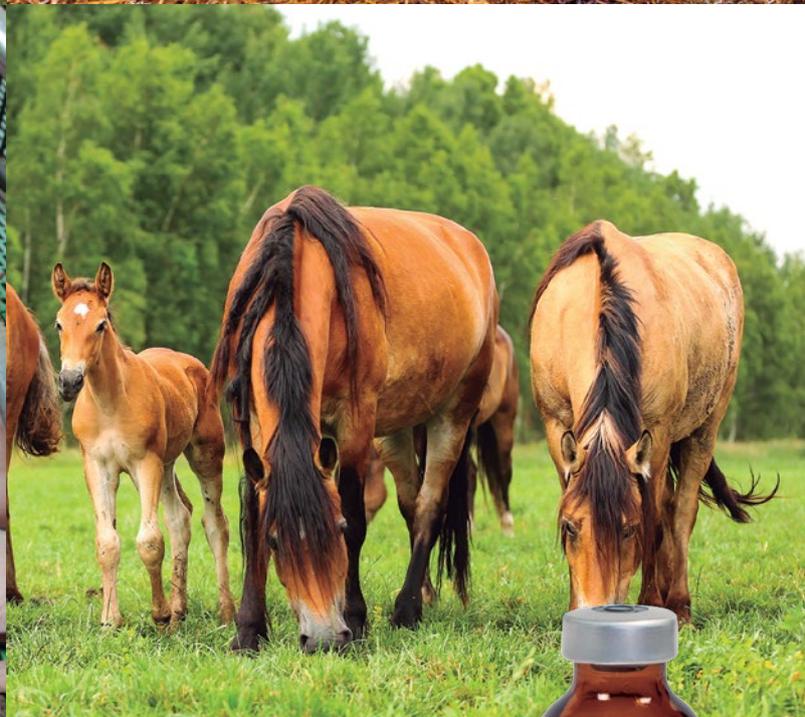




Natural  
Prostaglandin F2 $\alpha$



# Prosyl®

Prostaglandin in injectable solution



## Powerful luteolytic activity

- ✓ For the induction and synchronization of the oestrus
- ✓ Luteal cysts and persistent luteal bodies
- ✓ Inducing parturition
- ✓ Interruption of pregnancy

## Powerful uterotonic activity

- ✓ For treatment of uterine pathologies: endometritis, placental retention, pyometra and delay in uterine involution
- ✓ Can be administered with intrauterine antibiotic therapy

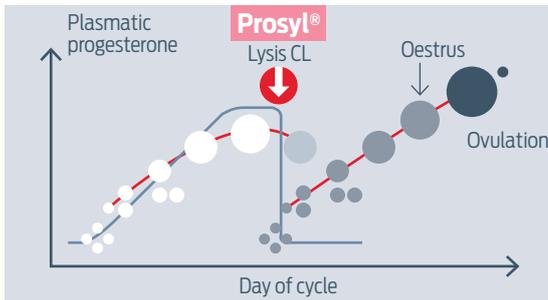
## Numerous indications for the most important livestock species

- ✓ With all the advantages of a natural prostaglandin

**LABIANA**

*always works*

# Prosyl® Prostaglandin in injectable solution



## Luteolytic activity

- Induction of oestrus: the luteolytic activity of Prosyl® causes the lysis of the corpus luteum producing oestrus and ovulation.
- Synchronization of oestrus.
- Induction of abortion.
- Induction of labour.

## Uterotonic activity

Prosyl® is indicated in:

- Chronic endometritis.
- Placental retention.
- Delayed uterine involution.

In cows from 20 days postpartum.

The uterotonic effect stimulates the cellular immune defences of the uterus.

## COMPOSITION PER ML

Prostaglandin F2 $\alpha$ ..... 5 mg

## INDICATIONS

**Cows:** Induction of oestrus, diestrus and anoestrus treatment, induction of luteolysis in cows with corpus luteum cyst or luteal follicular cyst, subinvolvement syndromes therapy, subacute or chronic metritis, pyometra, interruption of unwanted pregnancy, withdrawal of mummified foetus in the uterus, induction of labour and repetitions.

**Ewes:** Induction or synchronization of oestrus.

**Sows:** Induction of labour, interruption of unwanted pregnancy.

**Mares:** Induction of oestrus, treatment of persistent corpus luteum, early termination of unwanted pregnancy, uterine inflammation and metritis of different origin.

## DOSAGE

### Cows:

- For the induction of oestrus, a single injection of PGF2 $\alpha$  Between day 5 and 15 of the luteal phase, inducing a fertile oestrus in 48-72 hours. In cows with unknown oestrus cycle, a fertile oestrus can be induced with a 2nd injection of PGF2 $\alpha$  after 11 days.
- Treatment of anoestrus and diestrus: oestrus occurs 3 to 4 days after regression of corpus luteum. If oestrus does not appear, treatment should be repeated after 11 days.
- In subinvolvement syndromes and metritis, the PGF2 $\alpha$  can be administered alone or with intrauterine antibiotherapy.
- For termination of pregnancy, administer a dose of PGF2 $\alpha$  between the 2nd and 6th month of pregnancy. Abortion occurs at 4-6 days post treatment.
- Labour can be induced with a single dose of PGF2 $\alpha$  after day 270 of pregnancy.

### Ewes:

- For animals that do not respond to the first treatment, the same dose can be repeated after 10 days.

### Sows:

- It is advisable to induce labour after day 112 of pregnancy.
- For termination of pregnancy, just a single dose administered between days 25 and 30 of pregnancy.

### Mares:

- For induction of oestrus, treatments will be performed days 14-18, inducing ovulation at 6-12 days.
- For early termination of pregnancy, the treatment will be carried out before day 35 of pregnancy.

## DOSAGE:

**Cows:** 25-30 mg PGF2 $\alpha$  (equivalent to 5-6 ml of Prosyl®/cow/day).

**Ewes:** 10 mg PGF2 $\alpha$  (equivalent to 2 ml of Prosyl®/ewe/day).

**Sows:** 10-15 mg PGF2 $\alpha$  (equivalent to 2-3 ml of Prosyl®/sow/day).

**Mares:** 5 mg PGF2 $\alpha$  (equivalent to 1 ml of Prosyl®/mare/day).

Deep IM route.

## WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

**Meat: Cows, ewes and mares:** 2 days. **Sows:** 4 days.

**Milk: Cows and ewes:** 1 day.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Must not be administered to animals with digestive, respiratory or circulatory disorders.
- Do not simultaneously use nonsteroidal antiplogistics, as they suppress the action and effectiveness of PGF2 $\alpha$ .
- Do not administer intravenously.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- Do not administer intravenously.
- Inject aseptically, given the high risk of bacterial contamination at the point of inoculation.
- Do not administer to pregnant females unless induction of labour or abortion are desired.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS

At times, particularly in mares, a transitory elevation of body temperature, rest, tachypnea, sweating and salivation can occur. These signs can appear 15 minutes after the injection and remit without any intervention whatsoever or consequences, at the latest, after one hour.

## INTERACTIONS

- Co-administration with progestogens decreases prostaglandin F2 $\alpha$  response.
- Administration in with oxytocic agents increases their effect.
- Do not administer with steroidal anti-inflammatory agents.

## STORAGE

Store in a dry, cool place at temperature below 15 °C.

## PRESENTATIONS

5, 10, 20 and 50 ml vials.

Registry no. 1079 ESP

*Medication subject to veterinary prescription.*

*Administration under control or supervision of the veterinary.*

