

Juramate

Juramate 250 µg/ml Solution for Injection

Cloprostenol Sodium equivalent to 250 µg/ml cloprostenol

INDICATIONS

Horses:

- Induction of luteolysis following early foetal death and resorption
- Termination of persistent dioestrus
- Termination of pseudopregnancy
- Treatment of lactation anoestrus
- Establishing oestrous cycles in barren/maiden mares
- As an aid to stud management

Cattle:

- Suboestrus or non-detected oestrus
- Induction of parturition
- Termination of normal pregnancy
- Termination of abnormal pregnancy
- Mummified foetus
- Hydrops of the foetal membranes
- Chronic endometritis (pyometra)
- Ovarian luteal cysts
- Controlled breeding

BENEFITS

- Quality synthetic prostaglandin injection for horses and cattle
- Wide range of indications
- Zero milk withdrawal
- 24 hour beef withdrawal
- Convenient 2ml intramuscular dose for cattle



LIST NO.	UNIT	CASE
1JUR002	20ml	10



See reverse side for Administration and Dosage.

Juramate

Juramate 250 µg/ml Solution for Injection

PRESENTATION

Solution for injection. Clear, colourless solution

Contains

Cloprostenol Sodium equivalent to 250 µg/ml cloprostenol

EXCIPIENTS

Preservative: Chlorocresol 1 mg/ml

USES IN HORSES**Induction of luteolysis**

Following early foetal death and resorption: about 8-10% of all mares which conceive lose the conceptus during the first 100 days of pregnancy. Persistence of luteal function in the ovary precludes an early return to oestrus.

Termination of persistent dioestrus:

Non-pregnant mares frequently and spontaneously go to and out of periods of prolonged dioestrus. A very high proportion of mares in this category i.e. not cycling, are in prolonged dioestrus rather than anoestrus, particularly in the latter part of the breeding season.

Termination of pseudopregnancy:

Some mares which are covered at normal oestrus and subsequently found to be empty (but not having lost or resorbed a conceptus) display clinical signs of pregnancy. These animals are said to be "pseudopregnant".

Treatment of lactation anoestrus:

Failure of lactating mares to cycle again for several months after exhibiting an early 'foal heat' can be avoided.

Establishing oestrous cycles in barren/maiden mares:

Some of these animals will be found, on examination, to have a functional corpus luteum and are suffering from abnormal persistence of luteal function or are simply failing to exhibit normal oestrous behaviour ("silent heat") while ovarian cyclicity continues.

As an aid in stud management:

Mares may be brought into oestrus on a planning timing schedule (singly or in groups), to facilitate more efficient use and management of stallions during the breeding season.

USES IN CATTLE

Therapeutic indications

Sub-oestrus (or non detected oestrus)

After diagnosing the presence of a corpus luteum by rectal palpation treat with the product and inseminate those animals showing heat. Those animals which do not show heat to be re-examined 11 days later and may receive a second injection and be bred at oestrus or at fixed times; once at 72-84 hours or twice at 72 and 96 hours.

Induction of parturition

Induces parturition in the period around normal term. Induction should take place as close to the predicted calving date as possible. Induction should not be attempted before day 270 of gestation measured from the confirmed day of conception, except in pathological conditions. A higher than usual incidence of retention of the foetal membranes is to be expected.

Termination of normal pregnancy

Normal pregnancy can be terminated in cattle from one week after conception until the 150th day of gestation. Best results are obtained during the first 100 days.

Termination of abnormal pregnancy -

including Hydrops of the foetal membrane, mummified foetus – induction of luteolysis at any stage of pregnancy will result in the expulsion of the mummified foetus from the uterus into the vagina from which manual removal may be necessary.

Chronic endometritis (Pyometra)

In long-standing cases treatment may be repeated after 10-14 days.

Ovarian luteal cysts

The product has proved to be effective in correcting the condition and bringing about a return to cyclicity.

Other indications:**Controlled breeding**

See SPC for more details

A recommended guideline for use of the product in dairy cows would be as follows:

After the first injection, inseminate any cows showing signs of heat.

Animals that do not show signs of heat should be injected 11 days after the first injection and then inseminated 72-96 hours later.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**• Thoroughbreds, hunters and heavy horses:**

1-2 ml by intramuscular injection.

• Ponies and donkeys:

Single dose of 0.5-1.0 ml by intramuscular injection.

• Cattle:

Single or repeated 2mL doses (equivalent to 500 µg. of cloprostenol) by intramuscular injection.

CONTRAINDICATIONS AND WARNINGS

- Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals
- Prostaglandins of the F2 type can be absorbed through the skin and may cause bronchospasm or miscarriage.
- Care should be taken when handling the product to AVOID SELF-INJECTION OR SKIN CONTACT.

- Pregnant women, women of child-bearing age, asthmatics and persons with bronchial or other respiratory problems should avoid contact with the product, and should wear disposable plastic gloves when administering the product. Should shortness of breath result from accidental inhalation of injection, seek urgent medical advice and show the doctor this warning.
- Accidental spillage on the skin should be washed off immediately with soap and water.

ADVERSE REACTIONS**(frequency and seriousness)**

- On rare occasions severe life-threatening local bacterial infections may occur associated with clostridial proliferation at the injection site. Careful aseptic techniques should be employed to decrease the possibility of these infections.

USE DURING PREGNANCY, LACTATION, OR LAY

Do not administer to pregnant animals unless the objective is to terminate pregnancy.

WITHDRAWAL PERIODS

- Do not administer to horses intended for human consumption.
- Cattle should not be slaughtered for human consumption within 24 hours after administering the product.
- It is not necessary to discard milk from treated cattle.

PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION AND PRECAUTIONS:

Cloprostenol is a synthetic prostaglandin analogue structurally related to Prostaglandin PGF₂. As a potent luteolytic agent it causes functional and morphological regression of the corpus luteum (luteolysis) in cattle and horses followed by return to oestrus and normal ovulation.

Note: There is a refractory period of four to five days after ovulation when cattle and horses are insensitive to the luteolytic effect of prostaglandins. Juramate has a good safety margin and does not impair fertility.

LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

- Chlorocresol
- Sodium Chloride
- Sodium Citrate
- Citric Acid Anhydrous
- Sodium Hydroxide (for pH adjustment)
- Water for Injections

LEGAL CATEGORY:

POM-V

MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER:

Vm no 25296/4001

TAKE TIME



OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS