contributes to proper functioning of the upper respiratory system. Respimint Oral keeps the breathing tract free from mucous, soothes the respiratory tract and has anti-inflammatory and anti-stress properties. Respimint Oral decreases vaccination reactions. Respimint Oral is a complete solution for respiratory distress in different respiratory diseases of bacterial and viral origin.

Indications:
Respimint Oral is indicated for strengthening the respiratory system. Eucalyptus oil restores natural activity of the respiratory epithelium and helps to remove the mucous from the bronchial tubes. Menthol present in the composition has anaesthetic activity and decreases irritation of the mucous membranes. Peppermint oil is used for treating certain stomach disorders like indigestion, gas problem, acidity, etc.

Contra-indications:
Avoid the simultaneous use of Respimint Oral with live vaccines. Withdraw Respimint Oral treatment two days prior to administration of live vaccinations and withhold it for 2 days post live vaccination administration.

Side effects:
None

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Poultry and pigs: 1 litre per 5000 litres of drinking water for 3-4 days.

Prepare a pre-solution by mixing 200 ml of Respimint Oral with 10 litres of warm water.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Warning:
Avoid overdosing or underdosing by calculating the actual water consumption at different ages of the animals.

Packing:
Bottle of 1000 ml.
Stimosol Oral
Suspension for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Yeast extract .................................................................................................................... 60 mg.
Vitamin B₃, thiamine hydrochloride .................................................................................. 3 mg.
Vitamin B₆, riboflavin ....................................................................................................... 6 mg.
Vitamin B₉, pyridoxine hydrochloride ............................................................................. 4 mg.
Citric acid ........................................................................................................................ 16 mg.
Malic acid ........................................................................................................................ 3 mg.
Phosphoric acid ................................................................................................................ 13.6 mg.
Tartaric acid ..................................................................................................................... 3 mg.
Copper sulphate ............................................................................................................... 20 mg.
Potassium chloride .......................................................................................................... 0.40 mg.
Solvents ad ....................................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Yeast extract improves the digestive tract quality.
Vitamins and minerals are essential for the proper operation of many physiological functions.

Indications:
Stimosol is a combination of yeast extract with B vitamins, (organic) acids and minerals and is used as a growth promoter. The following mechanisms take place:
- Antibacterial activity (acids).
- Competition with undesirable organisms for space and/or nutrients in the digestive tract.
- Production of nutrients (vitamins) or other growth factors which stimulate growth and reproduction of other micro-organisms in the digestive tract.
- Production and/or stimulation of enzymes.
- Breakdown and/or detoxification of undesirable compounds.
- Stimulation of the immune system in the host animal.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
General: 1 litre per 2000 - 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.
Shake well before use.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
# Stressol Oral

Solution for oral administration

## Composition:
Contains per ml:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A, retinol palmitate</td>
<td>12 000 IU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol</td>
<td>3 000 IU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate</td>
<td>3.25 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B₆, thiamine hydrochloride</td>
<td>2 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B₂, pyridoxine hydrochloride</td>
<td>1.25 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin C, ascorbic acid</td>
<td>3.5 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin K₁</td>
<td>1 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-panthenol</td>
<td>0.25 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folic acid</td>
<td>0.25 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alanine</td>
<td>1 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arginine</td>
<td>0.5 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspartic acid</td>
<td>0.55 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysteine</td>
<td>0.10 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutamic acid</td>
<td>1.1 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycine</td>
<td>2.70 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histidine</td>
<td>80 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-leucine</td>
<td>90 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucine</td>
<td>0.32 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysine</td>
<td>0.45 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methionine</td>
<td>0.20 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenylalanine</td>
<td>0.10 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proline</td>
<td>1.65 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serine</td>
<td>0.10 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threonine</td>
<td>0.60 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyrosine</td>
<td>0.20 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tryptophane</td>
<td>0.26 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valine</td>
<td>0.60 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>0.275 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>0.033 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>0.85 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.10 μg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>1 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>1 ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Description:
Vitamins, amino acids and trace elements are essential for the proper operation of many physiological functions.

