

- Induction of parturition (and induced fetal maturation) during the last gestation period.
- Adrenal endocrine affections, in patients with known adrenal insufficiency or when there are doubts about their adrenocortical reserves.

DOSES AND ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

Intramuscular (IM), intravenous (EV) or intraarticular route.

Carníes and felinos: 0.1-1 mg / kg (0.3-3 mL / 10 kg), IM or EV route. Initial anti-inflammatory treatment: 0.1 - 0.14 mg / kg / day (0.3 - 0.5 mL / 10 kg / day), IM or EV route (in cats: 0.14 - 0.28 mg / kg / day (0.5 - 1 mL / 10 kg)). Post-vaccine reactions: 0.1 mg / kg (0.3 mL / 10 kg) IV as a single dose. As glucocorticoid in acute adrenal insufficiency: 2-4 mg / kg (0.7 -1.3 mL / kg), EV as initial dose and then take it to 0.1 to 0.2 mg / kg of prednisone in the following days. As immunosuppressant: 0.2 - 1 mg / kg (0.7 - 3 mL / 10 kg), EV every 24 hours. Shock: 4-6 mg / kg (13 -20 mL / 10 kg), EV.

Horses, cattle, pigs: 0.06 - 0.2 mg / kg / day (2 - 7 mL / 100 kg / day), IM or EV route. In cases of shock: 1-4 mg / kg / every 4 h. Labor induction: 4 - 7mL. Intra-articular use: 1 - 5 mL. The intra-articular injection should be performed under aseptic conditions and be preceded by the removal of a volume of synovial fluid equal to the volume to be injected.

Sheep, goats, South American camelids: 0.04 - 1.2 mg / kg (0.7 - 2 mL / 50 Kg), via IM or EV. Labor induction: 3-6 mL.

The frequency of the dose will be determined by the treating veterinarian. It can also be administered by intralesional injection at the discretion of the attending veterinarian.

PRECAUTIONS

- Do not mix in the same syringe or container with any other substance outside the product.
- Keep the indications of asepsis and antiseptic before and during the application of the product.
- There may appear a slight swelling at the site of inoculation, which disappears after a few days.
- In cases of hepatic / renal insufficiency the dose should be adjusted.
- Animals, particularly cats, at risk of diabetes mellitus (eg, obese patients, Cushing's disease) or with concurrent cardiovascular disease should receive glucocorticoids with great caution due to the potent hyperglycemic effect of these agents.
- Glucocorticoids affect virtually all cells and systems in mammals, as they have a wide range of interactions with other drugs. It is recommended to keep this in mind before starting a prolonged treatment with corticosteroids.
- To obtain a rapid response in acute hypersensitivity reactions and anaphylactoid conditions, it may be necessary to administer antihistamines and/or adrenaline together with the corticosteroid.
- Its use is recommended under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- Agrovet Market S.A. is not responsible for the consequences arising from the use of the product, different from the one indicated.

CONTRAINDICATIONS AND WARNINGS

- Do not inject intravenously rapidly because hypotension and collapse could occur.
- The injection of **Vetacortina® 400** is contraindicated in animals with known hypersensitivity to dexamethasone.
- Do not use in patients contraindicated to corticosteroids such as those suffering: diabetes mellitus, osteoporosis, hyperadrenocorticism, kidney disease and cardiac congestion.
- In animals with hepatic and renal insufficiency the dosage should be carefully evaluated (possible dose reduction).
- Do not administer this medicine to pregnant females, except when it is done to induce labor. Its administration in the first months of gestation causes fetal deformities in laboratory animals. It is probable that administration in the last months of pregnancy causes an abortion or premature birth in ruminants with retained placenta, possible metritis and / or low fertility. It can have a similar effect on other species. Decrease in milk production.
- Prolonged or high-dose use may cause symptoms of hypercorticism and violent suspension of treatment may result in hypocorticism. Gradual suspension is recommended after prolonged treatment.
- Do not use in other species than those indicated, mainly in rabbits because they can develop serious adverse effects to dexamethasone, even after single doses.
- Do not use in patients with systemic fungal infections (unless used as replacement therapy for Addison's disease), in patients with idiopathic thrombocytopenia or in patients with hypersensitivity to dexamethasone.
- Patients who receive corticosteroids in immunosuppressive doses generally should not receive live vaccines with attenuated viruses, since replication of the virus may increase; there may be a decrease in the immune response after administration of the vaccine, toxoid or bacterin in patients receiving glucocorticoids.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

