

Sulmetrim Plus NF

ANTIBIOTICS POTENTIATED SULPHONAMIDE INJECTABLE SOLUTION

- ▶ Synergistic combination
- ▶ Bactericidal
- ▶ Broad-spectrum

MECHANISM OF ACTION

- Used to treat infections caused by bacteria that are sensitive to the combination of trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole.
- Broad-spectrum bactericidal, synergistic combination.
- Rapid absorption with therapeutic plasma levels within 1 hour after injection
- Wide distribution through soft tissue and body fluid.

COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

Trimethoprim 4 % m/v.

Sulphamethoxazole 20 % m/v.

Preservative:

Benzyl alcohol 0,9 %.

PRESENTATION

Amber glass vial containing 100 ml sterile aqueous injectable solution.

INDICATIONS

Infections of the respiratory tract, urogenital tract, alimentary tract, secondary bacterial infection during or following viral infection, arthritis, sepsis, mastitis, foot rot and wound infections.

DOSAGE AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Intramuscular or slow intravenous.

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

1 ml / 10 kg body mass daily for 3 - 5 days.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Sheep and Goats: Milk - 5 days and Meat - 14 days.

Cattle: Milk - 3 days and Meat - 7 days.

Pigs: Meat - 7 days.

Horses: Meat - 14 days.

STORAGE

Store at or below 25 °C. Protect from light.



SULMETRIM PLUS NF, Composition: Trimethoprim 4 % m/v and Sulphamethoxazole 20 % m/v, Reg. No: G3636 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No: V02/17.1.7/17 NSO

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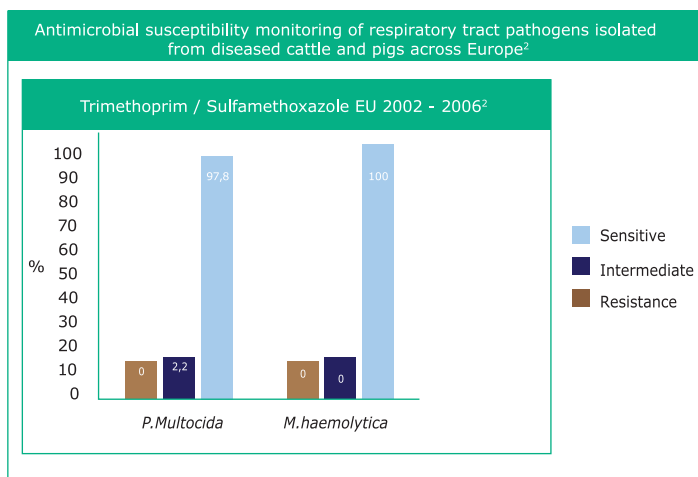
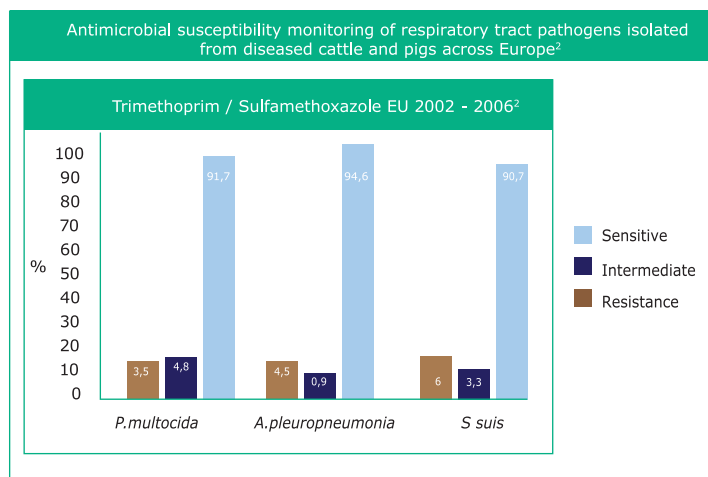
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Sulmetrim Plus NF



