

doramectina se alcanzan rápidamente tanto cuando se administra por vía oral que cuando lo es por vía intramuscular o subcutánea.

Distribución:

La doramectina se distribuye en todo el organismo, logrando concentraciones eficaces en las diferentes zonas y líquidos corporales. Las concentraciones de doramectina en el tejido pulmonar son altas en comparación a las plasmáticas. De esta manera, las concentraciones a las que son expuestas los nemátodos pulmonares son considerablemente más altas a las del tracto gastrointestinal, y esto puede explicar la excepcional actividad de la doramectina frente a *Dictyocaulus* spp.

Metabolismo:

El fármaco sin alterar es el mayor residuo tisular en el hígado, grasa, músculo y riñón en ovinos y bovinos. En el tejido hepático, donde se registran los residuos tisulares más altos.

Excreción:

La ruta de mayor excreción del fármaco son las heces. En bovinos y ovinos tratados vía subcutánea, el 1% de la dosis recogida en orina y heces es del 1.51 y 62%, respectivamente, a los siete días post-tratamiento. Del total excretado, más del 60% se elimina durante los tres primeros días post-tratamiento.

Los relativos altos niveles de doramectina registrados en bovinos tratados subcutáneamente sugieren que la excreción biliar es probablemente una ruta importante de eliminación para la doramectina.

La excreción fecal es la mayor ruta de eliminación de la doramectina; solamente menos del 2% de la dosis se excreta en la orina en las especies estudiadas (bovinos y ovinos).

FARMACODINAMIA Y MECANISMO DE ACCIÓN

Su acción se localiza a nivel de las terminaciones nerviosas propiamente dichas o en la zona de contacto entre una fibra nerviosa y una fibra muscular. La doramectina se fija a los receptores que aumentan la permeabilidad de las membranas al ión cloruro, estimulando la liberación masiva a este nivel, de un compuesto químico el Ácido Gamma Aminobutírico o GABA, el cual cumple con la función de neurotransmisor.

La presencia de grandes cantidades de GABA a nivel sináptico conduce a un bloqueo total de los receptores específicos localizados en las terminaciones nerviosas, abre el canal del cloro, hiperpolarizan la neurona, lo que produce la interrupción de los impulsos nerviosos del parásito y en consecuencia su muerte por parálisis flácida y eliminación del parásito. Este modo de acción original es propio de las avermectinas (entre ellas la doramectina) y la distingue de las otras familias de sustancias antiparasitarias.

INDICACIONES TERAPÉUTICAS

Está indicado en el tratamiento y control de parasitosis internas (nemátodos gastrointestinales y pulmonares) y externas en:

- Bovinos: Parasitosis internas producidas por nemátodos gastrointestinales y pulmonares, miasis, ácaros de la sarna, garrapatas.
- Porcinos, camélidos, ovinos y caprinos: Parásitos intestinales y pulmonares, ácaros de la sarna.

Su espectro incluye:

Parásitos internos:

- Nemátodos Gastrointestinales (estadios inmaduros y adultos): *Haemonchus* spp., *Ostertagia ostertagi* (adultos, L3 y L4, incluyendo larvas inhibidas), *Ostertagia lyrata* (adultos y L4), *Ostertagia circumcincta*, *Ostertagia trifurcata*, *Trichostrongylus* spp. (adultos y L4), *Cooperia oncophora* (adultos y L4), *Cooperia punctata* (adultos y L4), *Cooperia pectinata* (adultos y L4), *Cooperia curticei*, *Haemonchus placei* (adultos, L3 y L4), *Haemonchus contortus*, *Bunostomum* spp. (adultos, L3 y L4), *Oesophagostomum radiatum* (adultos, L3 y L4), *Oesophagostomum columbianum*, *Oesophagostomum venulosum*, *Capillaria* spp., *Strongyloides papillosus* (adultos), *Nematodirus helvetianus* (adultos), *Nematodirus spathiger* (adultos), *Toxocara vitulorum* (adultos), *Trichostrongylus axei* (adultos y L4), *Trichostrongylus colubriformis* (adultos y L4), *Trichuris* spp., *Mecistocirrus digitatus* (adultos) y *Thelazia* spp.