## Indications:
Stressol Oral is a well balanced combination of essential vitamins for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Stressol Oral is used for prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).

## Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

## Dosage:
For oral administration:
- Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 20 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Cattle: 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
- Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 2000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

## Withdrawal times:
None.

## Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Vitol-86 Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Vitamin A, retinol palmitate ................................................................. 20 000 IU.
Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ................................................................. 6 000 IU.
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate ....................................................... 60 mg.
Solvents ad ......................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamin A is involved in the process of formation and preservation of function of epithelial tissues and mucous membranes, is important for fertility and is essential for vision. Vitamin D₃ regulates and corrects calcium and phosphate metabolism in blood and plays an important role in the uptake of calcium and phosphate from the intestine. Especially in young, growing animals vitamin D₃ is essential for the normal development of skeleton and teeth. Vitamin E is as a fat-soluble intracellular antioxidant, involved in stabilising unsaturated fatty acids, thereby preventing toxic lipo-peroxides formation. Furthermore, vitamin E protects the oxygen-sensitive vitamin A from oxidative destruction in this preparation.

Indications:
Vitol-86 Oral is a well balanced combination of vitamin A, vitamin D₃ and vitamin E for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Vitol-86 Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin A, vitamin D₃ and vitamin E deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Cattle: 1 ml per 80 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Vitol-140 Oral
Solution for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per ml:
- Vitamin A, retinol palmitate ................................................................. 100 000 IU.
- Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ................................................................. 20 000 IU.
- Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate .......................................................... 20 mg.
- Solvents ad ........................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamin A is involved in the process of formation and preservation of function of epithelial tissues and mucous membranes, is important for fertility and is essential for vision. Vitamin D₃ regulates and corrects calcium and phosphate metabolism in blood and plays an important role in the uptake of calcium and phosphate from the intestine. Especially in young, growing animals vitamin D₃ is essential for the normal development of skeleton and teeth.
Vitamin E is as a fat-soluble intracellular antioxidant, involved in stabilising unsaturated fatty acids, thereby preventing toxic lipo-peroxides formation. Furthermore, vitamin E protects the oxygen-sensitive vitamin A from oxidative destruction in this preparation.

Indications:
Vitol-140 Oral is a well balanced combination of vitamin A, vitamin D₃ and vitamin E for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Vitol-140 Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin A, vitamin D₃ and vitamin E deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes).
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water:

Calves, goats and sheep: 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Cattle: 1 ml per 80 kg body weight for 3 - 5 days.
Poultry and swine: 1 litre per 8000 litres of drinking water for 3 - 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Composition:
Contains per ml:
Vitamin A, retinol palmitate ................................................................. 50 000 IU.
Vitamin D₃, cholecalciferol ................................................................. 10 000 IU.
Vitamin E, α-tocopherol acetate .................................................... 20 mg.
Vitamin C, ascorbic acid ............................................................... 100 mg.
Solvents ad ................................................................................. 1 ml.

Description:
Vitamin A is involved in the process of formation and preservation of function of epithelial tissues and mucous membranes, is important for fertility and is essential for vision. Vitamin D₃ regulates and corrects calcium and phosphate metabolism in blood and plays an important role in the uptake of calcium and phosphate from the intestine. Especially in young, growing animals vitamin D₃ is essential for the normal development of skeleton and teeth. Vitamin E is as a fat-soluble intracellular antioxidant, involved in stabilising unsaturated fatty acids, thereby preventing toxic lipo-peroxides formation. Furthermore, vitamin E protects the oxygen-sensitive vitamin A from oxidative destruction in this preparation. Vitamin C is an antioxidant which is needed for proper operation of several physiological functions.

