

Veterinary Use Only

Ceva



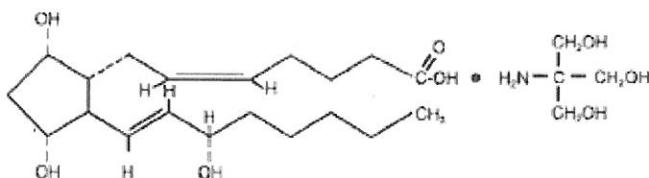
Dinoprost Tromethamine Injection Mfr. Std.

DIN #####

Sterile

DESCRIPTION: Enzaprost T[®] Sterile Solution is a sterile injectable solution containing the naturally occurring prostaglandin F_{2α} (PGF_{2α} or dinoprost) as the tromethamine salt. The empirical formula is C₂₀H₃₄O₅·C₄H₁₁NO₃.

Figure 1: The chemical structure of dinoprost tromethamine:



Each mL contains 5 mg dinoprost (as dinoprost tromethamine) and 16.5 mg benzyl alcohol as the preservative.

INDICATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Horses: Enzaprost T Sterile Solution is indicated for its luteolytic effect on corpora lutea in mares to “induce” estrus and may be utilized to stimulate regression of the corpus luteum followed by return to estrus and/or ovulation in mares demonstrating extended diestrus. An examination of the genital tract should be conducted before and after administration of Enzaprost T Sterile Solution. It should be realized that not all heats are fertile, and that ovulations can accompany silent estrus. Due to the seasonal polyestrus nature of the mare, the efficacy of Enzaprost T Sterile Solution may vary with the time of year it is administered. In extended diestrus, there is failure to exhibit regular estrus cycles which should not be confused with true anestrus. Many mares described as anestrus during the breeding season have serum progesterone levels consistent with the presence of a functional corpus luteum. A proportion of “barren”, maiden, and lactating mares do not exhibit regular estrus cycles and may be in extended diestrus. Following abortion, early fetal death and resorption, or as a result of “pseudopregnancy”, there may be serum progesterone levels consistent with a functional corpus luteum.

Treatment of such mares with Enzaprost T Sterile Solution usually results in regression of the corpus luteum followed by return of estrus and/or ovulation.

Cattle: Enzaprost T Sterile Solution is indicated for its luteolytic effect in cattle. This luteolytic action may be utilized to: **(1) Effectively control the time of estrus in cycling cattle that have a corpus luteum:** Cows and heifers treated during this time will return to estrus and ovulate

within 2 or 4 days after treatment. (Note: administration of **Enzaprost T Sterile Solution** to cattle within 5 days after estrus or 4 days before the onset of the next estrus may not influence the timing of the next estrus.) Rectal palpations and good records of estrus cycles are helpful for the most efficient use of **Enzaprost T Sterile Solution**. **(2) Treat sub-estrus (no visible estrus):** Individual cattle may have normal cyclical ovarian activity without detectable behavioral estrus; this occurs most frequently in the winter months, at peak lactation in high producing dairy cows, in cows receiving marginal nutrition and in suckled beef cows. If a corpus luteum is present and ovulation has not occurred in the previous four days, administration of **Enzaprost T Sterile Solution** may result in corpus luteum regression followed by return to estrus and ovulation. Breeding of cattle treated with PGF₂α for the above indication may be by natural service, artificial insemination at the usual time in relation to observed estrus, or by fixed time insemination 78 hours (75-80 hours) post-treatment. **(3) Induce abortion in cattle from 5 to 130 days of gestation:** Up to day 70, abortion usually occurs in less than 4 days; between days 70 and 130 in less than 7 days, but beyond day 130 less than 60 percent may abort within 3 weeks. Injected heifers should be kept under surveillance and given assistance if necessary. **(4) To treat chronic metritis and pyometra:** In the cow, chronic metritis frequently occurs as a sequel to an acute or sub-acute endometritis in the first 2 or 3 weeks post-partum; typically, there is an intermittent purulent or muco-purulent discharge. Pyometra is characterized by the retention of purulent fluid within the uterus. Luteal regression through the administration of **Enzaprost T Sterile Solution** is followed by estrus, during which the uterus is evacuated and the uterine environment is relatively unfavorable to the bacteria involved in the infection. Treatment may have to be repeated after 10-12 days where the condition is longstanding. **(5) To induce parturition on or after day 270 of gestation:** The interval from administration to parturition is 1 to 8 days (average 50-60 hours). Induction of parturition in cattle is indicated where there is risk of oversize calves or where early parturition is desired. In addition, induction is indicated where it is desired to terminate pregnancy complicated by miscellaneous conditions, such as mummified or macerated fetuses, hydrops amnii, hydroallantois, etc. Such fetuses may need manual help to complete their passage through the genital tract. **(6) For use with a gonadorelin hydrochloride* sterile solution to synchronize estrous cycles to allow fixed-time artificial insemination (FTAI) in lactation dairy cattle.**