SUSCEPTIBILITY DATA ^{1,2,5}



Antimicrobial sensitivity in Mares with uterine infection¹

| | Sensitive | Intermediate | Resistance |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| <i>E. coli</i> | 85 % | 0 % | 15 % |
| <i>β-haemolytic streptococci</i> | 90 % | 3 % | 7 % |

Percentage resistance from isolates in milking cows³

| <i>S. aureus</i> | <i>β-haemolytic streptococci</i> | <i>E.coli</i> |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 9,1 | 0 | 28,6 |

Activity of sulfonamides, trimethoprim, and trimethoprim - sulfamethoxazole (µg / ml) against selected bacteria.¹

| Organism | Sulfonamide ^a MIC ₉₀ | Trimethoprim MIC ₉₀ | Trimethoprim - Sulfamethoxazole MIC ₉₀ ^b |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Gram (+) aerobes | | | |
| <i>Arcanobacterium pyogenes</i> | 32 | 8 | 0,13 |
| <i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i> | > 64 | | ≤0,5 |
| <i>C. renale</i> | > 64 | | |
| <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i> | 8 | 0,13 | 0,06 |
| <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> | 8 | 0,06 | 0,03 |
| <i>Nocardia asteroides</i> | 128 | 128 | 8 |
| <i>Rhodococcus equi</i> | >128 | 64 | 32 |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | 32 | 2 | 0,25 |
| <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> | 32 | 0,5 | 0,06 |
| <i>S. dysgalactiae</i> | >256 | 4 | 0,06 |
| <i>S. uberis</i> | >128 | 4 | 0,5 |
| <i>Beta-hemolytic streptococci</i> | >128 | 2 | 2 |
| Gram (+) anaerobes | | | |
| <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> | 16 | 64 | |
| Gram (-) aerobes | | | |
| <i>Actinobacillus</i> spp. | 64 | | ≤0,06 |
| <i>A. pleuropneumoniae</i> ^c | ≥128 | 2 | 8 |
| <i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> ^c | >256 | | ≤0,06 |
| <i>Brucella abortus</i> | 16 | 4 | 0,06 |
| <i>B. canis</i> | 2 | | ≤512 |
| <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> | ≥256 | | ≤0,5 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> ^c | ≥128 | | |
| <i>Histophilus somni</i> | ≥128 | | ≤0,5 |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ^c | ≥128 | 4 | ≤0,15 |
| <i>Moraxella bovis</i> | > 64 | > 64 | |
| <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> | >128 | 4 | ≤0,5 |
| <i>Proteus</i> spp. | >256 | 8 | 128 |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | >515 | 512 | 0,5 |
| <i>Salmonella</i> spp. ^c | 128 | 4 | |
| <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> | >128 | | 8 |
| <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> | >128 | 1 | |

^a Mainly sulfadimethoxine.

^b Single figures refer to trimethoprim concentration; trimethoprim-sulfonamide ratio is 1:19

^c Many of these isolates are now reported as resistant to the combination; this table is partly designed to illustrate the synergism that can occur between sulfonamides and trimethoprim. Because of increasing resistance, susceptibility testing under properly controlled conditions is often required.

References: 1. Albihn A, Baverud V, Magnusson U. Uterine microbiology and antimicrobial susceptibility in isolated bacteria from mares with fertility problems. Acta Vet Scand 2003;44(3-4):121-130.

2. de Jong A, Thomas V, Simjee S, Moyaert H, El Garch F, Maher K, et al. Antimicrobial susceptibility monitoring of respiratory tract pathogens isolated from diseased cattle and pigs across Europe: The VetPath study. Vet Microbiol 2014;172(1):202-215.

3. Van Vuuren M, Picard J, Greyling J. SANVAD 2007: South African National Veterinary Surveillance and Monitoring Programme for Resistance to Antimicrobial Drugs: University of Pretoria, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Department of Veterinary Tropical Diseases; 2007.

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