FETOL PLUS

Q-0209-091

Solution for injection

Stimulates the smooth muscle of the uterus and the secretion of milk.

FORMULA:

Every mL contains:	
Synthetic oxytocin	20 UI
Vehicle q.s.	1 ml

USE IN SPECIES

Bovine, Equine, Ovine, Caprine, Canine, Porcine, Feline

INDICATIONS

Drug product of choice for the induction of labor solely for medical reasons and not for convenience. Arrest of labor. Retained placenta. Expulsion of uterine exudate and amniotic sac. Stimulates the secretion of milk in bovine, equine, porcine, ovine, caprine, canine, and feline species.

PHARMACOLOGY

- PHARMACOKINETICS:

Oxytocin absorbs very quickly from the site of parenteral administration. Fast-acting and offers a latent period of less than one minute via intravenous injection and from 2 to 4 minutes via intramuscular application. The oxytocic response lasts from 30 to 60 minutes following intramuscular administration, and can be more subdued through intravenous injection.
Oxytocin is distributed in all the extracellular liquid. It is believed that small amounts of drugs pass through the placenta and enter into the fetal circulatory system.

- PHARMACODYNAMICS:

Oxytocin is quickly metabolized in the liver, kidneys, and oxytocinase through a circulating enzyme.
30 % of the dose is eliminated in a few hours. The mean time is an average of 20 to 30 minutes in the different species in which it is used.
The excretion of oxytocin from the plasma takes place mainly in the liver and kidneys. Less than 1 % of an administered dose is excreted unaltered in the urine.

DOSE:

Animal	Dose
Bovines et Equine	3 to 5 mL per animal
Ovine and caprine	0.5 to 1 mL per animal
Porcine species	1.5 to 2.5 mL per animal
Canine species	0.25 to 1 mL per animal
Feline species	0.25 to 0.5 mL per animal

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ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION:

Intramuscular, subcutaneous, and intravenous

WARNINGS:

Oxytocin is not indicated and should not be employed for obstructed labor due to an abnormal fetal position and/or presentation.

OBSERVATIONS:

Prostaglandins may increase the uterotonic effect of oxytocin and vice versa.
Should not be used to induce labor when the cervix is not dilated.

DRUG-DRUG INTERACTIONS

Prostaglandins may increase the uterotonic effect of oxytocin and vice versa.
Some inhalational anesthetics, such as cyclopropane or halothane, may increase the hypotensive effect of oxytocin and reduce its oxytocic action.
The concomitant administration of those anesthetics with oxytocin may cause cardiac rhythm disorders. When administered during caudal block anesthesia, oxytocin may increase the depressor effect of anesthetics.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD:

Does not apply.

PRESENTATION:

100 mL