Indications:
Vitol-80 C Oral is a well balanced combination of vitamin A, vitamin D₃, vitamin E and vitamin C for calves, cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and swine. Vitol-80 C Oral is used for:
- Prevention or treatment of vitamin A, vitamin D₃, vitamin E and vitamin C deficiencies in farm animals.
- Prevention or treatment of stress (caused by vaccination, diseases, transport, high humidity, high temperatures or extreme temperature changes.)
- Improvement of feed conversion.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration through drinking water:
Calves, goats and sheep : 1 ml per 40 kg body weight for 3 – 5 days.
Cattle : 1 ml per 80 kg body weight for 3 – 5 days.
Poultry and swine : 1 liter per 4000 litres of drinking water for 3 – 5 days.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Bottle of 100, 500 and 1000 ml.
Intromin Block
Mineral lick block for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per kg:
Vitamin A ................................................................. 100,000 IU.
Vitamin D₃ ................................................................. 20,000 IU.
Vitamin E ................................................................. 40,000 IU.
Magnesium (Mg) ...................................................... 5,000 mg.
Iron (Fe) ................................................................. 2,000 mg.
Cobalt (Co) ........................................................... 50 mg.
Iodine (I) ................................................................. 50 mg.
Manganese (Mn) ...................................................... 2,000 mg.
Zinc (Zn) ................................................................. 1,000 mg.
Selenium (Se) .......................................................... 10 mg.

Description:
Vitamins and minerals are essential for the proper operation of several physiological functions.

Indications:
Intromin Block contains a balanced formulation of vitamins, minerals and trace elements including cobalt, which is required for correct rumen function and production of vitamin B₁₂, without which lambs and cattle can develop pine, and selenium, needed for muscle development and to assist in maintaining body temperature. A selenium deficiency can lead to white muscle disease in calves, lambs and kids.

Contra-indications:
None.

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration:
Cattle: 2 packs of Intromin Block per 25 animals per month.
Sheep: 1 pack of Intromin Block per 60 - 65 animals per month.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Block a 2 kg: 10 blocks per pack
Block a 5 kg: 4 blocks per pack
Block a 10 kg: 2 blocks per pack
Intromin-P Block
Mineral lick block for oral administration

Composition:
Contains per kg:
Vitamin A........................................................................................................................... 100,000 IU.
Vitamin D₃ ................................................................................................................................ 20,000 IU.
Vitamin E.................................................................................................................................. 40,000 IU.
Calcium (Ca) ........................................................................................................................ 40,000 mg.
Phosphorus (P) ....................................................................................................................... 50,000 mg.
Magnesium (Mg) ................................................................................................................. 5,000 mg.
Iron (Fe) ................................................................................................................................ 2,000 mg.
Cobalt (Co) .......................................................................................................................... 50 mg.
Iodine (I) .............................................................................................................................. 50 mg.
Manganese (Mn) .................................................................................................................. 2,000 mg.
Zinc (Zn) ................................................................................................................................ 1,000 mg.
Selenium (Se) ..................................................................................................................... 10 mg.

Description:
Vitamin and minerals are essential for the proper operation of several physiological functions.

Indications:
Intromin-P Block contains a balanced formulation of vitamins, minerals and trace elements including cobalt, which is required for correct rumen function and production of vitamin B₁₂, without which lambs and cattle can develop pine, and selenium, needed for muscle development and to assist in maintaining body temperature. A selenium deficiency can lead to white muscle disease in calves, lambs and kids.

Contra-indications:
None

Side effects:
No undesirable effects are to be expected when the prescribed dosage regimen is followed.

Dosage:
For oral administration.

Cattle: 2 packs of Intromin P-Block per 25 animals per month.
Sheep: 1 pack of Intromin P-Block per 60 - 65 animals per month.

Withdrawal times:
None.

Packaging:
Block a 2 kg: 10 blocks per pack
Block a 5 kg: 4 blocks per pack
Block a 10 kg: 2 blocks per pack
Alcodex
Fast Desinfectant for Surfaces

Composition:
Contains per ml:
Quaternary ammonium compounds ................................................................. 5 mg.
Ethanol 96% ......................................................................................................... 750 mg.
Purified water ........................................................................................................ 1 ml.

