



COMPOSITION: DEXAMETHASONE (as acetate) _8 mg -
DEXAMETHASONE (as sodium phosphote) _2 mg. -
EXCIPIENT CSP. 1 ML.

THERAPEUTIC ACTION: Corticotherapy with local or systemic prolonged action.

SHONpro® combines two dexamethasone salts; the phosphate that allows a quick action, and the acetate that provides an optimum and homogeneous protogged anti-inflammatory action. It has a big anti-inflammatory power, being over 30 times superior to cortisol.

ADMINISTRATION: Subcutaneous, intramuscular and intraarticular adapting aaspais standards for each case. DO NOT INJECT BY INTRAVENOUS OR LOCALLY IN INFECTED AREAS.

POSOLGY: Subcutaneous, intramuscular, subconjunctival and intraarticular routes with its appropriate aseptic norma for each case. Do not apply introvencualy. **SHONpro®** can be easily egitated, forming a white suspension that sedimententes in repose. The orientative dosage for all the species is about 0.01 to 0.5 mg/kgpv, depending on the case and patology. The dose can be repeated to 5 or 7 days, or accordint to the vet enteria. As general anti-infiarmatory therapy by subcutaneous or intramuscular via for all the species, it can be considerteed; *bovine and squine: 1 to 4 ml total / ovine and procine: 0.5 to 2 ml total / cal & dag: 0.5 to 2 ml total*. Generally, the dosage of 0.5 to 2 ml total according to the animal size, relieves the signs and sometimes it's enough and doesn't need another dose. By intraarticular or intravinovial vial, It will depend of the size of the joint or synobial bag according to specie and age, variating from 0.5 to 2 ml total.

COLLATERAL EFFECTS: the use of corticosteroid produces various changes at sanquineous lever, neutrophilia and monocytosis with cosinopenia and lymphopenia. It raises the alkaline phosphatase and glucose, descending the urea. in small species, there's polydipsia and polyoria. The substance used can cause the apparition of hyperadrenocorticism (mak/y in canine and equine). Its catabolic and hypocalcemic action is present in all the species with the loss of muscle mass, tendons wealiness and osteoporosis. It can also cause deterioration in the articular cartilage. In horses, the highest doses can accelerate or induce the process of laminitis. The use to induce labor presents as the collateral effect (mainly in bovines) the tendency to placental retention and the reduction of lactic production. In sheep, there's a decline in wool production. The behavior changes and the tendency to aggression or to lothargy are described in felines and canines. The reserves of the use of corticosteroids are extensive, and they're the responsibility of the acting professional, since many of there are not known in the different species, tending to generalize.

Nevertheless, some guidelines must be considered: in bacterial infections, viral and mairly mycotic with systemic character, it should be administered with moderation oven tho it's associated to an antimicrobial or antimycotic, more so if it's a prolonged treatment. In latem tuberculosic, a reactivation of the disease can be produced. In localised cases it depends on each one: for example, it's contraindicated in septic arthritis but widely checked in mastitis due to the step to the praliferation of the ciaztrizant tissue and the loss of functioning tissue (this is only for the prednissione). In the case of scables (sarcoptic, demodectic, etc), in infections by uniceliular parasites (amebiasis, coccidinals) and the severe parasitosis vonninous its use is contradicted. The vaccines asseciated are contradicted, more so in vaccines with live intcroorganisme. There are contraindications. the hepatic insufficiency, being described in canires the tendency to cirrhosis, even in the single-dose usz; renal failure. Meilitus diabetes, the decrease in cardiaz reserve (PSC) and hyportension to a lesser extent (in animals); ulcerous lesions in the digestive tract; the corneal ulcer and the rise in the intraccular pressure (glaucoma). The supply in ketosis must be made under adequate medical control because it can cause a derline in the tissular glucose. As more specific effects in canines (and felines), its use is contradicted in the myxsthenia gravis y myotonia. It can execeritate the convulsive casce (due to a decrease in the electric stimulation umbral in the brain), and they must be applied only under etrict control. **SHONpro®** must not be used as an initial treatment in cases where the animal's file is compromised. It must NEVER be used via intravenous. It can exist strophy more or less noticeable in the application apot. The massive suministration of carticoitis can provece suspension of the functions of the hypotholamus axis - hipofisiary - adrenal.

RESTRICTIONS OF USE: Animals truated with SHONpro destined for human consumption, should not be sent to slaughter before 'lve days are passed since the last treatment and milk should not be used until after three days.

DRUG INTERACTIONS: ephedrine and rifampicin increase the corticosteroids matabolism and therefore the dose should be adjusted. The same applies to diphenylhydantoin and phenobarbital, which are also displaced in its univn with plasmatic proteins, raising its active pharmacological concentration. In case of concomitant use with potassium loss diuretics, calemia should be controlled.

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