Nematodirus lamae y *Lamanema chavezii*, *Graphinema* spp., *Spiculoptera* spp. y *Camelostongylus* spp.

- Nemátodos pulmonares: *Dictyocaulus viviparus* y *Dictyocaulus filaria* (gusano del pulmón o "ichu curu") (adultos, L4 y estados inhibidos).

Parásitos externos:

- Estados larvarios de dípteros causantes de miasis: *Dermatobia hominis* (nuche o tupe), *Hypoderma bovis*, *Hypoderma lineatum*, *Cochliomyia hominivorax*.
- Piojos chupadores: *Linognathus vituli*, *Haematopinus eurysternus*, *Solenopotes capillatus*, *Bovicola* spp., *Microthoracius praelongiceps* y *Microthoracius minor*.
- Ácaros productores de sarna: *Psoroptes bovis* (syn. *P. communis* var. *bovis*), *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *bovis*, *Chorioptes bovis*, *Demodex* spp., *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *aucheniae* y *Psoroptes aucheniae* ("caracha", "uma usa").
- Garrapatas: *Boophilus microplus*, *Amblyomma parvitarsum*.
- Piojos masticadores: Ayuda en el control de *Damalinea bovis* y *Damalinea aucheniae*.
- Mosca de los cuernos (*Haematobia irritans*): Al ser excretada en parte por las heces, inhibe el desarrollo de sus larvas y de esta manera coadyuva al control de la población.

Como preventivo de onfalitis en recién nacidos y en las heridas de castración.

ESPECIES DE DESTINO

Formulación desarrollada y probada exclusivamente para su uso en bovinos, porcinos, camélidos, ovinos y caprinos.

VÍAS DE ADMINISTRACIÓN Y DOSIFICACIÓN

Vía intramuscular profunda o subcutánea.

La dosis es de 200 mcg/kg de peso, lo que en la práctica equivale a 1 mL/50 kg de peso. En la especie porcina la dosis recomendada de doramectina es de 300 mcg/kg de peso, que se obtienen al administrar **Doramec® L.A.** a razón de 1 mL/33 kg de peso.

En dosis mayores de 10 mL se recomienda dividirla y aplicar en dos puntos.

REACCIONES ADVERSAS

- Se puede manifestar con muy poca frecuencia reacciones de hipersensibilidad; si aparecieran, interrumpir el tratamiento.
- La reacción local (hinchazón) puede ocurrir en el lugar de la inyección en los animales hasta una semana después de la administración.

OBSERVACIONES

- No administrar por vía endovenosa.
- No administrar a animales en mal estado general, en estados febriles, ni en situaciones de estrés intenso.
- No mezclar en la misma jeringa o envase con cualquier otra sustancia ajena al producto.
- Los envases o cualquier residuo del producto, deben eliminarse en forma segura (enterrándolos o incinerándolos) ya que la doramectina en forma libre afecta los peces y otros organismos acuáticos.
- Conserve las indicaciones de asepsia y antisepsia antes y durante la aplicación del producto.
- Puede aparecer una ligera tumefacción en el sitio de inoculación, la cual desaparece a los pocos días.
- No se recomienda en otra especie que no sea la autorizada.
- Agrovet Market S.A. no se responsabiliza por las consecuencias derivadas del uso (del producto) diferente al indicado en este inserto.

PRECAUCIONES ESPECÍFICAS QUE DEBE TOMAR LA PERSONA QUE ADMINISTRE EL MEDICAMENTO A LOS ANIMALES

- No manipular este producto si sabe que es sensible o si se le ha aconsejado no trabajar con tales preparaciones.
- Maneje este producto con gran cuidado para evitar la exposición, tomando todas las precauciones recomendadas.
- Si aparecen síntomas después de la exposición, como una erupción en la piel, debe buscar consejo médico y mostrar al médico esta advertencia. Hinchazón de la cara, labios u ojos o dificultad para respirar son síntomas más graves y requieren atención médica urgente.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- It can manifest infrequently hypersensitivity reactions, if they occur, discontinue treatment.
- Local reaction (swelling) may occur at the injection site in animals for up to a week after administration.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE PERSON ADMINISTERING THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT TO ANIMALS

- Do not handle this product if you know you are sensitized or if you have been advised not to work with such preparations.
- Handle this product with great care to avoid exposure, taking all recommended precautions.
- If you develop symptoms following exposure, such as a skin rash, you should seek medical advice and show the doctor this warning. Swelling of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty with breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Animals should not be slaughtered for human consumption within 50 days after the end of treatment. Do not administer to dairy cows or to pregnant cows within 50 days before parturition.

STORAGE

Keep in a cool, dry place, protected from light. Store among 8° to 30° C. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

COMMERCIAL PRESENTATIONS

Bottle of 20 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL, 250 mL and 500 mL.

Reg. SENASA Peru: F.09.01.N.0141; Reg. Albania: 1530;
Bolivia: Reg. SENASAG N° 005308/13; Reg. Cambodia: FR04 0824/0812 VPV-DAL;
Reg. Colombia: ICA N°8591-MV; Costa Rica: Reg. MAG PE10-42-41-3743;
Reg. Ecuador N°: 3A1-3B3-10451-AGROCALIDAD; Reg. Guatemala: PE241-104-02-1218;
Reg. Lebanon: MoA/PP/171-D1661; Reg. Mexico: Q-0616-040; Reg. Panama: RF-3307-05;
Reg. Paraguay: 10.681; Reg. Sri Lanka: 187.4.8; Reg. Ukraine: AA-05176-01-14;
Reg. Venezuela: MAT SASA M.I 12.873.

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agrovetermarket
animal health

Av. Canada 3792-3798, San Luis, Lima 30 - Peru
Tel: (511) 2 300 300

Email: ventas@agrovetermarket.com - Web: www.agrovetermarket.com

Doramec® L.A.

Injectable solution
Long Action Endectocide

agrovetermarket s.a

FORMULATION

Doramectin..... 1 g
Slow release vehicle.....q.s.ad.....100 mL

DESCRIPTION

Doramec® L.A. is an injectable solution, antiparasitic - endectocide of long action and ready to use. It's pale yellow color, sterile, and contains 1% of doramectin. It's an injectable solution of small volume that exactly controls a wide range of nematodes and ectoparasites that affects the health and productivity of cattle, swine, camelids, sheep and goats. It has a wide security range, it is exceptionally well tolerated and easy to inject, which makes it particularly adequate for the parasites control.

As ectoparasiticide, it acts against all mange mites in the domestic species, **Doramec® L.A.** is also recommended as tick killer and has a help indication as a Horn Fly controller.

CHARACTERISTICS

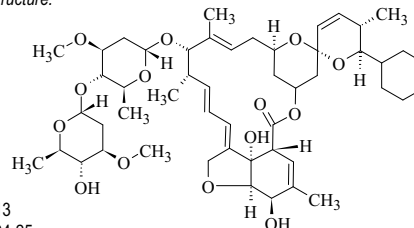
Doramectin

It is a macro cyclic lactone, semi synthetic derivative from an avermectin and produced by *Streptomyces avermitilis*.

It is highly lipophilic, due to it has an elevated tissue distribution and a prolonged plasma residence. It is characterized by its better efficacy and persistence when it is compared with other compounds from the same family. Studies have demonstrated that the plasmatic concentrations of doramectin maintains high (in a therapeutic level) for more time than the ivermectin and abamectin.

