

## VETACORTYL

***Methylprednisolone injection. Long acting, anti-inflammatory corticosteroid.***

### Product:

Vetacortyl is an aqueous suspension of 40mg/ml methylprednisolone acetate for injection. 5ml multidose vial.

### Action:

Methylprednisolone is a potent anti-inflammatory synthetic corticosteroid with prolonged systemic and local effects. It has marked gluconeogenic effects. The tendency to promote sodium/water retention is very weak.

### Indications:

Vetacortyl is indicated for the management of chronic inflammatory conditions, including arthritis, chronic dermatitis, and other inflammatory or allergic conditions, where a long-acting effect is required.

### Specific Indications:

CATS: For the management of chronic stomatitis (trench-mouth), the eosinophilic granuloma complex, (rodent ulcer, eosinophilic plaque, granulomatous stomatitis, linear granuloma) allergic dermatitis and milliar eczema.

DOGS: Arthritis, chronic allergic dermatitis, bronchial asthma.

HORSES: Arthritis, bursitis, tendonitis and other musculo-skeletal inflammatory disorders.

### Dosage:

Here Vetacortyl is used for maintenance therapy, the initial dosage should be gradually reduced until the lowest effective dose is established.

### General Recommendations:

CATS: 10-20mg s/c or i/m (2-4mg/kg), repeated as necessary. (The antipruritic effects usually last 2-6 weeks depending on the underlying condition.)

DOGS: 1mg/kg (average dose 20mg) s/c or i/m. Repeat with caution weekly, or as necessary.

*Intra-articular.* Approximately 20mg, depending on the size of the joint.

HORSES: 200mg i/m, repeated as necessary with decreasing dosages until maintenance is achieved.

*Intra-articular/Intrasynovial:* 40-240mg depending on the joint space.

### Intralesional Therapy:

Vetacortyl may be mixed 1:2 with local anaesthetic and injected intradermally, 0.1ml per site at a number of sites, depending on the lesion.

### Precautions:

Prolonged corticosteroid therapy, excessive dosage, or too frequent administration, may suppress the hypothalamic-adrenal axis and induce a cushingoid syndrome. For this reason, methylprednisolone acetate injection should be used with caution, especially in the dog.

Cats are considered more resistant to glucocorticoid side-effects than dogs. Methylprednisolone may be more active and clinically effective in cats than dogs.

### Contraindications:

Do not use when active infection exists without suitable antibiotic cover, or in cases of diabetes mellitus, cushingoid syndrome, osteoporosis, gastric ulceration, pregnancy, etc.

**Comment:**

In the treatment of certain chronic inflammatory and pruritic conditions in cats, eg, milliar eczema, methylprednisolone acetate may be more appropriate than progestogens.

With long term treatment, progestogens may be diabetogenic and may induce other potential adverse effects in cats.

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997,  
No A4823

**RESTRICTED VETERINARY MEDICINE**

Vetacortyl

For Animal Treatment Only



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