



SEDECALM

1 mg/ml

PEACEFULNESS ENSURED

Medetomidine solution for injection for
dogs and cats

Along with you

SEDECALM

Medetomidine solution for injection for dogs and cats

- **Medetomidine hydrochloride** is a synthetic **alpha-2 agonist**, which produces profound sedation & analgesia by modulating neurotransmitter release in noradrenergic and serotonergic pathways of the spinal cord and brain.¹
- These effects are **dose dependent** in depth and duration.
- Medetomidine is a **10% more potent sedative** than xylazine.
- It may be used **alone** or **combined** with other drugs (e.g. ketamine, butorphanol) for sedation or anaesthetic induction.

SEDECALM is a sedative agent with analgesic and muscle relaxant properties

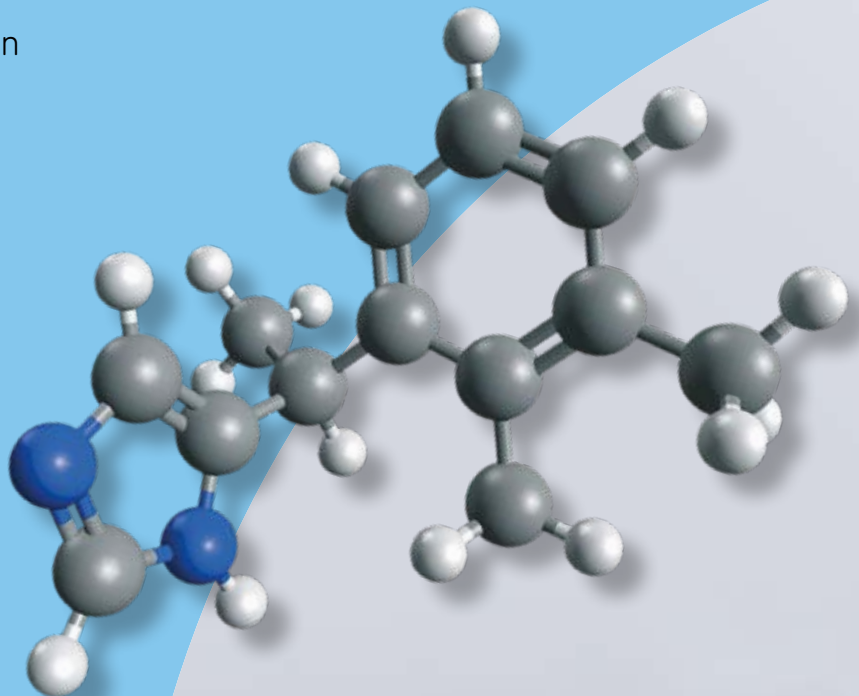
Quick onset of action

The sedative effect starts 5 minutes after administration and reaches its maximum effect at 10-15 minutes.

The effects are dose dependent and can be reversed, allowing quick and smooth awakening.

Indications for dogs and cats

- **Sedation** in order to facilitate the restraint of animals during clinical examination.
- **Premedication** prior to general anesthesia.





Posology

Cats:

- **For sedation:** 50-150 µg/kg b.w. medetomidine hydrochloride i.v. or i.m.
- **For premedication for anaesthesia:** 80 µg/kg b.w. medetomidine hydrochloride i.v. or i.m.

Dogs:

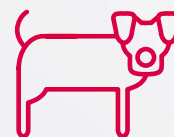
- **For sedation:** 10-80 µg/kg b.w. medetomidine hydrochloride i.v. or i.m.
- **For premedication for anaesthesia:** 10-40 µg/kg b.w. medetomidine hydrochloride i.v. or i.m.

DOSING CHART FOR CATS



Body weight (kg)	Sedation (ml)	Premedication (ml)
1	0.05 - 0.15	0.08
2	0.10 - 0.30	0.16
3	0.15 - 0.45	0.24
4	0.20 - 0.60	0.32
5	0.25 - 0.75	0.40
6	0.30 - 0.90	0.48
7	0.35 - 1.05	0.56
8	0.40 - 1.20	0.64
9	0.45 - 1.35	0.72
10	0.50 - 1.50	0.80

DOSING CHART FOR DOGS



Body weight (kg)	Sedation (ml)	Premedication (ml)
1	0.01 - 0.08	0.01 - 0.04
2	0.02 - 0.16	0.02 - 0.08
3	0.03 - 0.24	0.03 - 0.12
4	0.04 - 0.32	0.04 - 0.16
5	0.05 - 0.40	0.05 - 0.20
6	0.06 - 0.48	0.06 - 0.24
7	0.07 - 0.56	0.07 - 0.28
8	0.08 - 0.64	0.08 - 0.32
9	0.09 - 0.72	0.09 - 0.36
10	0.10 - 0.80	0.10 - 0.40
12	0.12 - 0.96	0.12 - 0.48
14	0.14 - 1.12	0.14 - 0.56
16	0.16 - 1.28	0.16 - 0.64
18	0.18 - 1.44	0.18 - 0.72
20	0.20 - 1.60	0.20 - 0.80
25	0.25 - 2.00	0.25 - 1.00
30	0.30 - 2.40	0.30 - 1.20
40	0.40 - 3.20	0.40 - 1.60
50	0.50 - 4.00	0.50 - 2.00



SEDECALM

Medetomidine hydrochloride 1 mg/ml

Solution for injection for dogs and cats

PEACEFULNESS ENSURED

For **sedation** and **premedication** of dogs and cats.

