XylaMed™
(xylazine) 100 mg/mL Injection

SEDATIVE AND ANALGESIC FOR USE IN HORSES AND CERVIDAE ONLY
ANADA 200-529, Approved by FDA

CAUTION
Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. Do not use in Cervidae less than 15 days before, or during the hunting season.

INDICATIONS
XylaMed™ should be used in horses and Cervidae (Fallow Deer, Mule Deer, Sika Deer, White-Tailed Deer and Elk) when it is desirable to produce a state of sedation accompanied by a shorter period of analgesia. Details on reverse side.

BENEFITS
- Sedation - Facilitates the handling of aggressive or nervous animals, reducing physical stress and risk to both animal and practitioner.
- Successfully used in conducting diagnostic procedures, Orthopedic procedures, Dental procedures & minor surgical procedures of short duration.
- Therapeutic medication for relief of pain following injury or surgery.
- Preanesthetic to general anesthesia or in conjunction with local anesthetics during major surgical procedures.
- Safe: Approved by FDA

PRECAUTIONS
- Careful consideration should be given before administering XylaMed™ to Cervidae. This is due to the method of administration (usually darting), the difficulty in estimating body weights and the accepted theory that wild animals are more unpredictable in their response to sedatives and analgesics than the domesticated species.
- Care should be taken at all times when administering XylaMed™ to Cervidae. This is due to the method of administration (usually darting), the difficulty in estimating body weights and the accepted theory that wild animals are more unpredictable in their response to sedatives and analgesics than the domesticated species.
- Do not use XylaMed™ in conjunction with tranquilizers.

Analgiesic effect is variable, and depth should be carefully assayed prior to surgical/clinical procedures. Variability of analgesia occurs most frequently at the distal extremities of horses and Cervidae. In spite of sedation, the practitioner and handlers should proceed with caution since defense reactions may not be diminished.

See reverse side for Indications, Administration and Dosage.

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INDICATIONS:
XylaMed™ should be used in horses and Cervide (Fallow Deer, Mule Deer, Sika Deer, White-Tailed Deer, and Elk) when it is desirable to produce a state of sedation accompanied by a shorter period of analgesia.

Horses:
XylaMed™ has been used successfully as follows:
1. Diagnostic procedures—oral and ophthalmic examinations, abdominal palpation, rectal palpation, vaginal examination, catheterization of the bladder, and radiographic examinations.
2. Orthopedic procedures, such as application of casting materials and splints.
3. Dental procedures.
4. Minor surgical procedures of short duration such as debridement, removal of cutaneous neoplasms, and suturing of lacerations.
5. To calm and facilitate handling of fractious animals.
6. Therapeutic medication for sedation and relief of pain following injury or surgery.
7. Major surgical procedures:
   a. When used as a preanesthetic to general anesthesia.
   b. When used in conjunction with local anesthetics.

Cervide:
XylaMed™ may be used for the following:
1. To calm and facilitate handling of fractious animals.
2. Diagnostic procedures.
4. Therapeutic medication for sedation and relief of pain following injury or surgery.
5. As a preanesthetic to local anesthesia.

XylaMed™ at the recommended dosages can be used in conjunction with local anesthetics, such as procaine or lidocaine.

Pharmacology:
XylaMed™ a non-narcotic compound, is a sedative and analgesic as well as a muscle relaxant. Its sedative and analgesic activity is related to central nervous system depression. Its muscle-relaxant effect is based on inhibition of the intraneural transmission of impulses in the central nervous system. The principal pharmacological activities develop within 10 to 15 minutes after intramuscular injection, and within 2 to 5 minutes following intravenous administration in horses.

A sleep-like state, the depth of which is dose-dependent, is usually maintained for 1 to 2 hours, while analgesia lasts from 15 to 30 minutes. The centrally-acting muscle relaxant effect causes relaxation of the skeletal musculature, complementing sedation and analgesia. In horses and Cervide under the influence of XylaMed™ the respiratory rate is reduced as in natural sleep. Following treatment with XylaMed™ the heart rate is decreased and a transient change in the conductivity of the cardiac muscle may occur, as evidenced by a partial atrioventricular block. This resembles the isoproterenol effect and is decreased and a transient change in the conductivity of the cardiac muscle when digitalis is administered.

Dosage and Administration:
Horses:
1. Dosage:
   - Intravenously—0.5 mL/100 lbs body weight (0.5 mg/lb).
   - Intramuscularly—1.0 mL/100 lbs body weight (1.0 mg/lb).

   Following injection of XylaMed™ the animal should be allowed to rest quietly until the full effect has been reached.

   These dosages produce sedation which is usually maintained for 1 to 2 hours, and analgesia which lasts for 15 to 30 minutes.

2. Preanesthetic to Local Anesthesia:
   XylaMed™ at the recommended dosages can be used in conjunction with local anesthetics, such as procaine or lidocaine.

3. Preanesthetic to General Anesthesia:
   XylaMed™ at the recommended dosage range produces an additive effect to central nervous system depressants such as pentobarbital sodium, thiopental sodium and thiamylal sodium. Therefore, the dosage of such compounds should be reduced and administered to the desired effect. In general, only 1/3 to 1/2 of the calculated dosage of the barbiturates will be needed to produce a surgical plane of anesthesia. Post-anesthetic or emergence excitement has not been observed in animals preanesthetized with XylaMed™.

