

- Bacterial infections in cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, dogs and cats
- Once-a-day dosage² ■ Approved for IM and IV injection (horses IV only)
- Ideal for treating farm animals
- Sulfadimidine levels higher than sulfadiazine in milk¹
- Mastitis ■ Respiratory disease/pneumonia ■ Foot rot ■ Scours
- Metritis ■ Fast, sustained blood and tissue levels
- Neutral pH injection solution² ■ Cost-effective treatment

Triprim[®]

ANTIBACTERIAL INJECTION

200 mg/ml Sulfadimidine & 40 mg/ml Trimethoprim

**Long-acting injection for cattle, horses, pigs,
sheep, dogs and cats**

Triprim Antibacterial Injection – proven sulfadimidine + trimethoprim treatment for gram⁺ and gram⁻ bacteria. Bactericidal activity¹. Widely distributed in tissue at effective concentrations. Triprim is extensively metabolised in ruminants resulting in higher non-ionised levels in blood⁷. Passive transfer through biological membranes results in higher levels in milk¹. Reported to penetrate abscesses in tissue, crosses the blood brain barrier, and penetrates the eye⁶. Resistance is uncommon³.

Bacteria sensitive to Triprim Antibacterial Injection –

Very Sensitive: *Escherichia*, *Streptococcus*, *Proteus*, *Salmonella*, *Pasteurella*, *Shigella*, and *Haemophilus*.

Sensitive: *Staphylococcus*, *Neisseria*, *Klebsiella*, *Fusiformis*, *Corynebacterium*, *Clostridium*, and *Bordetella*. *Moraxella*, *Nocardia*, and *Brucella*.

Mastitis

Sulfonamide + trimethoprim antibacterial injections are indicated for mastitis treatment. Milk levels of sulfonamides differ significantly. Trimethoprim diffuses extensively into tissue, with concentrations higher than in plasma. Milk concentrations are 1–3.5 higher than in plasma⁷. Successful treatment of *E.Coli* mastitis infections with sulfonamide + trimethoprim and an NSAID is reported^{4,5}.

Sulfonamide levels in Milk¹

FOLLOWING INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION

Sulfonamide	Dose mg/kg	Milk µg/mL	Test method
Sulfadimidine*	10 mg/kg	4.8	HPLC2
Sulfadiazine	10 mg/kg	3.8	HPLC2
Sulfadoxine	20 mg/kg	1.1	HPLC3

Respiratory/Pneumonia

Fast distribution of sulfadimidine + trimethoprim occurs following injection resulting in detectable levels in <1 hour and peak levels in 4 hours. It diffuses extensively into tissue and body fluids⁷. High concentration and persists in lung tissue⁷.

Triprim is indicated for respiratory disease and pneumonia.

Other infections

Triprim is a broad spectrum antibacterial for infections of: the urogenital tract (nephritis, metritis); gastro intestinal tract (colibacillosis, salmonellosis); bacterial arthritis; bacterial infections of the eye, skin; foot rot; septicaemia; skin and wound infections; and post-operative infections.

1. Nouws JFM *et al* Am.J Vet Rec, Vol 49, No 7 1059-1065 1998
2. Data on file
3. www.uoguleph.ca
4. Shpiegel NY *et al* Vet Rec 1998, **142** 153-137
5. Suojala M, Academic dissertation, Helsinki, 13 October, 2010
6. veterinarypartners.com
7. The Merck Vet Manual 7th ed

ausrichter

Tripprim[®]

ANTIBACTERIAL INJECTION

200 mg/ml Sulfadimidine & 40 mg/ml Trimethoprim

Long-acting injection for cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, dogs and cats

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Active Constituents

Sulfadimidine 200 mg/mL

Trimethoprim 40 mg/mL

For the treatment of bacterial infections caused by bacteria sensitive to Trimethoprim and Sulfadimidine in Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs and Cats.

Directions for Use

Do not administer to animals with known sulphonamide sensitivity, liver parenchymal damage or blood dyscrasia.

Indications

Systemic treatment for a range of bacterial infections caused by bacterial sensitive to trimethoprim and sulfadimidine of the respiratory tract (pneumonia, bronchitis), urogenital tract (nephritis, metritis), gastrointestinal tract (colibacillosis, salmonellosis). Secondary bacterial infections following viral disease. Mastitis, Foot rot (cattle) and Septicaemia in all species. Wound and post parturient infections.

Dose

Horses	10 mL per 200 kg bw daily by intravenous (IV) injection only.
Cattle, Sheep, Pigs	1 mL per 10-15 kg bw daily by intramuscular (IM) or intravenous (IV) injection.
Dogs	1 mL per 8 kg bw daily by intramuscular (IM) injection.
Cats	1/2 mL by intramuscular injection daily.

In severe cases dosage should be repeated for 1-4 days.

Transitory pain may be experienced following large volume injection. Doses of more than 10 mL should be injected at separate sites.

Withholding Period

Meat: Do not inject less than 15 days before slaughter for human consumption.

Milk: Do not inject less than 72 hours before the collection of milk for human consumption.

Disposal

Dispose of empty container by wrapping in paper and putting in garbage.

Storage

Store below 25°C (air conditioning). Protect from light.

Do not refrigerate. At low temperature crystallisation of the product may occasionally occur. This can be reversed by warming of the bottle in hot water.

NRA Approval No. 47418/01

Made in Austria:

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Wels, Austria



ausrichter

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