Easy to administer.

Shows **bioequivalence** with the original product.

Clinical effect is dose-dependent, lasting 30 to 180 minutes.

Quick onset of action. Maximal effect within 15-20 minutes.



SEDECALM 1 mg/ml solution for injection for dogs and cats.

Each ml contains 1mg Medetomidine hydrochloride.

Target species. Dogs and cats.

Indications. Sedation in order to facilitate the restraint of animals during clinical examinations. Premedication prior to general anaesthesia.

Contraindications. Do not use in animals with serious cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease or hepatic or renal disorders. Do not use in cases of obstructive disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, animals with diabetes mellitus, animals in a state of shock or emaciation or serious debilitation. Do not use in animals with ocular problems and do not administer concomitantly with sympathomimetics or sulphonamides and trimethoprim.

Special warnings. Medetomidine may not provide analgesia throughout the entire sedation period.

Special precautions. Medetomidine can produce respiratory depression. When the product is used for premedication, the dose of the anaesthetic should be reduced accordingly and titrated to response. Higher doses of medetomidine should be avoided in large breed dogs. Animals should be fasted 12 hours before anaesthesia. Do not start any procedure or give other medicines before maximum sedation is reached. Treated animals should be kept warm and at a constant temperature. The eyes should be protected by a suitable lubricant. Animals should be allowed to calm down before initiation of treatment. Sick and debilitated dogs and cats should only be premedicated with medetomidine before induction and maintenance of

general anaesthesia based on a risk-benefit assessment. Care should be taken with use of medetomidine in animals with cardiovascular disease, or which are old or in general poor health. In order to reduce the recovery time after anaesthesia or sedation, the effect of the product can be reversed by the administration of an alpha-2-antagonist such as atipamezole. Atipamezole does not reverse the effect of ketamine.

Adverse reactions. Very rarely, cardiovascular effects such as bradycardia with atrioventricular block and occasionally, extrasystoles, vasoconstriction of coronary artery, decreased cardiac output and increase of blood pressure just after the administration of product can occur. Some dogs and most cats will vomit 5 -10 minutes after injection. Cats may also vomit on recovery. Pulmonary oedema, respiratory depression and cyanosis, increase of diuresis, hypothermia, sensitivity to loud noises, reversible hyperglycaemia due to a depression of insulin secretion, pain at the injection site and muscle tremors. Atropine can increase the cardiac rate. Dogs weighing less than 10 kg can present frequently with the above-mentioned adverse reactions.

Do not use the drug during pregnancy and lactation.

Interactions. The concomitant administration of other central nervous system depressants should be expected to potentiate the effect of either product and appropriate dose adjustment should be made. The effects of medetomidine can be antagonised by the administration of atipamezole. Bradycardia may be partially prevented by prior administration of an anticholinergic agent; however the administration of anticholinergic

agents to treat bradycardia either simultaneously with medetomidine, or following sedation with medetomidine, could lead to adverse cardiovascular effects.

Doses. Dogs: Intramuscular or intravenous injection. Cats: Intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous injection. Dogs: For sedation, the product should be administered at the rate of 10-80 µg of medetomidine hydrochloride per kg of body weight by the intravenous or the intramuscular route. Maximal effect is obtained within 15-20 minutes. Clinical effect is dose-dependent, lasting 30 to 180 minutes. For premedication, the product should be administered at a dose of 10-40 µg medetomidine hydrochloride per kg body weight, corresponding to 0.1-0.4 ml per 10 kg body weight. Premedication with medetomidine will significantly reduce the dosage of the induction agent required and will reduce volatile anaesthetic requirements for maintenance anaesthesia. Cats: For sedation, the product should be administered at a dosage of 50-150 µg medetomidine hydrochloride per kg body weight (corresponding to 0.05-0.15 ml/kg body weight). For premedication for anaesthesia, the product should be administered at a dosage of 80 µg medetomidine hydrochloride per kg body weight (corresponding to 0.08 ml/kg body weight).

Shelf life: Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 28 days.

Special precautions for storage: Do not refrigerate or freeze. Keep vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

References

1. Horne 2001.

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