TYLOVET PULVIS
water-soluble powder

COMPOSITION
Tylosin tartarate, equivalent to tylosin base -50.0 g
Excipients up to 100.0 g

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION
Tylosin is a macrolide antibiotic with a bacteriostatic effect (inhibiting the synthesis of the bacterial proteins) against Gram-positive and some Gram-negative microorganisms, *Protozoa* and large viruses - *Streptococccus spp., Staphylococcus spp., Clostridium spp., Erysipelothrix spp., Pasteurella spp., Campylobacter* (*Vibrio*) *spp., Leptospira spp., Brucella spp., Neisseria spp., Ricketsia spp.*, *Actinobacillus (Haemophilus spp., Brachyspira* (*Treponema) spp., Serpulina spp.), Borrelia (Spirochaeta spp.), Chlamidia spp.,* including also some anaerobic microorganisms (*Fusobacterium spp.*, *Bacteroides spp.),* etc. Of particular importance is the activity of tylosin against *Mycoplasma spp.* (it excels in efficacy a large number of chemotherapeutic agents). The antimycoplasmal activity of tylosin is potentiated in combination with tetracyclines, with spectinomycin (in concentrations 3 times lower than the respective therapeutic ones *in vitro* and *in vivo).*
Tylosin does not act antimicrobially directly on the bacteria of the family Enterobacteriaceae *E. Coli, Salmonella spp.,* but reveals an antiadhesive activity (hindering their adhesion on the intestinal villi, their penetration through the intestinal mucous membrane and impeding their colonization's phase as well).
Tylosin proves also an anticoccidial activity mostly against *Eimeria tenella.*
Applied orally, the antibiotic is quickly absorbed and maintains bacteriostatic concentrations in the blood and the target tissues, especially in the lungs, the liver, the kidney for 8-12 h. When given with the drinking water in the recommended dosage schedule, its blood concentrations are over the minimal bacteriostatic ones and are kept during the time of administration. Its absorption is increased in combination with the mucolytic agent bromhexine. Its excretion is mainly through the urine and the bile, the milk (in lactating animals) and the eggs (in egg-producing fowls). Tylosin increases the cellular immunity in chickens. Its influence on T-lymphocytes and B-lymphocytes is relatively short (about 3 days).
Tylosin is compatible with tetracyclines, sulphonamides, erythromycin and spectinomycin.
Its solution is sensitive to light (disintegration occurs) and stable to high temperature.

INDICATIONS
For prevention and treatment of infections caused by tylosin-susceptible pathogenic microorganisms respiratory mycoplasmosis/chronic respiratory disease in chickens and turkeys; infectious synovitis and sinusitis in turkeys; borreliosis (spirochetosis) in fowls and turkeys; necrotic enteritis and infectious coryza in poultry; dysentery and necrotic enteritis in pigs.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Administration to rabbits, guinea pigs and hamsters.

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION (Rp)
The recommended dose of Tylovet pulvis is necessary to be dissolved in a small quantity of drinking water pouring the water to the preparation (not vice versa). Then the solution thus prepared must be diluted to the desired concentration. The watering troughs must be placed away from direct sunlight.

SIDE EFFECTS
In pigs, rarely, erythema, itching of the area around the anus and large intestine prolapse can appear. These signs disappear after the end of the treatment and no special medication is needed.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD
For meat 3 days after the last administration of the preparation.

STORAGE
In the original container, well closed, in dry and well-ventilated facilities, protected from direct sunlight at temperature between 15 and 25°C.

SHELF LIFE
Three (3) years for the product stored in a closed container.

PACKING
Packs of 200 g; plastic bottles of 10, 100 and 200 g; bags of 20 kg.

DOSAGE
For ***prevention of fowls*** - 1.0 g of the preparation (= 0.5 g or 500 000 IU tylosin base) per 1 l of drinking water following the dosage schedule below:

Fowls	Age	Duration of administration
Chicken broilers	1st day 28th day	3 days 1 day
Growing commercial layers (Replacement pullets)	1st day 3rd week 9th week, 16th week	3 days 1 day 2 days
Growing breeder layers	1st day 4th, 9th, 16th, 20th, 24th week	5 days 2 days
Turkey-broilers	1st day 4th week	5 days 1 day

For *therapeutic treatment*:
Of ***fowls*** the same dose of the preparation in the course of 25 days depending on the severity of the disease or as per the following scheme: for ***chickens*** 4 days; **for *pullets*** 8 days, for ***hens*** 15 days; **for *turkeys*** 5 days
Of ***pigs*** 0.5 g (250 000 IU) per 1-2 l water for 3 to 5 days (the treatment should be carried out at least 24 hours after diarrhea has stopped). Swine which cannot take water or vomit should be treated i.m. with Tylovet B-50 or Tylovet B-200 after which the treatment should be prolonged with Tylovet 10% at a dose of 100.0 g/ton feed (with respect to pure tylosin) in the course of 21 days.

Biovet JSC, 39 Petar Rakov St, 4550 Peshtera, Bulgaria
Tel.: + 359 350 5619, 5973, Fax: + 359 350 5636, 5607, e-mail: biovet@biovet.com, www.biovet.com