TYLOVET® 10% premix
(tylosin phosphate)

COMPOSITION
Tylosin phosphate equivalent to tylosin base 10.0 g
Excipients up to 100 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 Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp., Erysipelothrix spp., Corynebacterium spp., Brachyspira, Serpulina (Treponema) hyodysenterae, Borrelia, Spirochaeta spp., Campylobacter (Vibrio) coli, Pasteurella spp., Brucella spp., Rickettsia spp., Mycoplasma spp., some large viruses, including also some anaerobic microorganisms (Fusobacterium spp., Bacteroides spp.), etc. It is active against Chlamidia spp. as well. 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 vili, their penetration through the intestinal mucous membrane and impeding their colonization's phase as well).
Tylosin proves also an anticooccidial activity mostly against Eimeria tenella. It also improves weight gain and feed conversion efficiency.

APPLIED ORALLY, the antibiotic is absorbed by the gastro-intestinal tract not so intensively in comparison with the tartrate, but it penetrates in the target organs and tissues. Excretion is mainly through urine and bile, milk (in lactating animals) and eggs (in egg-producing poultry). It is compatible with tetracycline, sulphonamides, spectinomycin and the common dietary components of the feeds.

INDICATIONS
For prevention and treatment of infections caused by tylosin-sensitive pathogenic microorganisms - mycoplasmosis, chronic respiratory disease, and infectious synovitis in chickens and turkeys; Infectious sinusitis in turkeys; spirochetosis (borreliosis) in chickens; dysentery in pigs; for prevention of liver abscesses (caused by Spherophorus necrophorus and Corynebacterium pyogenes) in calves for fattening.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Tylosin must not be applied in lactating animals, the milk of which is intended for consumption or for technological processing. It must not be given to laying hens in poultry farms, which produce eggs for consumption (its use in stock layers is not contraindicated). It must not be included in compositions containing more than 2% of bentonite.

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION (Rp)
Orally, well homogenized into the feed.

In order to reach uniform homogenization with feed, it is recommended to mix the measured quantity of the preparation (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.
DOSAGE
In grams per ton of feed:

Pigs
- For prevention of dysentery, necrotic enteritis:
  1000 g in the course of 2-3 weeks, followed by 400 g in the course of 3 weeks and 200 g until slaughter weight is reached or until there is no longer hazard of new infestations. The alternative schedule is as follows:
  - up to 25 kg b.w.: 1000 g
  - from 26 kg to 45 kg b.w.: 400 g
  - over 45 kg b.w.: 200 g
- For therapeutic treatment of dysentery
  Treatment is initiated with tylosin tartrate applied into the drinking water (1 g per 4-8 l of water in course of 3-5 days), and then continues with Tylovet 10% premix, applied into the feed - 1000 g for 2-3 weeks, followed by 400 g until there is no longer hazard of recurrence or new invasions.

Poultry
- For prevention of chronic respiratory disease in chickens and infectious sinusitis and synovitis in turkey-poults 10 kg daily during the first 3-5 days after hatching out, and for another 2 days during the 4th week.
- For therapeutic treatment of the above mentioned diseases 10 kg once daily for 3 to 7 days;
- Borreliosis (spirochetosis) 5 kg daily in the course of 5-7 days with a simultaneous vaccination.
- In stress conditions of chickens and turkey-poults (vaccination, transporting, re-housing, overcrowding, abrupt changes in feed or in environmental temperature): 5 kg daily in the course of 5-10 days.

Calves for fattening
For prevention of liver abscesses 80-100 g in the ration continuously or at a dose of 0.6-0.9 g/head/daily.

SIDE EFFECTS
Tylosin is well tolerated by treated animals and it seldom induces undesirable effects. It is reported that, when applied into the feed of pigs, it may cause edema of rectal mucosa and mild anal protrusion with pruritis, erythema, and diarrhea.