Doramectin is a compound obtained by mutational biosynthesis, produced by feeding with cyclohexanecarboxylic acid a genetic chain of *Streptomyces avermitilis* and resulting a structure with a cyclohexyl group on the position C25.

Chemical structure:



The incorporation of the drug in the fat tissue (liposolubility) is much higher when it is compared with other antiparasitic drugs. Its concentration in fat, widely higher than the detected in plasma, together with its wide distribution volume, confers to **Doramec® L.A.** a long mean life that is traduced in a long and persistence activity on the animal organism.

Additionally to the active ingredient, its exclusive vehicle allows a slow release of the active ingredient from the application site. This increases the concentrations of it and maintains its action in a more extended form than ivermectins, for 45 days.

PHARMACOKINETICS

Absorption:

Doramectin is totally absorbed when it is applied by subcutaneous route, registering a biodisponibility of 100%. The plasmatic concentrations of doramectin are reached quickly by oral route as well as by intramuscular or subcutaneous route.

Distribution:

Doramectin is distributed all over the organism, reaching efficient concentrations on different zones and body fluids. Lung tissue concentrations of doramectin are high in comparison with their plasma levels. Thus, pulmonary nematodes are exposed to concentrations higher than in the gastrointestinal tract, and this may explain the exceptional activity of the doramectin against *Dictyocaulus* spp.

Metabolism:

The unaltered drug has the major tissue residue in liver, fat, muscle and kidney in sheep and cattle. In liver tissue are registered the highest levels of residues.

Excretion:

The main route of drug excretion are via feces. In cattle and sheep treated by subcutaneous route, 1% of the collected dose in urine and feces are 1.51 and 62% respectively, after 7 days of the treatment. More than 60% of the total excreted is eliminated during the three first days after treatment.

The high levels of doramectin in cattle treated by subcutaneous route suggests that the bile excretion is probably an important route of doramectin elimination.

The fecal excretion is the main route of elimination of doramectin; just less than 2% of the dose is excreted in the urine on the studied species (cattle and sheep).

PHARMACODYNAMICS AND MECHANISM OF ACTION

Its action is localized at nerve endings or in the contact zone between a nerve fiber and a muscle fiber. At this level, doramectin bounds to the receptors which increases the membranes permeability to the chloride ion, stimulating the mass liberation of the chemical compound Gamma Amino butyric Acid or GABA, which plays a role as neurotransmitter.

The presence of high amounts of GABA at synaptic level leads to a total blockage of specific receptors located at nerve endings, opening the chlorine channel and hyperpolarizing the neuron, thus producing interruption of nervous pulses of parasite and its consequent death due to flaccid paralysis and elimination of the parasite. This peculiar way of action is a characteristic of avermectins (among them doramectin) and makes a distinction from other families of antiparasitic substances.

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

It is indicated for the treatment and control of internal parasites (gastrointestinal and pulmonary nematodes) and external parasites in:

- Cattle: Internal parasitosis produced by gastrointestinal and lung nematodes, myiasis, mange mites, ticks.
- Swine, camelids, sheep and goats: Gastrointestinal and lung parasites, mites of mange.

Its spectrum includes:

Internal Parasites:

- Gastrointestinal nematodes (immature and adult stages): *Haemonchus* spp., *Ostertagia ostertagi* (adults, L3 and L4, including inhibited larvae), *Ostertagia lyrata* (adults and L4), *Ostertagia circumcincta*, *Ostertagia trifurcata*, *Trichostrongylus* spp. (adults and L4), *Cooperia oncophora* (adults and L4), *Cooperia punctata* (adults and L4), *Cooperia pectinata* (adults and L4), *Cooperia curticei*, *Haemonchus placei* (adults, L3 and L4), *Haemonchus contortus*, *Bunostomum* spp. (adults L3 - L4), *Oesophagostomum radiatum* (adults, L3 and L4), *Oesophagostomum columbianum*, *Oesophagostomum venulosum*, *Capillaria* spp., *Strongyloides papillosus* (adults), *Nematodirus helvetianus* (adults), *Nematodirus spathiger* (adults), *Toxocara vitulorum* (adults), *Trichostrongylus axei* (adults and L4), *Trichostrongylus colubriformis* (adults and L4), *Trichuris* spp., *Mecistocirrus digitatus* (adults) and *Thelazia* spp. *Nematodirus lamae* and *Lamanema chavezii*, *Graphinema* spp., *Spiculopteragia* spp. and *Camelostrongylus* spp.
- Lung worms: *Dictyocaulus viviparus* and *Dictyocaulus filaria* (lung worm) (adults, L4 and inhibited stages).