***For use only with gonadorelin injectable solutions comprised of 50 µg gonadorelin (as hydrochloride salt) per ml, specifically labelled for use with dinoprost to achieve reproductive synchrony in cattle.**

Swine: **Enzaprost T Sterile Solution** may be used to induce parturition in swine when administered within 3 days (72 hours) of normal predicted farrowing dates. This can be advantageously employed to control the time of farrowing for sows and gilts in late gestation. On the average the normal length of gestation for sows is 115 days; therefore, **Enzaprost T Sterile Solution** normally should be administered 112 days or later following breeding. However, gestation periods can vary in length from herd to herd and among different breeds of swine; so the normal predicted farrowing date for the herd in question should be determined before **Enzaprost T Sterile Solution** is administered.

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL Insert– 83675-3120104

When **Enzaprost T** Sterile Solution is administered 2 to 3 days before normal farrowing dates, 80 percent of the sows injected can be expected to begin farrowing within 40 hours after injection. The mean interval from injection to parturition is approximately 26 hours. (In general, the closer the injection time is to the normal farrowing time, the higher will be the percentage response by sows.) Since piglets from treated sows are born earlier than would normally be the case, it may be necessary to provide assistance at farrowing, especially to any small, weak piglets.

It is recommended that **Enzaprost T** Sterile Solution only be used in a swine facility where adequate records are available on (1) the average length of the gestation period for the animals in that facility, and (2) the breeding date and projected farrowing date for each animal. This information is essential to determine the appropriate time for product administration. Treatment earlier than 3 days prior to normal farrowing dates may produce weak piglets resulting in reduced survival.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Horses: To induce estrus, administer 5 mg (1 mL) subcutaneously.

Cattle: To control estrus, to treat subestrus, pyometra, and mummified fetus and to induce abortion or parturition administer 25 mg (5 mL) intramuscularly.

For use only with a gonadorelin injectable sterile solution comprised of 50 µg gonadorelin (as hydrochloride salt) per ml, specifically labelled for use with dinoprost to synchronize estrous cycles to allow fixed-time artificial insemination (FTAI) in lactating dairy cattle: Administer 2 mL of gonadorelin (as hydrochloride) (100 µg gonadorelin) per cow as an intramuscular injections in a treatment regimen with the following framework:

- Administer the first dose of gonadorelin (as hydrochloride) (2 mL) at Day 0.
- Administer **Enzaprost T** (25 mg dinoprost, as dinoprost tromethamine) by intramuscular injection 6 - 8 days after the first dose of gonadorelin (as hydrochloride).
- Administer a second dose of gonadorelin (as hydrochloride) (2 mL) 30 to 72 hours after the **Enzaprost T** injection.
- Perform FTAI 0 to 24 hours after the second dose of gonadorelin (as hydrochloride), or inseminate cows on detected estrus using standard herd practices.

