

50 mg/mL flunixin (equivalent to 83 mg flunixin meglumine USP).
For intravenous or intramuscular use in horses and for intravenous use only in cattle

PHARMACOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION
 Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic.

STRUCTURAL FORMULA AND CHEMISTRY
 Flunixin meglumine is the N-methyl-glucamine salt of [2-(2'-methyl-3'-trifluoromethyl-anilino) nicotinic acid].
Molecular Formula: C₁₄H₁₁F₃N₂O₂C₇H₁₇N₂O₅
Molecular Weight: 491.46

DESCRIPTION
 Each milliliter of Vetonixin Injection contains: Active ingredient: 50 mg flunixin equivalent to 83 mg flunixin meglumine USP; non medicinal ingredients: 0.1 mg edetate disodium, 2.5 mg sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, 4.0 mg diethanolamine, 207.2 mg propylene glycol, 5.0 mg phenol as preservative, hydrochloric acid to adjust the pH, water for injection q.s.

INDICATIONS
Horses: Vetonixin Injection is recommended for the alleviation of inflammation and associated pain in musculoskeletal disorders in the horse. Vetonixin Injection is also recommended for the alleviation of visceral pain associated with colic in the horse.
Cattle: Vetonixin Injection is indicated for the control of pyrexia associated with Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD), endotoxemia and acute bovine mastitis. Vetonixin Injection is also indicated for the control of inflammation associated with endotoxemia. In clinical studies, flunixin as an adjunct to antibiotic therapy with oxytetracycline has been demonstrated to control pyrexia associated with bovine respiratory disease.
PHARMACOLOGY
 Flunixin meglumine is a potent, non-narcotic, non-steroidal analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory activity. Antipyretic activity has been demonstrated in cattle and laboratory animals. It is significantly more potent than pentazocine, meperidine and codeine as an analgesic in the rat yeast paw test.

Horse: Flunixin is four times as potent on a mg per mg basis as phenylbutazone as measured by the reduction in lameness and swelling in the horse. Plasma half-life in horse serum is 1.6 hours following a single dose of 1.1 mg flunixin per kg. Measurable amounts are detectable in horse plasma at 8 hours post injection.
Cattle: Flunixin meglumine is a weak acid (pKa = 5.82) which exhibits a high degree of plasma protein binding (esp. 99%). However, free (unbound) drug appears to readily partition into body tissues (V_{ss} predictions range from 297 to 782 mL/kg). Total body water is approximately 570 mL/kg. In cattle, elimination occurs primarily through biliary excretion. This may, at least in part, explain the presence of multiple peaks in the blood concentration/time profile following IV administration.
 In healthy cattle, a total body clearance has been reported to range from 90 to 150 mL/kg/hr. These studies also report a large discrepancy between the volume of distribution at steady state (V_{ss}) and the volume of distribution associated

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50 mg de flunixin par mL (équivalent à 83 mg de méglumine de flunixin USP).
Pour usage intraveineux ou intramusculaire chez les chevaux et pour usage intraveineux seulement chez les bovins.

CLASSE PHARMACOLOGIQUE
 Anti-inflammatoire, analgésique; antipyrétique.

NOM ET FORMULE CHIMIQUES
 La méglumine de flunixin est le sel N-méthyl-glucamine de l'acide nicotinique [2-(2'-méthyl-3'-trifluorométhyl-aniline)].
Formule moléculaire : C₁₄H₁₁F₃N₂O₂C₇H₁₇N₂O₅
Masses moléculaires : 491,46

