

UBRICINA®

REGISTRATION: Q-0209-008



Intramammary infusion.

Antimastitic.



FORMULA

Each 10 mL contain:

Spiramycin adipate	1,000,000 U.I.
Neomycin sulfate	200 mg
Dexamethasone 21 sodium phosphate	0,250 mg
Vehicle q.s.	10 mL

Use in species



Cattle



Goats



Horses

PHARMACOKINETICS

Neomycin and spiramycin are widely distributed in all tissues and cisternal fluids; due to their application in the mammary gland, they are eliminated through milk.

Their anti-inflammatory effect allows penetration, diffusion, and concentration of the antibiotics at the site of infection. For dexamethasone, a study carried out in the bovine mammary gland showed the compound's penetration into the stratum corneum and deeper layers of the dermis and epidermis.

The penetration of antibiotics achieved by their mechanism of action together with dexamethasone's mechanism allows faster and prolonged antimicrobial activity at the exact site of infection.

PHARMACODYNAMICS

Neomycin acts in bacteria by binding to a receptor of the 30S ribosomal subunit, inhibiting protein synthesis and reducing fidelity of genetic code translation. This insertion causes polysome disruption, preventing amino acid polymerization and leading to bacterial death. Its therapeutic effects are active for 24 hours. Spiramycin has a moderate effect on carbohydrate metabolism in bacterial synthesis. The distribution of topical dexamethasone is related to absorption, as it does not show significant amounts excreted into the bloodstream.

In dexamethasone metabolism, conjugates formed after hydroxylation of the steroid ring lead to rapid and extensive loss of corticosteroid activity. Consequently, parent dexamethasone remains as residue.

Dexamethasone is 90% protein-bound. There is active transport of protein-bound dexamethasone into the cell.

A complex forms from dexamethasone binding to cytoplasmic receptors; by active transport it is carried to the nucleus, where strong binding to gene regulatory sequences occurs, producing increased DNA transcription. Free glucocorticoids easily cross cell membranes and bind to specific cytoplasmic receptors, inducing responses that modify transcription and thus protein synthesis. The anti-inflammatory action of glucocorticoids involves inhibitory proteins of phospholipase A2, called lipocortins, which control biosynthesis of potent inflammatory mediators such as prostaglandins and leukotrienes. Some glucocorticoid responses include reduction of edema and general suppression of the immune response.

Applying UBRICINA® INTRAMAMMARY INFUSION at the recommended dose and frequency provides excellent antibiotic activity in affected mammary gland tissues.

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INDICATIONS FOR USE AND TARGET SPECIES

Antibacterial solution indicated for the treatment of subclinical, clinical, chronic, and/or acute mastitis caused by gram (+) and/or gram (-) bacteria sensitive to the antibiotics in the formula, such as *Streptococcus spp.*, *Staphylococcus spp.*, *Neisseria spp.*, *Haemophilus spp.*, *Rickettsia spp.*, *Mycoplasma spp.*, *E. coli*, *Klebsiella spp.*, *Salmonella spp.*, *Listeria spp.*, and *Pasteurella spp.*, with anti-inflammatory activity Administration in cattle, goats, and sheep.

DOSAGE

Cattle 10 mL in each affected mammary gland.

Goats and sheep 5 mL in each affected mammary gland.

Apply immediately after milking and disinfecting the teat sphincter; gently massage the mammary gland to achieve better diffusion of the medication. Seal the teats.

Repeat treatment at 12, 24, or 48 hours at the veterinarian's discretion.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION: Intramammary

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Milk from treated animals must not be used for human consumption or processing until 96 hours after the last treatment.

Meat withdrawal period: 30 days

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store the product in a cool place at no more than 25 °C, dry and protected from light.

Keep out of reach of children.

OBSERVATIONS

Do not administer to animals sensitive to the ingredients in the formula.

Consult a Veterinarian.

Sale requires a medical prescription.

For exclusive use by the Veterinarian.