Below are three examples of treatment regimens for FTAI that fit within the dosage regimen framework described immediately above:

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
Day 0 (Monday)	1 st gonadorelin (as hydrochloride)	1 st gonadorelin (as hydrochloride)	1 st gonadorelin (as hydrochloride)

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Day 7 (the following Monday)	Enzaprost T	Enzaprost T	Enzaprost T
Day 9 (Wednesday)	2 nd gonadorelin (as hydrochloride) & FTAI at 48 hours after Enzaprost T	2 nd gonadorelin (as hydrochloride) 48 hours after Enzaprost T	2 nd gonadorelin (as hydrochloride) 56 hours after Enzaprost T
Day 10 (Thursday)		FTAI 24 hours after 2 nd gonadorelin (as hydrochloride)	FTAI 18 hours after 2 nd gonadorelin (as hydrochloride)

Porcine: To induce parturition administer 10 mg (2 mL) intramuscularly.

As with any multidose vial practise aseptic techniques in withdrawing each dose. Adequately clean and disinfect the vial closure prior to entry with a sterile needle. Injections should be made using appropriate aseptic technique. Discard the content of the vial after 10 piercings.

CAUTIONS: (1) For subcutaneous use only in the equine and intramuscular use only in the bovine and porcine. Do not administer intravenously. (2) PGF₂α may produce abortion in pregnant mares, cows and sows. (3) Since studies have not been conducted in horses suffering from acute and chronic respiratory diseases, PGF₂α should be used with caution in such cases. (4) Due to seasonally polyestrus nature of mares the efficacy of this drug will vary with the time of year it is administered. (5) In cattle, PGF₂α is ineffective when administered prior to day 5 after ovulation or within 4 days before the on-set of the next estrus. (6) Parturition induction in swine earlier than 72 hours prior to the normal farrowing date may result in piglet mortality.

WARNINGS: Not for human use. Treated cattle and swine must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 2 days after the latest treatment with this drug. Treated cattle must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 7 days after sequential use with a gonadorelin injectable solution. No milk withholding time is required when used according to the label. This drug is not to be administered to horses that are to be slaughtered for use in food. This product should be handled carefully to avoid accidental self-injection or contact with the skin or mucous membranes of the user. Prostaglandines of the F₂α type may readily be absorbed through the skin and may cause bronchospasms and/or miscarriage. **Pregnant women, women of childbearing age, asthmatics and people with other respiratory tract diseases should exercise extreme caution when handling this product such as wearing waterproof gloves.** Accidental spillage on the skin should be washed off immediately with water. In case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice and show the package insert to the doctor. Should respiratory distress result from accidental inhalation or injection, the inhalation of a rapidly acting bronchodilator is indicated. **Keep out of reach of children.**

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL Insert– 83675-3120104

Horses: The administration, by the subcutaneous route, of PGF₂α to mares may be followed by adverse events commencing within 10 minutes; these may consist of sweating, increase in heart rate and some abdominal discomfort, but they pass off within half to one hour, without treatment.

Cattle: A low incidence of clostridial and other infections at the injection site has been reported following prostaglandin administration. Treated animals should be closely observed post injection and appropriate antibiotic therapy initiated at the first sign(s) of infection. Very rarely anaphylactic reactions have occurred after administration of the product. **Overdose:** The most frequently observed adverse event is increased rectal temperature at a 5X or 10X overdose. However, rectal temperature changes have been transient in all cases observed and have not been detrimental to the animal. Limited salivation has been seen in some instances.

Swine: Adverse events consisting of increased body temperature, increased respiratory rate, increased salivation, stimulation of defecation and urination, flushing of the skin and restlessness (arching of back, pawing and rubbing and gnawing in crate) have been reported following the administration of PGF₂α in pregnant sows and gilts. These effects tend to parallel the signs exhibited by sows prior to normal parturition, only they appear to be condensed in time. These effects are usually seen within 15 minutes of injection and disappear within one hour.

