BIMOTRIM
CO Injection
Sulfadoxine 200 mg/ml, Trimethoprim 40 mg/ml

DATA SHEET

INDICATIONS

The injection may be used in the treatment of a wide range of diseases and conditions of bacterial origin in cattle.

Bimotrim Co Injection is active against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria including: *Streptococci*, *Straphylococci*, *Salmonella* spp., *Pasteurella* spp., *Pneumococci*, *Escherichia coli*, *Brucella* spp., *Proteus* spp., *Vibrio* spp., *Corynebacteria* and *Klebsiella*.

BENEFITS

- **Active against a wide range of bacteria**
- **For Intramuscular or slow IV use**
- **Short withdrawals of 5 days for meat and 48 hours for milk**

LIST No	UNIT PACKAGE	CASE SIZE
1BIM018	100 ml	12

See reverse for Administration & Dosage

Bimotrim
CO Injection

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ACTIVE SUBSTANCES
Solution for injection. Sulfadoxine 200 mg/ml and Trimethoprim 40 mg/ml

TARGET SPECIES
Cattle.

INDICATIONS FOR USE
The injection may be used in the treatment of a wide range of diseases and conditions of bacterial origin in cattle.
Bimotrim Co Injection is active against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria including: *Streptococci, Straphylococci, Salmonella* spp., *Pasteurella* spp., *Pneumococci, Escherichia coli, Brucella* spp., *Proteus* spp., *Vibrio* spp., *Corynebacteria* and *Klebsiella.*

AMOUNTS TO BE ADMINISTERED AND ADMINISTRATION ROUTE
1 ml per 16 kg bodyweight, equivalent to 12.5 mg sulfadoxine and 2.5 mg trimethoprim per kg bodyweight.
Treatment must be given until 2 days after clinical signs have resolved, up to a maximum of 5 days.
For administration by intramuscular injection or slow intravenous injection.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD(S)
Meat and offal: 5 days
Milk: 48 hours
Milk for human consumption must not be taken from a cow during treatment.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Do not use in animals with a known hypersensitivity to the active substances.

SPECIAL WARNINGS
None.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Injection site reaction may occur.

USE DURING PREGNANCY OR LACTATION
The safety of this product when used in pregnant animals has not been specifically studied. However, the company are unaware of any reports of adverse effects on the foetus when the product is used in this sub-population of animals.

INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICINAL PRODUCTS
Because of the competitive action of the sulfonamides, their activity may be antagonised by the presence of any of the following.

1. Para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) and related compounds particularly local anaesthetics with a PABA nucleus such as procaine, butacaine and benzocaine, but also compounds associated with those such as procaine penicillin. It is recommended that local anaesthetics of the procaine group should not be used during treatment with Bimotrim Co Injection.
2. Some members of the Vitamin B complex, such as nicotinamide, folic acid, choline and precursors of these.
3. Proteins which combine loosely with the sulfonamides and at least temporarily reduce their antibacterial activity. Gelatin, albumin, peptone and serum protein all antagonise the sulfonamides. Associated with this group are products of cell and tissue death, especially pus, which also acts as a non-vascular, mechanical barrier.
4. A number of other compounds, including enzymes, glucose and mercuric chloride, are all reported to have antagonistic effects against sulphonamides.

OVERDOSE
Do not exceed the recommended dose or treat animals for more than 5 consecutive days.

PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES
Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antibacterials for systemic use, combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim.
The two active ingredients (sulfadoxine and trimethoprim) produce a sequential double blockade of bacterial synthesis of folic acid, giving a level of activity many times greater than that obtained from either drug alone. Both are eliminated from plasma partly by metabolism and partly by excretion of the unchanged compounds in urine or faeces.

PHARMACOKINETIC PARTICULARS
50% of total trimethoprim (TMP) is bound to plasma protein whereas the binding of sulfadoxine depends on total plasma concentration and varies between 14 and 72%. Trimethoprim has a high therapeutic index and a wide antibacterial activity in vitro. Trimethoprim is more lipophilic and penetrates tissues better than sulfadoxine which is reflected by its consistently higher distribution volume. Highest concentrations of trimethoprim are found in liver and kidney while sulfadoxine is detected in high concentrations in liver, kidney, duodenum and lung.

MAJOR INCOMPATIBILITIES
None known.

SHELF-LIFE
Shelf-life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 3 years
Shelf-life after first opening the immediate packaging: 28 days

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR STORAGE
Do not store above 25oC.
Protect from light.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF UNUSED VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS
Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with national requirements.

MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER
Bimeda Animal Health Limited
2, 3 & 4 Airton Close, Airton Road
Tallaght, Dublin 24
Ireland

MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER
VPA 22033/038/001

LEGAL CATEGORY
POM

TAKE TIME  OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

www.bimeda.ie

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