- Serious adverse effects are usually associated with long-term administration, especially if they are administered daily or in high doses. (hyperadrenocorticism: iatrogenic Cushing's disease).
- Other adverse effects can be: secondary infections, especially when the highest doses are applied. Delayed growth in young animals, laminitis.
- Dogs:
 - With short-term therapy, polydipsia (PD), polyphagia (PP) and polyuria (PU) may occur, as well as maintenance therapy on alternate days after administration.
 - With the exception of PU / PD / PP, adverse effects associated with anti-inflammatory therapy are relatively rare. Adverse effects associated with immunosuppressive doses are more common and, potentially, more serious. Among them: dull and dry fur, weight gain, panting, vomiting, diarrhea, elevated liver enzymes, pancreatitis, GI ulceration, lipedema, activation or worsening of diabetes mellitus, muscle wasting and behavioral changes (eg, depression, lethargy, aggressiveness). The interruption of the drug may be necessary, switching to an alternative steroid can solve the problem.
 - High doses can produce serious effects, including ulceration / GI perforation and bleeding. In dogs with spinal cord injuries, fatal colonic perforations can occur.
- Cats:
 - Generally, require higher doses than dogs for a clinical effect, but tend to develop fewer adverse effects. Glucocorticoids seem to have a greater hyperglycemic effect in cats than in other species.
 - Occasionally, PU / PD / PP with weight gain, diarrhea or depression may be observed. However, treatment with long-term high doses can lead to cushing-type effects.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER DRUGS

- Pharmacological interactions (theoretical and/or clinical) have been reported with the following drugs -and may be important in veterinary patients:-
- **NSAIDs.** Corticosteroids increase the risk of gastric ulceration induced by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Salicylates should be used with caution in patients with hypoprothrombinemia who are also treated with corticosteroids. In addition, if corticoid treatment is discontinued, salicylate levels may increase due to the reduction in salicylate metabolism that is increased by corticosteroids, which may result in salicylate toxicity and increased side effects.
 - **Alosetron and zonisamida.** Dexamethasone induces the enzymatic activity of the CYP3A4 system, which increases the metabolism of drugs that are degraded by this system. Alosetron and zonisamide are examples of drugs metabolized by CYP3A4 and, although this interaction has not been specifically evaluated, it is possible that dexamethasone reduces the efficacy of these drugs.
 - **Anticolinesterases:** neostigmine and pyridostigmine. Glucocorticoids interact with cholinesterase inhibitors, causing severe muscle weakness in patients with myasthenia gravis. However, there are cases in which both therapies should be used concomitantly.
 - **Aspirin.** Glucocorticoids can reduce blood levels of salicylate.
 - **Barbiturates, phenytoin and rifampin.** The inducers of liver enzymes can increase the metabolism of glucocorticoids and reduce their effectiveness. Doses of dexamethasone may need readjustment if any of these drugs are added or withdrawn during treatment with corticosteroids.
 - **Bupropion:** Simultaneous use can lower the seizure threshold.
 - **Cyclophosphamide:** Glucocorticoids can also inhibit hepatic metabolism, dose adjustments may be necessary.
 - **Ciclosporin:** The concomitant administration can increase the blood levels of each one, by mutually inhibiting the hepatic metabolism of each one. The clinical importance of this interaction is not clear.
 - **Diazepam:** Dexamethasone can lower your level.
 - **Doxorubicin:** Simultaneous use may result in a decrease in exposure to this drug.