GENERAL BIOLOGIC ACTIONS: Prostaglandins occur in nearly all mammalian tissues. Prostaglandins, especially PGE's, and PGF's have been shown, in certain species, to (1) increase at time of parturition in amniotic fluid, maternal placenta, myometrium, and blood, (2) stimulate myometrial activity, and (3) to induce either abortion or parturition. Prostaglandins, especially PGF₂α, have been shown to (1) normally increase in the uterus and blood to levels similar to that created by the administration of a dose of PGF₂α, which was luteolytic, (2) be capable of crossing from the uterine vein to the ovarian artery (sheep), (3) be related to IUD induced luteal regression (sheep), and (4) be capable of regressing the corpus luteum of most mammalian species studied to date. Prostaglandins have been reported to result in release of pituitary tropic hormones. Data suggest prostaglandins, especially PGE's and PGF's, may be involved in the process of ovulation and gamete transport. Also PGF₂α, has been reported to cause increase in blood pressure, bronchoconstriction, and smooth muscle stimulation in certain species.

SAFETY AND TOXICITY:

Horses: Overdose studies indicate that mares given 100 mg (20 times the recommended dose) daily for 8 days showed: (1) no change in heart rate, (2) an increase of 1.1° C in rectal temperature 5 hours after injection but had returned to normal by 15 to 24 hours after treatment, (3) no alteration in either 24 hour feed consumption or body weight, (4) decreases in digestive tract activity, sensitivity to pain, and general activity, with evidence of mouth and hind limb incoordination within one hour after injection, (5) laboured breathing and loose stool within one hour after injection, (6) profuse sweating for about 30 minutes; however, all characteristics, except rectal temperature, had returned to normal by 5 hours after injection.

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL Insert– 83675-3120104

Mares treated with a 160X overdose daily were recumbent within 10 to 30 minutes of injection but stood up of their own volition during the ensuing one to 4 hours. No mares died following administration of a 160X overdose of PGF_{2α} daily for 8 days.

Cattle: In cattle, evaluation was made of clinical observations, clinical chemistry, hematology, urinalysis, organ weights, and gross plus microscopic measurements following treatment with various doses up to 250 mg PGF_{2α} administered twice intramuscularly at a 10 day interval or doses of 25 mg administered daily for 10 days. There was no effect of PGF_{2α} on the hematology or clinical chemistry parameters measured. A slight transitory increase in heart rate was detected. Rectal temperature was elevated about 0.8°C through the 6th hour after injection with 250 mg PGF_{2α} but had returned to baseline at 24 hours after injection. Increased salivation occurred occasionally. No PGF_{2α} associated gross lesions were detected at necropsy. There was no evidence of toxicological effects. At luteolytic doses, PGF_{2α} did not impair fertility of cattle and had no effect on progeny. If given to a pregnant cow, it may cause abortion; the dose required for abortion varies considerably with the stage of gestation.

The half life of PGF_{2α} in bovine blood has been reported to be in the order of minutes. Assay of all muscle samples from treated animals were not significantly different from control tissue at 48 hours after injection in cattle.

Swine: PGF_{2α} was administered intramuscularly to pregnant Yorkshire gilts between 111 and 113 days of gestation, at single doses of 10, 30, 50 and 100 mg of drug equivalent (4 gilts/group). A control group, handled similarly, was injected with vehicle only. The safety of the drug to the pregnant gilts was assessed by the following parameters: clinical observations, food consumption, clinical pathologic determinations and 2 gilts/group were assessed for body weight changes, urinalysis, reproductive performance, organ weights and gross and microscopic observations. The results indicated no treatment related effects from PGF_{2α} treatment that were deleterious to the health of the gilt or offspring. PGF_{2α} injected gilts had transient (from about 10 minutes to 3 hours) clinical signs that were consistent with previous literature reports which have been attributed to direct acting and/or central nervous system effects. The characteristic signs included: erythema, slight incoordination, nesting behaviour, itching, urination, abdominal muscle spasms, tail movements, hyperpnea, dyspnea, increased vocalization, salivation and at the 100 mg dose only, vomiting. PGF_{2α} treatment did not have any effect on reproductive performance, gross and microscopic observations or the other parameters used to assess toxicosis. PGF_{2α} is a synthetic natural prostaglandin. All systems associated with PGF_{2α} metabolism exist in the body; therefore, no new metabolic, transport, excretory, binding or other systems need be established by the body to metabolize PGF_{2α}.