DESCRIPTION
 Chaque millilitre de Vetonixin Injection contient : ingrédient actif : 50 mg de flunixin équivalent à 83 mg de méglumine de flunixin USP; ingrédients non médicamenteux : 0,1 mg d'édétate disodique, 2,5 mg de sulfoxylate formaldéhyde de

sodium, 4,0 mg de diéthanolamine, 207,2 mg de propylène glycol, 5,0 mg de phénol comme agent de conservation, acide chlorhydrique pour ajuster le pH et eau pour injection q.s.
INDICATIONS
Chevaux : Vetonixin Injection est recommandé pour le soulagement de l'inflammation et des douleurs associées aux affections musculo-squelettiques chez le cheval. Vetonixin Injection est aussi recommandé pour le soulagement de la douleur viscérale associée à la colique chez le cheval.
Bovins : Vetonixin Injection est indiqué pour le contrôle de la fièvre associée au complexe respiratoire bovin, à l'endotoxémie et à la mammité aiguë d'origine naturelle. Vetonixin Injection est aussi indiqué pour le contrôle de l'inflammation lors d'endotoxémie. Lors d'essais cliniques, on a démontré que la flunixin utilisée conjointement avec une antibiothérapie par l'oxytétracycline contrôle la fièvre

associée au complexe respiratoire bovin.
PHARMACOLOGIE
 La méglumine de flunixin est un analgésique puissant, non narcotique, non stéroïdien et est doté d'une action anti-inflammatoire. Son action antipyrétique a été démontrée chez les animaux de laboratoire et les bovins. Elle s'est révélée sensiblement plus puissante que la pentazocine, la mepéridine et la codéine comme analgésique lors du test de l'inflammation à la levure sur la peau de rat.
Chevaux : La flunixin est quatre fois plus puissante au kilogramme que la phénylbutazone, mesurés suivant la diminution de la boiterie et de l'enflure chez le cheval. La demi-vie plasmatique de la flunixin dans le sérum chevalin est de 1,6 heure à la suite d'une seule dose de 1,1 mg de flunixin par kg. Des quantités de flunixin restent décelables dans le plasma du cheval 8 heures après l'injection.

Bovins : La méglumine de flunixin est un acide faible (pKa = 5,82) qui se lie fortement aux protéines plasmatiques (pourcentage de fixation de 99 % approximativement). Cependant, la fraction libre (non liée) de médicament semble se répartir rapidement dans les tissus (selon les prédictions, le volume de distribution à l'équilibre se situerait entre 297 et 782 mL/kg). Le volume total d'eau corporelle est d'environ 570 mL/kg. Chez les bovins, l'élimination se fait surtout par excrétion biliaire. Cela pourrait expliquer, du moins en partie, la présence de plusieurs pics lorsque l'on trace la courbe de la concentration sanguine en fonction du temps après administration i.v. du produit.
 Chez les bovins en santé, les études ont révélé que la clairance totale du médicament se situe entre 90 et 150 mL/kg/h. Ces études ont également signalé un écart important entre le volume de distribution (V_{ss}) à l'état d'équilibre et le volume de distribution (V_d) à la phase terminale d'élimination. Cet écart semble attribuable à une

forte élimination du médicament à partir d'un compartiment profond. La demi-vie terminale du médicament varie de 3,14 à 8,12 heures.
 Des études expérimentales et des études effectuées sur le terrain ont démontré que la flunixin pouvait exercer des effets à court terme pour maîtriser certains facteurs inflammatoires associés à l'endotoxémie et à l'irritation causée par la carraghénine.
 La flunixin reste dans les tissus enflammés et ses propriétés anti-inflammatoires continuent de se manifester bien au-delà de la période au cours de laquelle le médicament est encore décelable dans le plasma. Ces observations pourraient expliquer l'hystérèse antihoraire associée à la relation qui existe entre les propriétés pharmacocinétiques et pharmacodynamiques de la flunixin. Par conséquent, il est possible de sous-estimer la durée de l'activité du médicament et la quantité de ce dernier qui reste au site d'action en prédisant ses concentrations en fonction de l'estimation de sa demi-vie terminale plasmatique.

