

PACIFOR® Oral tablet

TRANQUILIZER



Pacifor® tablets is indicated as a sedative (tranquilizer) agent for dogs and cats.

Technical Specification

SPECIES

Dogs and cats.

DOSAGE FORM

Oral tablet

THERAPEUTIC ACTION

Tranquilizer

COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains:
Acepromazine Maleate 10 mg
(Equivalent to 7.4mg of acepromazine base)
Excipients q.s.p 1 tablet

INDICATIONS

Pacifor® tablets is indicated as a sedative (tranquilizer) agent for dogs and cats.

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE

Administration by oral route.

Dose of the active substance:

Dogs: 0.74 mg of acepromazine base per kilogram of weight.
Cats: 1.48 mg of acepromazine base per kilogram of weight.

Product dosage:

Dogs: 1 tablet / 10 Kg of weight.

Cats: 1 tablet / 5 Kg of weight.

Frequency and duration of treatment:

The doses can be repeated according to the criteria of the treating Veterinary Doctor.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Combinations of antidiarrheals (eg Kaolin-Pectin, mixtures with Bismuth Subsalicylate) and antacids can reduce gastrointestinal absorption of orally administered phenothiazines.
- Depressants of the Central Nervous System (CNS) (barbiturates, narcotics, anesthetics, etc.), can exacerbate CNS depression if used together with Acepromazine.
- **Epinephrine:** Phenothiazines block alpha-adrenergic receptors; concomitant administration with epinephrine can lead to beta activity causing vasodilation and increased heart rate.
- **Opioids:** May improve the hypotensive effects of Acepromazine. Acepromazine doses are generally reduced when used with an opiate.
- **Organophosphate agents:** Acepromazine should not be administered within one month of deworming with these agents as their effects may be potentiated.
- **Phenytoin:** Your metabolism may decrease if given simultaneously with phenothiazines.
- **Procaine:** Activity can be enhanced by phenothiazines.
- **Propranolol:** Co-administration of Acepromazine and Propranolol can lead to serum elevation of both drugs.
- **Quinidine:** With phenothiazines it can cause additive cardiac depression.
- Vasoconstrictors like **Phenylephrine** antagonize the hypotensive effects of phenothiazines.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Do not use in animals undergoing tests such as myelograms.
- Do not use in animals with a history of seizures.
- Do not administer in animals with hypovolemia or shock, due to its hypotensive effects.
- Do not administer to animals with coagulopathies or thrombocytopenia, due to its effects on platelet aggregation.
- Do not administer to animals with tetanus or Strychnine poisoning, due to the effects on the extra pyramidal system.
- Do not administer within one month of deworming with Organophosphate agents since their effects can be potentiated.
- Do not administer to pregnant or lactating females.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE OPERATOR

- In the case of ocular exposure, the eyes should be irrigated with plenty of water. If irritation exists and persists, the patient should be evaluated by a doctor.
- In the case of dermal exposure, the exposed area should be washed with water. If irritation exists and it persists, the patient should be evaluated by a doctor.
- In case of accidental ingestion, the mouth should be washed. If there was large intake, immediate medical attention should be requested.

WARNINGS

Special warnings and precautions for use:

- After the administration of Acepromazine, lower doses of general anesthetics are required.
- Use with caution and with the lowest recommended dose in animals with liver dysfunction, heart disease and general weakness.
- Use with caution in very young or weakened animals, due to its effects on thermoregulation.
- Use with caution in geriatric patients, since very low doses have been associated with prolonged effects of the drug.
- Acepromazine does not have analgesic effects, therefore adequate measures must be taken to control pain in treated animals.
- Use with caution in brachycephalic dogs (Boxers, Pekingese, etc.) or cats of the Persian breed,

as they can be very sensitive to the bradycardic effects of the Acepromazine.

- Use with caution in dogs with MDR1 mutations (Collies, Australian Shepherds, among others), as they can develop deeper sedation and persist longer than usual.
- Giant and Greyhound breeds can be extremely sensitive to the drug, while terrier breeds are somewhat resistant to its effects.
- Acepromazine should be used with caution as a containment agent in aggressive dogs, as it may cause animals to be more prone to startle and to react to noise or other sensory stimuli.
- Atropine can be used in conjunction with Acepromazine to help block its bradycardial effects.
- During sedation with Acepromazine, it is recommended to use eye lubricants or artificial tears as corneal protectors, due to the reduction in the production of tears.
- A higher dose does not accelerate the onset of sedation, it only lengthens the sedative effect.
- Once it has been administered, it is important to leave the animal in a quiet place for around 15 minutes or until the sedative effects are achieved.
- After administration, patients should not be exposed to extreme temperature fluctuations for at least 8 hours.
- Co-administration with other respiratory or central nervous system depressants may exacerbate respiratory depression.
- Keep out of the reach of children.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Adverse effects and adverse reactions:

- Acepromazine generates hypotension mediated by vasodilation, which can last for a few hours and must be considered during its use. In healthy animals this hypotension is usually mild, however it can be accentuated in anesthetized, weakened or hypovolemic patients.
- Unusual cardiovascular collapse of varying severity (secondary to bradycardia and hypotension) has been described in some dogs, especially in brachycephalic breeds.
- Acepromazine causes significant intraoperative hypothermia because it depresses the hypothalamic thermoregulatory center and causes cutaneous vasodilation. This effect lasts for a few hours.
- Acepromazine causes prolapse of the nictitating membrane, which lasts for a few hours while maintaining its effect.
- Acepromazine can decrease hematocrit for several hours, as a result of splenic congestion after α 1-adrenergic receptor blockage, which may be important in anemic animals. This effect is transitory and is restored after several hours.
- Acepromazine transiently decreases platelet aggregation without affecting clotting times.
- Occasionally Acepromazine can generate contradictory clinical signs of aggressiveness and generalized stimulation of the Central Nervous System. These reactions are infrequent and transient in nature and generally do not last for more than 48 hours.

OBSERVATIONS

Special precautions for the disposal of unused product or waste material:

Empty containers can be discarded as household waste, without any special precautions.

Do not dispose of containers with product residues on the ground or water courses.

For expired or unused products, contact the manufacturing laboratory.

CONSERVATION

Store between 15 ° and 30° C, protected from light.

CONDITION OF SALE

Sale with Veterinary Medical prescription.

PRESENTATION

Display with 10 tablets.

PREPARED BY

Laboratorio Drag Pharma Chile Invetec S.A.

RECORDS

- **Chile:** Reg. SAG N° 115
- **Rep. Dominicana:** Reg. N° 8865

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