STORAGE: Store between 15-30°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

PRESENTATION: Enzaprost T Sterile Solution is available in 5, 10, 30, 50 mL vials.

Ceva Animal Health Inc., 6-1040 Fountain St. N., Cambridge, ON N3E 1A3
1-800-510-8864


ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL CARTON – 8367X-3110104

X = 3 = 30 mL

X = 4 = 50 mL

Main Panel – English

Veterinary Use Only

 **Enzaprost T[®]**

Dinoprost Tromethamine Injection Mfr. Std.

Sterile

DIN #####

for horses, cattle and swine

WARNINGS: Not for human use. No milk withholding time is required when this product is used according to label. Treated cattle and swine must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 2 days after the latest treatment with this drug and 7 days in cattle when used with a gonadorelin injectable solution. This drug is not to be administered to horses that are to be slaughtered for use in food. **Pregnant women, women of childbearing age, asthmatics and people with other respiratory tract diseases should exercise extreme caution when handling this product such as wearing waterproof gloves.** Accidental spillage on the skin should be washed off immediately with water. **Keep out of reach of children. See package insert for complete warnings.**

Net XX mL

Main Panel – French

Usage vétérinaire seulement

 **Enzaprost T[®]**

Injection de dinoprost trométhamine Norme du fabr.

Stérile

DIN #####

pour chevaux, bovins et porcs

MISES EN GARDE : Ne pas utiliser chez l'humain. Une période de retrait pour le lait n'est pas requise si le produit est utilisé conformément aux directives de l'étiquette. Les bovins et les porcs traités ne doivent pas être abattus à des fins alimentaires dans un délai d'au moins 2 jours après la dernière administration de ce médicament, et de 7 jours chez les bovins quand utilisé avec une solution injectable de gonadoréline. Ce médicament ne doit pas être administré aux chevaux devant être abattus à des fins alimentaires. **Les femmes enceintes ou en âge de procréer ainsi que les personnes atteintes d'asthme ou d'autres maladies des voies respiratoires doivent faire preuve d'une grande prudence lorsqu'elles manipulent ce produit, par exemple en portant des gants imperméables.** En cas de

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL CARTON – 8367X-3110104

X = 3 = 30 mL

X = 4 = 50 mL

renversement accidentel sur la peau, rincer immédiatement à l'eau. **Garder hors de la portée des enfants. Voir la notice d'emballage pour les mises en garde complètes.**

Net XX mL

Side Panel – English

Medicinal Ingredient:

Dinoprost (as dinoprost tromethamine). 5 mg/mL.

Preservative: Benzyl alcohol. 16.5 mg/mL.

Indications: *Horses:* To induce estrus in mares. *Cattle:* To control estrus, treat subestrus, pyometra and mummified fetus and to induce abortion and parturition in cows. For use with a gonadorelin hydrochloride* sterile solution to synchronize estrous cycles to allow fixed-time artificial insemination (FTAI) in lactating dairy cattle. *Swine:* To induce parturition in sows.

*For use only with gonadorelin injectable solutions comprised of 50 µg gonadorelin (as hydrochloride salt) per ml, specifically labelled for use with dinoprost to achieve reproductive synchrony in cattle.

Dosage and Administration: *Horses:* 1 mL subcutaneously; *Cattle:* 5 mL intramuscularly; *Swine:* 2 mL intramuscularly.

Storage: Store between 15 to 30°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

See package insert for complete directions for use.

Ceva Animal Health Inc. 6-1040 Fountain St. N. Cambridge, ON N3E 1A3

1-800-510-8864

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8367X-3110104

Lot:

Exp.:

Side Panel - French

Ingrédient médicinal : 5 mg de dinoprost (sous forme de dinoprost trométhamine) par mL.

Agent de conservation : 16,5 mg d'alcool benzylique par mL.