POSOLOGIE ET ADMINISTRATION
Chevaux : La dose recommandée pour les affections musculo-squelettiques est de 1,1 mg flunixin par kg de poids corporel (1 mL/45 kg) administrée une fois par jour. On peut administrer le traitement par voie intraveineuse ou intramusculaire pendant 5 jours au maximum. Les études portant sur l'administration par voie intraveineuse ont démontré que le médicament commence à exercer son effet dans les 2 heures suivant son administration. L'effet maximal survient de 12 à 16 heures après son administration intraveineuse ou intramusculaire et sa durée d'action est de 24 à 36 heures.
 La dose recommandée pour le soulagement de la douleur associée à la colique équine est de 1,1 mg flunixin par kg de poids corporel. Pour un soulagement rapide, l'administration intraveineuse est recommandée. Si les

symptômes de colique reviennent, on peut répéter le traitement. Dans les études cliniques, les symptômes de douleur ont été atténués en 15 minutes chez 37 % des chevaux traités et en 30 minutes dans 74 % des cas. Il faut cependant déterminer la cause de la colique et la soigner à l'aide d'un traitement concomitant.
Bovins : La dose recommandée pour calmer la fièvre associée au complexe respiratoire bovin et à l'endotoxémie et pour le contrôle de l'inflammation associée à l'endotoxémie est de 2,2 mg de flunixin par kg (2 mL/45 kg) de poids corporel, administrée par injection intraveineuse lente, une fois par jour, pendant 3 jours au maximum. La dose journalière totale ne devrait pas excéder 2,2 mg de flunixin par kg de poids corporel. Éviter d'administrer le médicament par injection intraveineuse rapide. Vérifier la température de l'animal après 24 heures et administrer une nouvelle dose seulement si la température est de 104 °F (40 °C) ou plus.

animaux qui présentent une hépatopathie, une insuffisance rénale ou cardiaque, ulcères gastro-intestinal ou des troubles plaquettaires, ainsi que chez ceux qui sont déshydratés.
PRECAUTIONS
 L'usage des AINS peut être lié à une toxicité gastro-intestinale, hépatique ou rénale. Les patients présentant le plus grand risque de toxicité rénale sont ceux qui sont déshydratés, qui reçoivent un traitement diurétique concomitant ou qui présentent un dysfonctionnement rénal, cardiovasculaire et/ou hépatique. L'administration concomitante d'autres agents potentiellement néphrotoxiques doit être faite avec prudence. Les AINS peuvent neutraliser l'action de la prostaglandine responsable de maintenir la fonction hémostatique normale. De tels effets sur la prostaglandine peuvent entraîner l'apparition d'affections importantes sur le plan clinique chez les animaux qui ont une affection pré-existante ou qui avaient, avant le

traitement à la flunixin, une affection sous-jacente non diagnostiquée. Étant donné que les AINS peuvent causer des ulcères gastro-intestinaux, l'usage concomitant de ce médicament avec d'autres médicaments anti-inflammatoires, comme d'autres AINS ou des corticostéroïdes, doit être évité.
 À l'exception des études réalisées sur l'administration concomitante de l'antibiothérapie par oxytétracycline chez les bovins, aucune étude n'a porté sur l'administration de la flunixin pendant la phase lutéale du cycle oestral. Les effets de la flunixin chez la vache prête à mettre bas n'ont pas été évalués dans le cadre d'études contrôlées. Toutefois, les AINS sont connus pour leur effet tocolytique, ce qui peut retarder le vêlage. Ne pas dépasser la dose recommandée.
Chevaux : L'effet de la flunixin sur la reproduction des chevaux n'a fait l'objet d'aucune étude. Les études

portant sur l'emploi de la flunixin chez les rats et les chiens ont permis de constater que les effets de la flunixin sur la reproduction n'ont pas été étudiés chez ce type de bovins. On sait que l'emploi d'anti-inflammatoires non stéroïdiens (AINS) peut avoir des effets sur la partition et le cycle oestral. Ainsi, il est possible que l'apparition des chaleurs soit retardée si on administre de la flunixin pendant la phase lutéale du cycle oestral. Les effets de la flunixin chez la vache prête à mettre bas n'ont pas été évalués dans le cadre d'études contrôlées. Toutefois, les AINS sont connus pour leur effet tocolytique, ce qui peut retarder le vêlage. Ne pas dépasser la dose recommandée.
MISES EN GARDE
 Les bovins traités ne doivent pas être abattus à des fins alimentaires dans un délai d'au moins 5 jours après le dernier traitement avec ce médicament. Le lait provenant des animaux traités dans les 36 heures qui suivent la dernière dose ne doit pas être utilisé comme aliment. Ne pas utiliser chez la vache laitière en période de tarissement ou chez les veaux de lait. Ne pas utiliser aux chevaux devant être abattus à des fins alimentaires. Garder hors de la portée des enfants. Consulter la notice ci-incluse pour les mises en garde complètes.