- **Ephedrine:** It can reduce dexamethasone blood levels and interfere with dexamethasone suppression tests.
- **Estrogens.** It can increase the concentration of transcorinol, reducing the amounts of free cortisone and altering its effects. Dose readjustment may be necessary if estrogens are added or withdrawn during a glucocorticoid treatment.
- **Phenobarbital:** can increase the metabolism of glucocorticoids and decrease blood levels of dexamethasone.
- **Phenytoin:** simultaneous use may result in a decrease in the effectiveness of dexamethasone.
- **Fentanyl:** simultaneous use may cause a decrease in plasma concentrations of fentanyl.
- **Fluoroquinolones:** simultaneous use may increase the risk of tendon rupture.
- **Indomethacin:** May cause false negative results in the dexamethasone suppression test.
- **Heparin or warfarin.** Rarely, corticosteroids can increase the coagulability of the blood. Patients treated with anticoagulants may experience a partial loss of clinical effect. On the other hand, gastrointestinal irritation caused by corticosteroids may increase the risk of bleeding in anticoagulated patients, so that patients under heparin or warfarin should be monitored a dexamethasone treatment is established.
- **Thyroid hormones.** The metabolism of corticosteroids is increased in hyperthyroidism and decreased in hypothyroidism. Dosage readjustments are needed when starting, modifying or discontinuing a treatment with thyroid hormones or antithyroid drugs.
- **Insulin, metformin.** Systemic corticosteroids increase blood glucose levels. In addition, there is a pharmacodynamic interaction between corticosteroids and oral anticoagulants. Type 1 and 2 diabetics will require readjusting insulin doses or oral antidiabetics if a corticoid treatment is initiated or discontinued. It has been observed that plasma lactate concentrations increase when metformin is administered concomitantly with hydrocortisone, with the corresponding risk of triggering lactic acidosis. For these reasons, diabetics treated with corticosteroids should be closely monitored.
- **Isoproterenol.** In asthmatic patients, the risk of cardiotoxicity may be increased if corticosteroids or methylxanthines are administered concomitantly.
- **Ketocanazole and other "azoles":** May decrease the metabolism of glucocorticoids and increase blood levels of dexamethasone; When glucocorticoids are removed, ketocanazole can induce adrenal insufficiency by inhibiting the synthesis of adrenal corticosteroids.
- **Macrolides:** It can decrease the metabolism of glucocorticoids and increase blood levels of dexamethasone.
- **Mifepristone, RU-486.** It shows an antiglucocorticoid activity that can antagonize corticosteroids. In the rat, the activity of dexamethasone was inhibited by oral doses of 10 to 25 mg of mifepristone. A dose of mifepristone 4.5 mg / kg in man causes an increase in ACTH and cortisol. In addition, dexamethasone may reduce plasma levels of mifepristone by inducing the CYP3A4 system. For all these reasons, mifepristone is contraindicated in patients under chronic treatment with corticosteroids.
- **Miltane:** Can alter the metabolism of steroids; Steroid doses higher than normal may be necessary to treat adrenal insufficiency induced by miltane.
- **Praziquantel:** Simultaneous use can significantly reduce plasma concentrations of praziquantel.
- **Quinidine:** in dogs, dexamethasone increased the distribution volume of quinidine (49% -78%) and elimination half-life (1.5-2.3 times).
- **Rifampin:** can increase the metabolism of glucocorticoids and decrease blood levels of dexamethasone.
- **Thiazides, furosemide, ethacrynic acid or amphotericin B.** Glucocorticoids stimulate the urinary excretion of potassium. If other drugs that also eliminate potassium are administered concomitantly, hypokalemia may occur. It is recommended to determine potassium levels if corticosteroids are administered with these drugs. In addition, it may increase the risk of arrhythmias in patients treated with digoxin and, dofenilol, may potentiate the neuromuscular block produced by neuromuscular blocking agents.
- **Vaccines:** Patients receiving corticosteroids in immunosuppressive doses generally should not receive live vaccines with attenuated viruses, since replication of the virus may increase; there may be a decrease in the immune response after administration of the vaccine, toxoid or bacterin in patients receiving glucocorticoids.
- **Vincristine:** simultaneous use may cause a decrease in plasma concentrations of vincristine.