Description:
Alcodex is used for fast disinfection of surfaces of medical devices. The substance is a ready-made solution, it does not contain glutamic aldehyde. Upon spraying, the solution covers surfaces evenly, it does not leave any spots upon drying. Suitable for using on all alcohol-enduring surfaces. Alcodex has a wide fungicidal and bactericidal effect, destroys Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria (including the causative agent of tuberculosis), deactivates viruses (HBV, HIV, Rota). pH: 6,5-7,5

Indications:
Alcodex is used as a concentrate for disinfection of alcohol-enduring surfaces. If endurance of a surface is not known, it can be tested on an inconspicuous spot of the surface. It is not suitable for using on acryl glass and alcohol-solved varnish. The preparation is sprayed on the surface and wiped over it. The surfaces have to be fully covered. The contact time is 1-3 minutes.

Warnings:
Keep away from sources of ignition.
Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Very toxic to aquatic life.

Packaging:
Bottle of 1000 ml and jerrycan of 5 litres.
Aquapure-200
Effervescent Desinfectant Tablets

Composition:
Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate .......................................................... 1670 mg.

Description:
Aquapure are effervescent tablets used primarily for the desinfection of farm water. These tablets are also used for desinfection of surfaces and equipment on farms. They are soluble tablets which, when dissolved in water, give a measured dose of hypochlorous acid (measurable as free available chlorine) and thereby provide a convenient, economical and accurate method of desinfection on farms. Water treated with Aquapure will be microbially safe for consumption by all farm animals. The active constituent of Aquapure is sodium dichloroisocyanurate (sodium troclosene). On addition to water, it releases hypochlorous acid (measurable as free available chlorine), and monosodium cyanurate (a non-toxic and biodegradable compound).

Indications:

Dosage (desinfection farm water):
Aquapure Tablets are used for the provision of clean, safe drinking water for farm animals.
General: 1 tablet per 200 litres of drinking water (4 - 6 mg/litre available chlorine).

Dosage (desinfection of surfaces and equipment on farms):
Aquapure tablets are used for desinfection of surfaces and equipment on farms.
Surfaces: 1 tablet per 2 litres of water (500 mg/litre available chlorine).
Equipment: 1 tablet per 2 litres of water (500 mg/litre available chlorine).

Warnings:
Water should be treated with Aquapure for 30 minutes prior to use.
Avoid mixing with vaccines, antibiotics, vitamins and other readily oxidisable materials.
Do not use together with other products. May release dangerous gases.

Packaging:
Bottle of 200 tablets.
Aquapure-1000
Effervescent Desinfectant Tablets

Composition:
Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate ................................................................. 8680 mg.

Description:
Aquapure-1000 are effervescent tablets used primarily for the disinfection of farm water. These tablets are also used for disinfection of surfaces and equipment on farms. They are soluble tablets which, when dissolved in water, give a measured dose of hypochlorous acid (measurable as free available chlorine) and thereby provide a convenient, economical and accurate method of disinfection on farms. Water treated with Aquapure-1000 will be microbially safe for consumption by all farm animals. The active constituent of Aquapure-1000 is sodium dichloroisocyanurate (sodium troclosene). On addition to water, it releases hypochlorous acid (measurable as free available chlorine), and monosodium cyanurate (a non-toxic and biodegradable compound).

Indications:

Dosage (disinfection farm water):
Aquapure-1000 Tablets are used for the provision of clean, safe drinking water for farm animals.

- General: 1 tablet per 800 - 1200 litres of drinking water (4 - 6 mg / litre available chlorine).

Dosage (disinfection of surfaces and equipment on farms):
Aquapure Tablets are used for disinfection of surfaces and equipment on farms.

- Porous Surfaces : 1 tablet per 10 litres of water (500 mg / litre available chlorine).
- Non-Porous Surfaces : 1 tablet per 15 litres of water (350 mg / litre available chlorine).
- Equipment : 1 tablet per 10 litres of water (500 mg / litre available chlorine).