injecté lentement. Cependant, chez les bovins, des mouvements de tête violents pourraient survenir si le produit est injecté trop rapidement.
TOXICITÉ
 Aucun effet toxique n'a été observé chez des rats ayant reçu de la flunixin par voie intramusculaire à la dose de 4 mg de flunixin par kg par jour pendant 28 jours. Les chiens ayant reçu une seule injection intramusculaire de 50 mg de flunixin par kg par jour pendant 28 jours n'ont manifesté aucun effet indésirable. De plus fortes doses ont provoqué une salivation, un halètement, des vomissements et des tremblements. Des signes ayant un accent prononcé ont été observés chez des chiens ayant reçu par voie intramusculaire des doses de 5 à 30 mg de flunixin par kg par jour pendant 28 jours n'ont manifesté aucun effet toxique. **Chevaux :** Un traitement parentéral prolongé à raison de 4,4 mg de flunixin par kg de poids corporel chez des chevaux n'a donné lieu à aucun effet anormal. **Bovins :** On n'a observé aucun changement lié à la flunixin (réactions indésirables)

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ENTREPOSAGE
 Entreposer à une température inférieure à 25 °C.
PRESENTATION
 Vetonixin Injection à 50 mg de flunixin par mL est offert en fioles multidoses de 100 et de 250 mL.
Fabriqué par :
 Norbrook Laboratories Limited
 Newry, Irlande du Nord BT35 6PU
Distribué par :
 Vetoquinol N.-A. Inc.,
 2000 chemin Georges, Lavaltrie, Québec, Canada, J5T 3S5

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 Flunixin meglumine is a potent, non-narcotic, non-steroidal analgesic agent with anti-inflammatory activity. Antipyretic activity has been demonstrated in cattle and laboratory animals. It is significantly more potent than pentazocine, meperidine and codeine as an analgesic in the rat yeast paw test.

INDICATIONS
Horses: Vetonixin Injection is recommended for the alleviation of inflammation and associated pain in musculoskeletal disorders in the horse. Vetonixin Injection is also recommended for the alleviation of visceral pain associated with colic in the horse.
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VETONIXIN
 Flunixin 50 mg/mL (sous forme de méglumine USP)
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Net: 250 mL

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Client Artwork Approval - Proof 2 - Norbrook Designer: Mary Fegan (14/05/2018)

Customer..... Vetoquinol
Country..... Canada
Product..... Vetonixin
Volume..... 250ml Leaflet Label
Resource Code..... to be assigned
Revision Level..... L01
Pharma Code..... to be assigned
Barcode..... to be assigned
Dimensions..... 58 x 202mm
Keyline (Die) Ref...... n/a

COLOURS USED:
 PMS 7740
 PMS Black
 PMS

PLEASE READ THIS IMPORTANT INFORMATION: Please ensure this proof matches your artwork requirements. Please check all aspects of the proof i.e. text, fonts, spelling, colours, size, construction, copy position, barcodes, pharma codes, orientation of graphics etc. Mark clearly any amendments which you identify. Receiving the signed approval of this proof will authorize Norbrook Laboratories to proceed with your order. Norbrook Laboratories will not be liable for the costs of an order produced where any amendments required were not identified on the signed proof. Please return the signed approval at your earliest convenience to enable us to proceed with the order and meet your requested delivery date.

CUSTOMER APPROVAL (PLEASE SIGN)
Signature: _____
Print Name: _____
Date: _____