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL CARTON – 8367X-3110104

X = 3 = 30 mL

X = 4 = 50 mL

Indications : *Chevaux* : Pour provoquer l'oestrus chez les juments. *Bovins* : Pour contrôler l'oestrus, pour traiter le suboestrus, pour traiter la pyométrite et le fœtus momifié et pour provoquer l'avortement et la mise-bas, chez les vaches. Pour utiliser avec une solution injectable stérile de chlorhydrate de gonadoreline* pour synchroniser les cycles oestriques afin de permettre l'insémination artificielle à temps fixe (IATF) chez les vaches laitières en lactation. *Porcs* : Pour provoquer la mise-bas chez les truies.

*Pour utiliser seulement avec des solutions injectables de gonadoreline composées de 50 µg de gonadoreline (sous forme de sel de chlorhydrate) par ml, spécifiquement étiquetées pour utilisation avec le dinoprost afin d'obtenir la synchronisation de la reproduction chez les bovins.

Posologie et administration : *Chevaux*: 1 mL par voie sous-cutanée; *Bovins* : 5 mL par voie intramusculaire; *Porc* : 2 mL par voie intramusculaire.

Entreposage : Entreposer entre 15 to 30 °C. Ne pas réfrigérer ou geler.

Voir le dépliant pour le mode d'emploi au complet.

Top Panel:



Enzaprost T[®]

dinoprost tromethamine

sterile solution for injection

Mfr. Std.

solution stérile de dinoprost

trométhamine pour injection

Norme du fabr.


ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL SMALL CARTON – 8367X-3020104

X = 1 = 5 mL

X = 2 = 10 mL

Main Panel – English

Veterinary Use Only

 **Enzaprost T**[®]

Dinoprost Tromethamine Injection Mfr. Std.

Sterile

DIN #####

for horses, cattle and swine

Warnings: Meat: Cattle and Swine: 2 days. Cattle: 7 days when used with a gonadorelin injectable solution. Milk: No withholding time when used according to label. Keep out of reach of children. See package insert for complete warnings.

Net XX mL

Main Panel – French

Usage vétérinaire seulement

 **Enzaprost T**[®]

Injection de dinoprost trométhamine Norme du fabr.

Stérile

DIN #####

pour chevaux, bovins et porcs

Mises en garde: Viande: Bovins et porcs: 2 jours. Bovins : 7 jours quand utilisé avec une solution injectable de gonadoréline. Lait : Aucune période de retrait si utilisé conformément aux directives de l'étiquette. Garder hors de la portée des enfants. Voir la notice d'emballage pour obtenir les mises en garde complètes.

Net XX mL

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL SMALL CARTON – 8367X-3020104

X = 1 = 5 mL

X = 2 = 10 mL

Side Panel – English

Medicinal Ingredient:

Dinoprost (as dinoprost tromethamine). 5 mg/mL.

Preservative: Benzyl alcohol. 16.5 mg/mL.

Indications: *Horses:* To induce estrus in mares. *Cattle:* To control estrus, treat subestrus, pyometra and mummified fetus and to induce abortion and parturition in cows. For use with a gonadorelin hydrochloride* sterile solution to synchronize estrous cycles to allow fixed-time artificial insemination (FTAI) in lactating dairy cattle. *Swine:* To induce parturition in sows.

*For use only with gonadorelin injectable solutions comprised of 50 µg gonadorelin (as hydrochloride salt) per ml, specifically labelled for use with dinoprost to achieve reproductive synchrony in cattle.

Dosage and Administration: *Horses:* 1 mL subcutaneously; *Cattle:* 5 mL intramuscularly; *Swine:* 2 mL intramuscularly.

Storage: Store between 15 to 30°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

See package insert for complete directions for use.

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8367X-3020104

Lot:

Exp.:

Side Panel - French

Ingrédient médicinal : 5 mg de dinoprost (sous forme de dinoprost trométhamine) par mL.

Agent de conservation : 16,5 mg d'alcool benzylique par mL.

