

Cattle-Mate®

GONADORELIN INJECTION



APVMA Approval No. 81105/102328 (Australia) | ACVM No. A11104 (New Zealand)

For the treatment of cystic ovaries, prevention of delayed ovulation and improvement of postpartum fertility in cattle

New product



ACTIVE CONSTITUENT
Gonadorelin (as acetate) 100 µg/mL

PACK SIZE
100mL & 20mL single vial

Indications

Clinical applications for Cattle-Mate Gonadorelin Injection in cattle are as follows:

OESTRUS SYNCHRONISATION

Oestrus synchronisation protocols involving the use of Prostaglandin F_{2α} (PGF_{2α}) and Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone (GnRH) have been subjected to extensive study in dairy herds around the world. GnRH/PGF_{2α} protocols have measured favourably against standard prostaglandin programs in terms of reproductive parameters such as pregnancy rate and calving to contraception interval.

TREATMENT OF CYSTIC OVARIES

Cystic ovaries are an important infertility problem in dairy cattle. Ovarian cysts may be single or multiple, and of follicular or luteal origin. Clinical signs of ovarian cysts include irregular oestrus cycles, anoestrus and nymphomania. Diagnosis of ovarian cysts is by rectal palpation of the structures on one or both ovaries.

PREVENTION OF DELAYED OVULATION

Delayed ovulation can result in reduced conception rates due to asynchrony between ova and sperm at the time of artificial insemination (AI). Administration of Cattle-Mate Injection stimulates an LH surge and consequently induces ovulation, thereby preventing the problem of delayed ovulation.

IMPROVEMENT OF POSTPARTUM FERTILITY

Resumption of normal ovarian cyclical activity in the early postpartum period is essential to minimise the calving to conception interval, or 'days open'. Treatment of cows with Cattle-Mate Injection during the first 40 days of the postpartum period may initiate a resumption of cyclicity in acyclic cows, and reduce the incidence of postpartum ovarian disorders.

Pharmacology

Gonadorelin is a synthetic decapeptide, identical to the endogenous Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone (GnRH). GnRH is synthesised and secreted in a pulsatile manner by the hypothalamus and is transported via the hypothalamic-hypophyseal portal circulation to its site of action, the anterior pituitary.

Gonadorelin induces the synthesis and release of gonadotrophins from the anterior pituitary, such that LH and FSH are released from the pituitary shortly after gonadorelin administration. LH and FSH act on the ovary to stimulate maturation of ovarian follicles and ovulation.

Gonadorelin is rapidly absorbed from the site of the intramuscular injection. Following absorption, rapid distribution of Gonadorelin occurs with concentrations at the site of action as well as in the pineal gland, posterior pituitary, ovaries, liver and kidney, greater than concentrations in plasma. The plasma half-life of gonadorelin is approximately 20 minutes in cattle. Gonadorelin undergoes rapid metabolism by peptidase enzymes into smaller inactive peptides and amino acids.

Directions For Use

Following withdrawal of the first dose, use the remainder of the vial within 28 days or discard the unused portion.

Cattle: Injection to be given into the anterior half of the neck.

Cystic ovaries: 5 mL (500 µg Gonadorelin) by intramuscular injection.

Prevention of delayed ovulation: 2.5 mL (250 µg Gonadorelin) by intramuscular injection.

Improvement of postpartum fertility: 2.5 mL (250 µg Gonadorelin) by intramuscular injection.

Oestrus synchronisation: 1 mL (100 µg Gonadorelin) by intramuscular injection, for example:

Day 01 mL Cattle-Mate Injection
Day 72 mL Ovu-Late Injection (Cloprostenol as sodium salt 250 µg/mL)
Day 91 mL Cattle-Mate Injection
Insemination8-24 hours after second GnRH.

Meat Withholding Period: MEAT: NIL, MILK: NIL

Trade Advice: EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): This product does not have an ESI established. For advice on the ESI, contact the manufacturer on 02 9728 3505 before using this product.

First Aid: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126 or in New Zealand 0800 764 766.

Disposal: Dispose of empty container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. Discarded needles/sharps should immediately be placed in a designated and appropriately labelled "sharps" container.

Storage: Store between 2 and 8°C (Refrigerate. Do not freeze). Protect from light.