Warnings:
Water should be treated with Aquapure for 30 minutes prior to use.
Avoid mixing with vaccins, antibiotics, vitamins and other readily oxidisable materials.
Do not use together with other products. May release dangerous gases.

Packaging:
Bottle of 60 tablets.
**Dexid-70**

Surface Detergent - Sanitizer

**Composition:**
Quarternary ammonium compounds ................................................................. 70 mg.
Solvents ad........................................................................................................... 1 ml.

**Description:**
Dexid-70 is a phosphate- and odor-free, non-corrosive, new-generation, highly concentrated detergent sanitizer, designed for use in all classes of livestock, food industry and on food contact surfaces. Dexid-70 includes two different quaternary ammonium compounds that expand its effect to a wide range of bacteria, viruses and fungi. Considering the double effect of the product, Dexid-70 does not require replacement after a period of time, which is recommended in case of usual disinfecting agents. Due to its content of surface-active agents, the preparation has good cleaning properties with an excellent penetration of hatcher's debris and removal of soil deposits. Dexid-70 works in hot and cold water, is readily biodegradable and its residues can be discarded into the sewerage. The working solution is harmless for people and animals present in the room where sanitation takes place.

**Indications:**
Dexid-70 is a detergent and sanitizer against bacteria, viruses and fungi like Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Streptococcus haemolyticus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus equi var. zooepidemicus, Streptococcus pyrogenes, Yersinia enterocolitica, Listeria monocytogenes, Rhodococcus equi, Salmonella choleraesuis, Salmonella schottmuelleri, Salmonella typhi, Salmonella typhimurium, Enterococcus faecalis (including vancomycin-resistant ones, VRE), Acinetobacter baumannii, Brevibacterium amonigenes, Mycoplasma gallinarum, Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterobacter aerogenes, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Serratia marcescens, Shigella dysenteriae, Vibrio cholerae, Bacillus cereus, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Candida albicans, Hepatitis B virus, Herpes Simplex virus type 1 & 2, HIV-1, Avian Influenza, Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro), Cytomegalovirus, Newcastle Disease, Parainfluenza type 1, Pseudorabies virus, Influenza Type A, Vaccinia virus (Poxvirus) etc.

**Dosage:**
Cleaning of equipment : 1 litre Dexid-70 for 200 litres of water in a clean tank.
Sanitation : 1 litre Dexid-70 for 200 litres of water in a clean tank.
Manual cleaning : 1 litre Dexid-70 for 100 - 200 litres of water in a clean tank.
Low pressure cleaning : 1 litre Dexid-70 for 100 - 200 litres of water in a clean tank.
Use a volume of approximately 250 - 300 ml/m² surface area.
High pressure cleaning : 1 litre Dexid-70 for 100 - 200 litres of water in a clean tank.

Instruments, equipment and tableware that will come into contact with food should be thoroughly rinsed with water after cleaning and disinfection.

**Withdrawal times:**
None.

**Packaging:**
Bottle of 1 litre, jerrycan of 5 litres and drum of 200 litres.
Dexid-200

High performance broad spectrum disinfectant

Composition:
Contains per ml:
- Quaternary ammonium compounds ................................................................. 125 mg.
- Glutaraldehyde ................................................................................................. 50 mg.
- Isopropanol ........................................................................................................ 130 mg.
- Pine oil ............................................................................................................... 3 mg.
- Solvents ad ......................................................................................................... 1 ml.

Description:
Dexid-200 is based on an optimised blend of glutaraldehyde and quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs) in aqueous solution, and combines the powerful broad spectrum activity of glutaraldehyde with the soil penetrating, deterging and rapid biocidal capacity of QACs. It is a potent, high performance terminal disinfectant formulated for use in poultry hatcheries, livestock buildings and for disinfecting equipment, boot dips and wheel rinses. Dexid-200 is non-corrosive, suitable for use on all surfaces including soft metals, is biodegradable and performs well in soft and hard water conditions and in the presence of organic matter. Dexid-200 is suitable for soaking, spraying and fogging applications.