Use in conjunction with these drugs is not necessarily contraindicated (unless otherwise indicated), but potential risks should be reviewed and evaluated, and additional monitoring carried out when appropriate.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Do not destine for human consumption or its industrialization, the meat coming from the animals treated with **Vetacortina® 400** until at least 21 days have elapsed, nor the milk until 36 hours later.

STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place protected from light between 15° C and 30° C. Do not freeze. Keep out of reach of children.

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATION

Bottle x 50 mL, bottle x 100 mL.

Reg. SENASA Peru: F.06.01.1.0227

Vetacortina® is a registered trademark of



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Vetacortina® 400

Solución Inyectable

Glucocorticoide Sintético de Acción Rápida y Alta Concentración

Antiinflamatorio, Antialérgico y Gluconeogénico.

agrovetmarket s.a.

COMPOSICIÓN

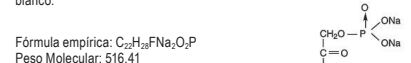
Cada 100 mL contienen:

Dexametasona sódica fosfato..... 0.4 g*
Excipientes c.s.p..... 100 mL
*Equivalente a 3 mg/mL de dexametasona

CARACTERÍSTICAS

Vetacortina® 400 contiene el éster de fosfato de sodio de dexametasona, un derivado fluorometil de la prednisolona que es un potente glucocorticoide sintético de acción rápida, con potente acción antiinflamatoria, antialérgica y gluconeogénica y mínima actividad mineralocorticoide.

Dexametasona fosfato sódico es un éster de la dexametasona soluble en agua. Es un polvo blanco o casi blanco.



FARMACODINAMIA Y MECANISMO DE ACCIÓN

La dexametasona es un derivado del cortisol con una actividad anti-inflamatoria 25 veces mayor que éste, 20 veces más potente que la hidrocortisona, 5 a 10 veces más potente que la prednisona y prednisolona.

Los glucocorticoides son hormonas naturales que previenen o suprimen las respuestas inmunes e inflamatorias cuando se administran en dosis farmacológicas. Los glucocorticoides libres cruzan fácilmente las membranas de las células y se unen a unos receptores citoplasmáticos específicos, induciendo una serie de respuestas que modifican la transcripción y, por tanto, la síntesis de proteínas.

El beneficio terapéutico de la dexametasona en procesos inflamatorios está mediado por el incremento en el secuestro de monocitos y linfocitos por el bazo, ganglios linfáticos y médula ósea, con lo cual se reduce la inmunidad celular y la inflamación, disminuye además la migración de los polimorfonucleares hacia el sitio de la inflamación, inhibe la acción de las linfocinas y del metabolismo del ácido araquidónico.

Dichas respuestas son la inhibición de la infiltración leucocitaria en el lugar de la inflamación, la interferencia con los mediadores de la inflamación y la supresión de las respuestas inmunológicas. La acción antiinflamatoria de los glucocorticoides implica proteínas inhibidoras de la fosfolipasa A2, las llamadas lipocortinas. A su vez, las lipocortinas controlan la biosíntesis de una serie de potentes mediadores de la inflamación como son las prostaglandinas y los leucotrienos. Algunas de las respuestas de los glucocorticoides son la reducción del edema y una supresión general de la respuesta inmunológica. Los glucocorticoides inhalados disminuyen la síntesis de la IgE, aumentan el número de receptores α adrenérgicos en los leucocitos y disminuyen la síntesis del ácido araquidónico.

La acción de la dexametasona en el metabolismo de los carbohidratos se presenta por incremento de la gluconeogénesis (síntesis de la glucosa a partir de proteínas), aumento del glucógeno hepático, elevación de la concentración de la glucosa, disminución de la utilización periférica de glucosa. Su acción en el metabolismo de las proteínas se manifiesta por movilización de aminoácidos de los tejidos principalmente del músculo esquelético y aumento de la excreción de nitrógeno en orina debido al metabolismo proteico.

En resumen, los corticosteroides reducen la respuesta inmunológica mediante la inhibición de la dilatación de los capilares, la migración y función de los leucocitos y la fagocitosis. Los glucocorticoides actúan sobre el metabolismo aumentando la gluconeogénesis.

FARMACOCINÉTICA

La dexametasona se absorbe rápidamente después de una dosis oral. Las máximas concentraciones plasmáticas se obtienen al cabo de 1-2 horas. La duración de la acción de la dexametasona inyectada depende del modo de la inyección (intravenosa, intramuscular o intraarticular) y de la irrigación del sitio inyectado.

En la circulación sistémica, la dexametasona se une débilmente a las proteínas plasmáticas, siendo activa la porción no fijada a las proteínas. El fármaco se distribuye rápidamente en los riñones, intestinos, hígado, piel y músculos. Los corticoides cruzan la barrera placentaria y se excretan en la leche materna. La dexametasona es metabolizada en el hígado en un 97% originando productos inactivos que son eliminados en la orina. Su biodisponibilidad es de 80%. La semivida de eliminación es de 1.8 a 3.5 horas y la semivida biológica de 36 a 54 horas.

FARMACOLOGÍA CLÍNICA

La dexametasona tiene 4 usos amplios:

- Como agente inhibidor/reductor de la respuesta inflamatoria
- Como agente inmunosupresor
- Reemplazo de la actividad glucocorticoide en pacientes con insuficiencia suprarrenal
- Como inductor del parto.

Se utiliza además en el tratamiento de afecciones endocrinas (p. e., insuficiencia suprarrenal), enfermedades reumáticas (p. e., artritis reumatoide), enfermedades del colágeno (p. e., lupus sistémico), estados alérgicos / anafilaxia, emenometeismo, maduración inducida fetal y parto precoz, enfermedades respiratorias (p. e., asma), enfermedades dermatológicas (p. e., pénfigo, dermatosis alérgicas), trastornos hematológicos (p. e., trombocitopenias, anemia hemolítica autoinmune), neoplasias, trastornos del sistema nervioso (aumento de la presión del LCR), enfermedades GI (por ejemplo, exacerbaciones de colitis ulcerosa, enfermedad inflamatoria del intestino) y enfermedades renales (p. e., síndrome nefrótico). Este listado ciertamente no está completo. Los corticosteroides de acción rápida en dosis altas ya no se recomiendan para su uso en shock o trauma del SNC; estudios recientes no han demostrado un beneficio significativo y su uso en realidad puede causar un aumento de los efectos perjudiciales.

ESPECIES DE DESTINO

Bovinos, equinos, porcinos, ovinos, caprinos, camélidos sudamericanos, felinos y caninos.

INDICACIONES

- Procesos inflamatorios no infecciosos, en especial inflamaciones músculo esqueléticas (artritis, artrosis, tendovaginitis, bursitis, luxaciones, miositis y torceduras entre otras lesiones).
- Enfermedades infecciosas agudas -asociado a antibioterapia:- osteoartritis, linfangitis, artritis, bronconeumonías, septicemias, mastitis e infecciones del tracto urogenital, otitis, conjuntivitis, dermatitis entre otras.
- Inmunosupresión en:
 - Condiciones alérgicas como asma, afecciones no específicas de la piel (eczema, urticaria, prurito), laminitis, mordedura de serpientes, alergias medicamentosas.
 - Enfermedades autoinmunes: lupus eritematoso, artritis reumatoidea y otras; así como en procesos tumorales y otras condiciones.

