**TILMOVET® 40,100 and 200 g/kg Premix (tilmicosin)**

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Tilmovet® 40 g/kg Premix</th>
<th>Tilmovet® 100 g/kg Premix</th>
<th>Tilmovet® 200 g/kg Premix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tilmicosin</td>
<td>40 g</td>
<td>100 g</td>
<td>200 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excipients: Corn cobs, Liquid paraffin, Macrogolglycerol ricinoleate Phosphoric acid</td>
<td>Up to 1 kg</td>
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**PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION**

Tilmicosin inhibits the bacterial protein synthesis in vitro and in vivo, without affecting the nucleic acid synthesis.It is mostly bacteriostatic. It has a bactericidal effect on *Pasteurella* spp. Tilmicosin has a wide spectrum of activity against Gram-positive organisms and some Gram-negative micro-organisms (*Pasteurella multocida, Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*) and *Mycoplasma spp.* It is belong to the group of Macrolide antibiotics. Macrolides inhibit protein synthesis by reversibly binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit. Bacterial growth is inhibited by induction of the separation of peptidyltransfer RNA from the ribosome during the elongation phase. Ribosomal methylase, encoded by the *erm* gene, can precipitate resistance to macrolides by alteration of the ribosomal binding site. The gene that encodes for an efflux mechanism, *mef*, also brings about a moderated degree of resistance. Resistance is also brought about by an efflux pump that actively rides the cells of themacrolide. This efflux pump is chromosomally mediated by genes referred to as *acrAB* genes. Resistance of *Pseudomonas spp.* and other Gram-negative bacteria, enterococci and staphylococci may be precipitated by chromosomally controlled alteration of permeability or uptake of the drug.

Following oral administration, tilmicosin is distributed throughout the body, but especially high levels are found in the lung and in lung tissue macrophages. It is also distributed in the liver and kidney tissues. Biotransformation: Several metabolites are formed, the predominant one being identified as T1. However the bulk of the tilmicosin is excreted unchanged.

Elimination: Following oral administration, tilmicosin is excreted mainly via the bile into the faeces, but a small proportion is excreted via the urine.

**INDICATIONS**

Tilmovet® Premix is indicated for the treatment of pneumonia in weaned fattening pigs, caused by *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae, Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae, Pasteurella multocida* sensitive to tilmicosin.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Do not use in animals hypersensitive to tilmicosin and when there is resistance to tilmicosin or cross resistance to other macrolides like tylosin, erythromycin or lincomycin. Tilmicosin is known to be toxic for horses. Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds containing tilmicosin.
MODE OF ADMINISTRATION

Orally, well homogenized into feed. To ensure thorough dispersion of the product it should first be mixed with a suitable quantity of feed before incorporation into the finished feed. Medicated feed may be pelleted using a pre-conditioning step for 5 minutes at a temperature not exceeding 75°C.

TARGET SPECIES

Weaned fattening pigs.

DOSAGE

Mix 16 mg tilmicosin/kg bodyweight, in the feed for a period of 15 days.

In order to calculate the exact amount of premix to be added to the feed, use the following formula to achieve the target dose:

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\text{Kg premix/tonne of feed} = \frac{\text{Dose rate (mg/kg body weight)} \times \text{average body weight (kg)}}{\text{Average Feed intake (kg)} \times \text{premix strength (g/kg)}}
\]

SIDE EFFECTS

Occasionally, feed intake may decrease (including feed refusal) in animals receiving medicated feed. This effect is transient. Vomiting and cardio-vascular collapse are symptoms of overdosing.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Pigs: meat and offal 21 days.

STORAGE

Store in a dry place in the original container. Do not store above 30°C.

PACKING

5 and 20 kg PE in paper outer bag. The 200 g/kg formulation is also available in a 1 kg bag. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

WARNING

Accidental ingestion should be avoided by humans. The handling of the product in case of known hypersensitivity to macrolide antibiotics must be avoided. May cause skin and eye irritation. Avoid direct skin contact. Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves when mixing and handling the product. Wash affected parts if skin contact occurs. If accidental eye contact occurs, immediately rinse thoroughly with water. In case of accidental ingestion, or if you develop symptoms following exposure such as skin rash, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician. Swelling of the face, lips or eyes or difficulty with breathing are more serious symptoms and require urgent medical attention. If the operations involve the risk of exposure to dust, wear either a disposable filter and half mask respirator conforming to European Standard EN149 or a non-disposable respirator to European Standard EN140 fitted with a filter to EN143. This warning is particularly relevant to on-farm mixing, where the risk of exposure to dust is likely to be enhanced. Do not use simultaneously with other macrolides and lincosamides.