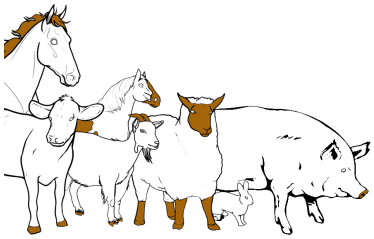

PRODUCT INFO & DATASHEET

FURAZOLIDONE

Furazolidone 100% BP 88 yellow crystalline powder

INDICATIONS

The use of furazolidone is indicated for diverse infections such as bacterial and protozoal enteritis and urinary tract infections. Furazolidone is active against Gram positive bacteria such as Streptococci, Staphylococci, Corynebacterium pyogenes and Clostridium perfringens and against Gram negative bacteria such as Salmonella dublin and Salmonella typhimurium, E. coli and also against diverse Eimeria spp and Histomonas meleagridis. A specific indication for cattle is mastitis caused by Gram positive bacteria, e.g. Streptococci, Staphylococci aureus and Corynebacterium spp. Specific indications for veal calves and pigs are: salmonellosis and E. coli infections. Specific indications for poultry are: E. coli and Salmonella typhimurium infections, coccidiosis and giardiasis.

DOSAGE

* Calves : - 10 mg per kg of body weight, for maximal 3 days or 10 mg per kg of body weight on day 1
  - 7.5 mg per kg of body weight on day 2
  - 5 mg per kg of body weight on day 3 and day 4.
* Pigs : - 10 mg per kg of body weight or 100 - 400 g per ton of feed, for 4 - 7 days.
* Poultry : - 100 - 400 g per ton of feed, for 5 - 7 days.

Add to the milk at feed temperature, let the mixer rotate during the process of tapping milk.

DOSAGE INTERVAL : 12 hours.

SOLUBILITY

Furazolidone is not soluble in water.
For medication via drinking-water : see Furaltadone-HCl 100%.

PHARMACODYNAMICS

Furazolidone is a broad spectrum, chemotherapeutic medicament with bacteriostatic activity, due to interference action. Furazolidone interferes with the bacterial enzyme system.

PHARMACOKINETICS

When administered orally to calves, furazolidone is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Peak plasma levels are reached after 3 - 4 hours. On the other hand, furazolidone given orally to pigs, is well absorbed and in poultry, absorption is low and complete. Furazolidone is metabolized in the liver, where metabolites are produced that discolour the urine brown. Excretion takes place via the kidneys.

TOXICOLOGY

For hens and turkeys, the LD50 following oral administration is ca. 500 mg per kg of body weight. Furazolidone is regarded as being moderately toxic. A slight overdose in calves can cause serious cerebral symptoms such as tonic-clonic cramps, nystagmus and cycling movements caused by Mono-Amino-Oxidase-inhibition. The prolonged supply of relatively low doses of furazolidone to calves can cause thrombocytopenia and other blood aberrations which manifest as icterus, petechia of the mucous membranes and spontaneous stomach- and lung-haemorrhages.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Overdosage can give rise to cerebral symptoms and gastrointestinal haemorrhaging. Prolonged use can lead to agranulocytosis and thrombocytopenia.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS

The use of furazolidone is contra-indicated in animals with serious renal insufficiency, because of the toxic effects that can occur due to cumulation of furazolidone or its metabolites. A contra-indication for the use of furazolidone is possible hypersensitivity to furazolidone. Furazolidone must not be administered to pregnant animals and laying-hens.

THERAPEUTIC (IN)COMPATIBILITIES

Furazolidone should not be given in combination with quinolones such as flumequine. Concurrent administration with amprolium or zoalene can give rise to extremely serious toxic symptoms. A single dose of 20 mg of furazolidone per kg of body weight given to calves has a toxic effect when it is given together with DMSO-containing products.

ADVISED WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Calves : 21 days Pigs : 21 days Poultry : 21 days.

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