Indications:
Dexid-200 has broad spectrum activity against bacteria, viruses and fungi of importance in the effective maintenance of animal health and hygiene. It is designed as a terminal disinfectant for use after surfaces have been thoroughly cleaned and rinsed to remove all gross soil. Dexid-200 provides control over pathogenic bacteria, mycoplasma, viruses and fungi and their related diseases, such as Newcastle Disease, Swine Vesicular Disease, Avian Influenza, PRRS, Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro), Marek’s Disease, Avian Encephalomyelitis, Bacillus cereus, Campylobacter jejuni, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Listeria monocytogenes, Mycobacterium smegmatis, Pasteurella multocida, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Salmonella typhimurium, Staphylococcus aureus, Cladosporium cladosporioides, Geotrichum candidum, Candida spp. and Aspergillus spp.

Contra-indications:
Dexid-200 should not be applied in the presence of animals. Animal husbandries, housing areas and hatcheries must be thoroughly rinsed with water prior to restocking. People with a demonstrated hypersensitivity towards glutaraldehyde and/or QACs should avoid working with Dexid-200.

Dosage:
Animal husbandry housing and hatcheries:
- Clean the surfaces with a proper detergent.
- After rinsing and drying, apply Dexid-200 at 0.5% (no specific disease: 1:200) to 1% (disease outbreaks: 1:100) by spraying (ca. 1 l of solution per 4 m2). For fogging use 2 l + 3 l of water for 1000 m3.
- Following the appropriate minimum contact time (typically 20 minutes), areas should be rinsed thoroughly and allowed to dry before animals are returned to the area.

Animal transport trucks and trailers:
- Clean trucks and trailers with a proper detergent.
- After rinsing, spray Dexid-200 at 1% (1:100).
- For wheel rinses apply Dexid-200 at 1%.

Storage and processing rooms for feed and food:
- Clean the surfaces with a proper detergent.
- After rinsing, apply 0.5 - 1% Dexid-200.
- Rinse after at least 20 minutes of contact time.

Transport equipment for foodstuffs:
- Clean the trucks with a proper detergent.
- After rinsing, apply Dexid-200 at 0.5 - 1%.
- Rinse after at least 20 minutes of contact time.

Boot dips:
- Dilute Dexid-200 at 1% and renew regularly (every 2-3 days; daily for best results).

Warnings:
- Do not apply Dexid-200 in the presence of animals.
- Personal protective equipment, such as gloves, masks and eye protection, should be worn during the mixing or application of Dexid-200.
- Dexid-200 may be harmful by inhalation. Vapors may be irritating to nose and throat, causing asthmatic symptoms in hypersensitive individuals.
- Dexid-200 is harmful if swallowed. In case of emergency, wash out mouth with water and give 200 ml of warm water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately.
- Dexid-200 may cause burns and serious damage to eyes. In case of emergency, immediately flood the eye with plenty of water and boric saline solution for at least 15 minutes, holding the eye open.
- Prolonged or repeated skin contact may provoke allergic reactions, hardening and/or cracking. In case of emergency, wash thoroughly with soap and water.
- Dexid-200 is toxic towards aquatic organisms.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Containers should be rinsed with clean water and disposed of in line with local regulations.

Packaging:
Bottle of 1 litre, jerrycan of 5 and 10 litres and drum of 200 litres.
**Dexid-400**

**Synergistic Powerful Disinfectant**

**Composition:**
Contains per ml:
- Quaternary ammonium compounds .......................................................... 250 mg.
- Glutaraldehyde .............................................................................. 100 mg.
- Isopropanol ................................................................................. 130 mg.
- Pine oil ...................................................................................... 3 mg.
- Solvents ad .................................................................................. 1 ml.

