

# Ovu-Late®



## INJECTION FOR CATTLE AND HORSES

APVMA Approval No. 80077/100160 (Australia) | ACVM No. A011124 (New Zealand)

### For luteolysis of functional corpora lutea in cows and mares



New product

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT**  
Cloprostenol (as the sodium salt) 250 µg/mL

**PACK SIZE**  
100mL & 20mL single vial

#### Indications

In domestic animals the most important PG appears to be PGF<sub>2</sub>α. Cloprostenol is a functional synthetic analogue of the naturally occurring prostoglandin PGF<sub>2</sub>α dinoprost.

It is used for the control of the bovine and equine oestrous cycle and to improve reproductive performance.

In the reproductive system prostoglandins (PG's) play a role in ovulation, luteolysis, gamete transport, uterine motility, expulsion of foetal membranes, and sperm transport in both the males and females.

PG's are employed in reproductive therapeutics primarily for their potent luteolytic effects. PGF<sub>2</sub>α causes rapid regression of functional corpora lutea, with resultant rapid decline in progesterone production. Luteolysis is usually followed by ovarian follicular development and a return to oestrus with normal ovulation. In cattle oestrus occurs 2-4 days after luteolysis, and in mares 2-5 days after luteolysis. The early corpus luteum is insensitive to the effects of PG; in cattle and horses this refractory period spans the first 4-5 days post ovulation.

PGF<sub>2</sub>α also has a direct stimulatory effect on uterine smooth muscle causing contraction, and a relaxant effect on the cervix.

#### Cattle

- Synchronisation of breeding programs in beef and dairy herds
- Treatment of suboestrus or non-detected oestrus
- Termination of unwanted pregnancies
- Induction of parturition

- Abolition of ovarian luteal cysts
- Treatment of retained foetal membranes, pyometria or chronic endometritis

#### Horses

- Induction of luteolysis
- Termination of pseudopregnancy
- Treatment of lactational anoestrus
- Treatment of barren and maiden mares
- Synchronisation of oestrus
- Artificial breeding programs

#### Directions For Use

This product is contraindicated in mares suffering from acute or subacute disorders of the gastrointestinal or respiratory system.

**This product should not be used in pregnant animals when abortion or induced parturition is not the objective.**

This product should not be administered intravenously. Following withdrawal of the first dose, use the remainder of the vial within 28 days or discard the unused portion.

**Cows:** Single or repeat doses of 2 mL (500 µg Cloprostenol) by intramuscular injection

#### Oestrus Synchronisation Protocol:

Day 0: Injection of 1 mL Cattle-Mate Injection 100 µg/mL

Day 7: 2 mL Ovu-Late Injection

Day 9: Injection of 1 mL Cattle-Mate Injection 100 µg/mL

Insemination: 8-24 hours after 2nd injection of Cattle-Mate Injection.

**Mares:** Less than 400 kg bodyweight: 0.5-1 mL (125-250 µg cloprostenol) by intramuscular injection.

Greater than 400 kg bodyweight: 1-2 mL (250-500 µg cloprostenol) by intramuscular injection.

**ADVERSE EFFECTS:** Occasional side effects have been observed following intramuscular administration of PG. Such effects are generally transient and have little detrimental effect on the animal. In cows, increased body temperature and salivary secretion have been reported, usually associated with the administration of 5-10 times the recommended dose. Experimental administration of 50-100 times the recommended dose to cattle resulted in signs of uneasiness, salivation and milk let-down, but no other adverse effects.

#### Withholding Periods: Meat Withholding Period: (Cows):

Do not use less than 1 day before slaughter for human consumption. **(Horses):** Not to be used in horses intended for human consumption. **Milk Withholding Period:** Nil

**Trade Advice:** Export Slaughter Interval (ESI): This product does not have an ESI established. For advice on the ESI, contact the manufacturer before using this product.