External Parasites:

- Larval states of dipterous causing myiasis: *Dermatobia hominis*, *Hypoderma bovis*, *Hypoderma lineatum*, *Cochliomyia hominivorax*
- Sucking lice: *Linognathus vituli*, *Haematopinus eurysternus*, *Solenopotes capillatus*, *Bovicola* spp., *Microthoracius praelongiceps* and *Microthoracius minor*.
- Mites producers of mange: *Psoroptes bovis* (syn. *P. communis* var. *bovis*),

Sarcoptes scabiei var. *bovis*, *Chorioptes bovis*, *Demodex* spp., *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *aucheniae* and *Psoroptes aucheniae*.

- Ticks: *Boophilus microplus*, *Amblyomma parvitarsum*.
- Biting lice: Helps in the control of *Damalinia bovis* and *Damalinia aucheniae*.
- Horn fly (*Haematobia irritans*): When partly excreted with feces, it inhibits growth of its larvae, thus helping to control the population.

As preventive of omphalitis on new born and on wounds (including wounds of castration).

TARGET SPECIES

The formulation is developed and tested for use on cattle, swine, camelids, sheep and goats.

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE

Deep intramuscular or subcutaneous route.

The dose is 200 micrograms/kg of weight, equivalent in practice to 1 mL /50 kg of body weight; and only in swine the dose is 300 mcg/kg of weight, in practice is equivalent to 1 mL/33 kg of body weight.

When doses larger than 10 mL have to be administered, we recommend to divide and apply in two different sites.

OBSERVATIONS

- Do not administer intravenously.
- Do not administer to animals in poor general conditions, in feverish state or in situations of intense stress.
- Do not mix in the same syringe or container with any other substance different to product.
- The containers and any residue of product should be eliminated in a safe way (burial or incineration) since doramectin in free state affects fish and other aquatic organisms.
- Observe indications about asepsis and antiseptics before and during application of the product.
- The use on other species than the ones authorized is not recommended.
- Agrovet Market S.A. is not responsible for the consequences of a different use (of the product) to the one indicated in this leaflet.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION

- Sterilize the injectable equipment using boiling water. Avoid to use strong disinfectants on the equipment.
- Keep the cleanliness every moment.
- Keep needles sharp and clean. Replace it frequently.
- Use needles with adequate long and caliber. For the subcutaneous administration use the shortest needle (not more than ½)
- Avoid the injectable administration of animals in rainy weather or dusty conditions.
- Intramuscular administration on production animals, must be done on the neck. Subcutaneous injections must be done under the skin, on the top of the neck, behind the ear.
- Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals
- Do not handle this product if you know you are sensitized or if you have been advised not to work with such preparations.
- Handle this product with great care to avoid exposure, taking all recommended precautions.
- If you develop symptoms following exposure, such as a skin rash, you should seek medical advice and show the doctor this warning. Swelling of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty with breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention.

SAFETY

The product can be used at any stage of pregnancy (however, in the last third, the product must be managed very carefully under professional supervision); it does not affect fertility, gestation nor fetus formation, and it does not affect the reproductive performance of stallions.

At recommended doses, **Doramec® L.A.** does not produce adverse effects, since the main neurotransmitter at periphery level in mammals is acetylcholine and not GABA, which gives a wide safety range.