COXIDIN®
(monensin sodium)

COMPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Coxidin® 200 microGranulate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monensin sodium</td>
<td>200 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excipients</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION

Monensin is a polyether antibiotic of the ionophore group. It exerts an anticoccidial action against *Eimeria tenella*, *E. acervulina*, *E. praecox*, *E.mitis*, *E. brunetti*, *E. maxima*, *E. necatrix* in chickens and chickens reared for laying. It is also applied for the prophylactic control of *E. gallopavoris*, *E. meleagrimitis* and *E. adenoeides* affecting turkeys for fattening (up to 16 weeks of age). Its action is connected with the formation of lipophilic complexes with monovalent ions (sodium and potassium), making the membranes of the coccidial cells permeable to the ions mentioned; hence the active sodium and potassium transport is disturbed. Sodium and chloride are accumulated into the cells of the parasites, drawing water into merozoites and sporozoites, causing their swelling and rupture. An additional influence is the impeded transport of carbohydrate and the active sporozoite glycolysis provoked by monensin. Applied at the recommended dosage levels in fowls, monensin is practically not absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract and is not deposited in muscles and internal organs. Nevertheless, a withdrawal period of 1 day is recommended for slaughter of treated chickens for human consumption. The safety margin of the antibiotic is narrow; therefore it must be applied at the accurate dosage levels.

INDICATIONS

For prevention of coccidiosis in chickens for fattening and in chickens reared for laying (up to 16 weeks) caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. praecox*, *E. mitis*, *Eimeria brunetti*, *Eimeria maxima*, *Eimeria necatrix*, and in turkeys for fattening caused by *Eimeria gallopavoris*, *Eimeria meleagrimitis* and *Eimeria adenoeides*.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Coxidin® 200 is dangerous for equines. Do not feed to chickens or turkeys producing eggs. This additive contains an ionophore: avoid simultaneous administration with tiamulin. Birds should not be treated with products containing tiamulin while receiving feed containing Coxidin® and for at least seven days before or after receiving feed with Coxidin®. Severe growth depression or death may result.

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION

*Orally*, thoroughly mixed into feed. In order to reach uniform homogenization with feed, it is recommended to mix the measured quantity of Coxidin® 200 (calculated on the basis of the prescribed dose) on stages in the following order: up to 10 kg feed; up to 100 kg feed; and up to 1000 kg feed.
TARGET SPECIES
Chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying and turkeys for fattening.

DOSAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Monensin sodium ppm</th>
<th>Coxidin® 200 microGranulate g/ ton feed</th>
<th>Maximum age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chickens for fattening</td>
<td>100 – 125</td>
<td>500 – 625</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens reared for laying</td>
<td>100 – 125</td>
<td>500 – 625</td>
<td>16 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys for fattening</td>
<td>60 – 100</td>
<td>300 – 500</td>
<td>16 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIDE EFFECTS
None under correct use of the product. In case of overdosage, possible suppression of growth and intoxication (expressed of loss of appetite, tremor, paresis of limbs and death) could occur.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD
One (1) day after the last administration of the additive.

STORAGE
In the original packing, well closed, in dry and well-ventilated facilities, protected from direct sunlight.
Expiry date is 2 (two) years from the date of manufacture.
The product will remain stable in the premix for a period of 6 months and in finished feeding-stuff for 3 (three) months.

PACKING
20 kg PE-lined multi-layer paper bags.

WARNING
Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact with eyes wash with plenty of water. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/ face protection. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).