Indications : *Chevaux :* Pour provoquer l'oestrus chez les juments. *Bovins :* Pour contrôler l'oestrus, pour traiter le suboestrus, pour traiter la pyométrite et le foetus momifié et pour provoquer l'avortement et la mise-bas, chez les vaches. Pour utiliser avec une solution injectable stérile de chlorhydrate de gonadoréline* pour synchroniser les cycles oestriques afin de permettre l'insémination artificielle à temps fixe (IATF) chez les vaches laitières en lactation. *Porcs :* Pour provoquer la mise-base chez les truies.

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL SMALL CARTON – 8367X-3020104

X = 1 = 5 mL

X = 2 = 10 mL

*Pour utiliser seulement avec des solutions injectables de gonadoréline composées de 50 µg de gonadoréline (sous forme de sel de chlorhydrate) par ml, spécifiquement étiquetées pour utilisation avec le dinoprost afin d'obtenir la synchronisation de la reproduction chez les bovins.

Posologie et administration : *Chevaux*: 1 mL par voie sous-cutanée; *Bovins* :5 mL par voie intramusculaire; *Porc* : 2 mL par voie intramusculaire.

Entreposage : Entreposer entre 15 to 30 °C. Ne pas réfrigérer ou geler.

Voir le dépliant pour le mode d'emploi au complet.

Top Panel:



Enzaprost T®

dinoprost tromethamine

sterile solution for injection

Mfr. Std.

solution stérile de dinoprost

trométhamine pour injection

Norme du fabr.

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL LABEL – 8367X-3100104

X = 3 = 30 mL,

X = 4 = 50 mL

Veterinary Use Only

Usage vétérinaire seulement

 **Enzaprost T**[®]

Dinoprost Tromethamine Injection Mfr. Std.

Injection de dinoprost trométhamine Norme du fabr.

Sterile/Stérile

DIN #####

for SC in horses, and IM use in cattle and swine

pour administration SC chez les chevaux, et IM chez les bovins et porcs

Net XX mL

Warnings: Meat: Cattle and Swine: 2 days. Cattle: 7 days when used with a gonadorelin injectable solution. Milk: No withholding time when used according to label. Keep out of reach of children.

Mises en garde: Viande: Bovins et porcs: 2 jours. Bovins : 7 jours quand utilisé avec une solution injectable de gonadoréline. Lait : Aucune période de retrait si utilisé conformément aux directives de l'étiquette. Garder hors de la portée des enfants.

Side Panel

Medicinal Ingredient: Dinoprost (as dinoprost tromethamine), 5 mg/mL

Preservative: Benzyl alcohol, 16.5 mg/mL

Storage: Store between 15 to 30°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

See package insert for complete product information.

Ingrédient médicamenteux : 5 mg de dinoprost (sous forme de dinoprost trométhamine) par mL

Agent de conservation : 16,5 mg d'alcool benzylique par mL

Entreposage : Entreposer entre 15 to 30 °C. Ne pas réfrigérer ou geler.

Voir le dépliant pour les informations complètes du produit.

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8367X-3100104

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL LABEL – 8367X-3100104

X = 3 = 30 mL,

X = 4 = 50 mL

Lot:

Exp.:

ENZAPROST T BILINGUAL SMALL LABEL – 8367X-3010104

X = 1 = 5 mL

X = 2 = 10 mL

Main Panel



Enzaprost T[®]

Dinoprost Tromethamine Injection Mfr. Std.

Injection de dinoprost trométhamine Norme du fabr.

DIN #####

for SC in horses, and IM use in cattle and swine

pour administration SC chez les chevaux, et IM chez les bovins et porcs

Net XX mL

Side Panel

Medicinal Ingredient: Dinoprost (as dinoprost tromethamine), 5 mg/mL

See package insert for complete product information.

Ingrédient médicamenteux : 5 mg de dinoprost (sous forme de dinoprost trométhamine) par mL

Voir le dépliant pour les informations complètes du produit.

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8367X-3010104

Lot:

Exp.: