



- For the handling of difficult and aggressive animals
- Tranquilizer for horses subjected to stress
- Use as preanesthetic
- Provides a calm awakening in the post-surgery period

Powerful tranquilizer

- Excellent pharmacokinetic properties
- ✓ Is absorbed and distributed rapidly
- Adjuvant in equine spasmodic colic

The best-selling acepromazine in Spain

Good quality/price ratio



Equipromazina 5 mg/ml Acepromazine in injectable solution



Mechanism of action of acepromazine

Intravenous route: maximum action of 30 minutes to 2 hours. Acepromazine has an effect on the limbic system, the blood vessels and the heart.

In the limbic system:

1. Blocks the dopaminergic receptors.





Spontaneous motor activity.

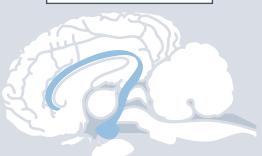


Answer to conditioned reflexes.

2. Increases sensitivity in the receptors of the opioids.

3. Stimulates endogenous opioids.

Dopaminergic blocking



In the blood vessels:

1. Nullifies vasoconstriction

Hypotension



2. Protects against hyperthermia which occurs in stressful situations, caused by other anaesthetics.

In the heart:

1. Antiarrhythmic effect.

Both hypotension and the antiarrhythmic effect collaborate in delaying the elimination of analgesics.

COMPOSITION PER ML

Acepromazine maleate

(Equivalent to 3.64 mg of acepromazine)

INDICATIONS

Horses not intended for human consumption.

- Tranquilizer for handling difficult animals and in stressful situations for the animal (after surgery, to provide a quiet awakening, the explosion of fireworks, etc.).
- Anaesthetic premedication to reduce the use and toxicity of general anaesthesia.
- Adjuvant in equine spasmodic colic treatment.

DOSAGE

Administration routes: intravenous, intramuscular.

Moderate sedation (without subsequent anaesthesia):

 Intramuscular route 0.05-0.1 mg/kg, (equivalent to 0.1-0.2 ml of the medication / 10 kg of l.w.).

Anaesthetic premedication:

- Intramuscular route: 0.03-0.05 mg/kg, (equivalent to 0.06 -0.1 ml of the medication /10 kg of l.w.).
- Intravenous route: 0.02-0.04 mg/kg, (equivalent to 0.04-0.08 ml of the medication /10 kg of l.w.).

Adjuvant in the treatment of spasmodic colic:

• 0.04 mg/kg IM or IV. (equivalent to 0.08 ml of the medication /10 kg of l.w.).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use in these animals:

- Weakened (old and/or leukopenic), hypotense or dehydrated.
- With hepatic, cardiac or renal dysfunctions.
- Animals with a history of epilepsy.
- With post-traumatic shock or hypovolemia.
- Do not use in case of known hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

The recommended doses must be used.

Inject aseptically, given the high risk of bacterial contamination at the point of inoculation.

Pregnancy:

Do not administer in the last third of pregnancy.

Do not administer to testosterone treated animals or stallions.

INTERACTIONS AND INCOMPATIBILITIES

- Enhances the toxicity of organophosphates; therefore, it must not be used to control the shivering associated with poisoning by organic phosphates. It must not be used either with organophosphates or ectoparasiticides. Likewise, it enhances the action of barbiturates, chloral hydrate, analgesics and procaine hydrochloride.
- Tranquillisers are additive to the action of other depressants; therefore, they will potentiate general anaesthesia.
- Do not administer with progesterone treatments.

OVERDOSAGE

In the case of intoxication, a depression of the central nervous system occurs. Epinephrine is contraindicated in the treatment of acute hypotension produced by phenothiazine derivatives. Other vasopressor amines such as norepinephrine, phenylephrine, ethyl phenylephrine, amphetamine and methyl amphetamine, are the drugs of choice in cases of overdosage or intoxication.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Do not use in horses whose meat or milk is used for human consumption.

PRESENTATIONS

25 and 100 ml vials.

Registry no. 2.082 ESP

Medication subject to veterinary prescription. Administration under veterinary control or supervision.