**Description:**
Dexid-400 is based on an optimised blend of glutaraldehyde and quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs) in aqueous solution, and combines the powerful broad spectrum activity of glutaraldehyde with the soil penetrating, deterging and rapid biocidal capacity of QACs. It is a potent, high performance terminal disinfectant formulated for use in poultry hatcheries, livestock buildings and for disinfecting equipment, boot dips and wheel rinses. Dexid-400 is non-corrosive, suitable for use on all surfaces including soft metals, is biodegradable and performs well in soft and hard water conditions and in the presence of organic matter. Dexid-400 is suitable for soaking, spraying and fogging applications.

**Indications:**
Dexid-400 has broad spectrum activity against bacteria, viruses and fungi of importance in the effective maintenance of animal health and hygiene. It is designed as a terminal disinfectant for use after surfaces have been thoroughly cleaned and rinsed to remove all gross soil. Dexid-400 provides control over pathogenic bacteria, mycoplasma, viruses and fungi and their related diseases, such as Newcastle Disease, Swine Vesicular Disease, Avian Influenza, PRRS, Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro), Marek’s Disease, Avian Encephalomyelitis, Bacillus cereus, Campylobacter jejuni, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Listeria monocytogenes, Mycobacterium smegmatis, Pasteurella multocida, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Salmonella typhimurium, Staphylococcus aureus, Cladosporium cladosporioides, Geotrichum candidum, Candida spp. and Aspergillus spp.

**Contra-indications:**
Dexid-400 should not be applied in the presence of animals. Animal husbandries, housing areas and hatcheries must be thoroughly rinsed with water prior to restocking. People with a demonstrated hypersensitivity towards glutaraldehyde and/or QACs should avoid working with Dexid-400.

**Dosage:**

**Animal husbandry housing and hatcheries:**
Clean the surfaces with a proper detergent. After rinsing and drying, apply Dexid-400 at 0.25% (no specific disease; 1:400) to 0.5% (disease outbreaks; 1:200) by spraying (ca. 1 l of solution per 4 m2). For fogging use 1 l + 4 l of water for 1000 m3. Following the appropriate minimum contact time (typically 20 minutes), areas should be rinsed thoroughly and allowed to dry before animals are returned to the area.

**Animal transport trucks and trailers:**
Clean trucks and trailers with a proper detergent. After rinsing, spray Dexid-400 at 0.5% (1:200). For wheel rinses apply Dexid-400 at 0.5%.

**Storage and processing rooms for feed and food:**
Clean the surfaces with a proper detergent. After rinsing, apply 0.25 – 0.5% Dexid-400. Rinse after at least 20 minutes of contact time.

**Transport equipment for foodstuffs:**
Clean the trucks with a proper detergent. After rinsing, apply Dexid-400 at 0.25 – 0.5%. Rinse after at least 20 minutes of contact time.

**Boot dips:**
Dilute Dexid-400 at 0.5% and renew regularly (every 2-3 days; daily for best results).

**Warnings:**
- Do not apply Dexid-400 in the presence of animals.
- Personal protective equipment, such as gloves, masks and eye protection, should be worn during the mixing or application of Dexid-400.
- Dexid-400 may be harmful by inhalation. Vapors may be irritating to nose and throat, causing asthmatic symptoms in hypersensitive individuals.
- Dexid-400 is harmful if swallowed. In case of emergency, wash out mouth with water and give 200 ml of warm water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately.
- Dexid-400 may cause burns and serious damage to eyes. In case of emergency, immediately flood the eye with plenty of water and boric saline solution for at least 15 minutes, holding the eye open.
- Prolonged or repeated skin contact may provoke allergic reactions, hardening and/or cracking. In case of emergency, wash thoroughly with soap and water.
- Dexid-400 is toxic towards aquatic organisms.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Containers should be rinsed with clean water and disposed of in line with local regulations.

**Packaging:**
Bottle of 1 litre, jerrycan of 5 litres and drum of 200 litres.