4. Analgesic effect is variable, and depth should be carefully assayed prior to administration of drug.

Dosage Range:
Fallow Deer (Dama dama)—0.2 to 0.4 mL/100 lbs body weight (2.0 to 4.0 mg/lb).
Mule Deer (Odocoileus hemionus)—1.0 to 2.0 mL/100 lbs body weight (1.0 to 2.0 mg/lb).
Sika Deer (Cervus nippon)—1.0 to 2.0 mL/100 lbs body weight (1.0 to 2.0 mg/lb).
White-Tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus)—0.05 to 0.2 mL/100 lbs body weight (0.05 to 0.5 mg/lb).

Following injection of XylaMed™ the animal should be allowed to rest quietly until the full effect has been reached.

Side Effects:
Careful consideration should be given before administering to horses or Cervide with significantly depressed respiration, severe pathologic heart disease, advanced liver or kidney disease, severe endotoxic or traumatic shock, or stress conditions such as extreme heat, cold, high altitude or fatigue.

When administered intravenously, intracarotid arterial injection should be avoided. As with many compounds, including tranquilizers, immediate violent seizures followed by collapse may result from inadvertent administration into the carotid artery. Although the reaction with XylaMed™ is usually transient and recovery may be rapid and complete, special care should be taken to assure that the needle is in the jugular vein rather than the carotid artery.

Bradycardia and arrhythmia in the form of incomplete atropine effect have been reported following xylazine administration. Although clinically the importance of this effect is questionable, a standard dose of atropine given prior to or following xylazine will greatly decrease the incidence.

Sedation for transport is most successful if actual transportation is begun after the full effect of the drug has been reached and the animal's stability is maintained while standing. In addition, it should be noted that animals under the influence of XylaMed™ can be aroused by noise or other stimuli and this may increase the risk of injury.

Horses:
Since an additive effect results from the use of XylaMed™ and the barbiturate compounds, it should be used with caution with these central nervous system depressants. Products known to produce respiratory depression or apnea, such as thiamylal sodium, should be given at a reduced dosage and, when injected intravenously, should be administered slowly. When intravenous administration is desired, avoid perivascular injection in order to achieve the desired effect. Studies have shown negligible evidence of tissue irritation, however, following periarterial injection of xylazine.

Intracarotid Arterial Injection Should Be Avoided. As with many compounds, including tranquilizers, immediate violent seizures followed by collapse may result from inadvertent administration into the carotid artery. Although the reaction with XylaMed™ is usually transient and recovery may be rapid and complete, special care should be taken to assure that the needle is in the jugular vein rather than the carotid artery.

Bradycardia and arrhythmia in the form of incomplete atropine block have been reported following xylazine administration. Although clinically the importance of this effect is questionable, a standard dose of atropine given prior to or following xylazine will greatly decrease the incidence.

Sedation for transport is most successful if actual transportation is begun after the full effect of the drug has been reached and the animal's stability is maintained while standing. In addition, it should be noted that animals under the influence of XylaMed™ can be aroused by noise or other stimuli and this may increase the risk of injury.

Cervide:
As in all ruminants, it is preferable to administer XylaMed™ to fasted Cervide as a safeguard against aspiration of food material into the lungs and/or blust during deep sedation.

Care should be taken to administer XylaMed™ in the heavy muscles of the crown or shoulder. Injections given subcutaneously, intraperitoneally or into fat deposits will give unpredictable results.

Intra-arterial injection should be avoided.

The usual time to initial effect of the drug is 2 to 5 minutes. The administrator of the drug should be fully cognizant of this interval prior to administration of drug to free-ranging deer or elk, especially at night or in heavily wooded areas.

Do not use XylaMed™ in conjunction with tranquilizers.

Analgésic effect is variable, and depth should be carefully assayed prior to surgical/critical procedures. Variability of analgesia occurs most frequently at the distal extremities of horses and Cervide. In spite of sedation, the practitioner and handlers should proceed with caution since defense reactions may not be diminished.

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is decreased and a transient change in the conductivity of the cardiac muscle followed by a slight decrease. A-V block may occasionally occur following intramuscular injection of XylaMed™, reduced as in natural sleep. Following treatment with XylaMed™ the heart rate is diminished. Bradycardia and arrhythmia in the form of incomplete atrioventricular block are often observed in normal horses. Although a partial A-V block may occasionally occur following intramuscular injection of XylaMed™, the incidence is less than when it is administered intravenously. Intravenous administration of XylaMed™ causes a transient rise in blood pressure in horses, followed by a slight decrease.

XylaMed™ has no effect on blood clotting time or other hemostatic parameters.

INSTRUCTIONS:
XylaMed™ should be used in horses and Cervidae (Fallow Deer, Mule Deer, Sika Deer, White-Tailed Deer, and Elk) when it is desirable to produce a state of sedation accompanied by a shorter period of analgesia.

Horses:
XylaMed™ has been used successfully as follows:
1. Diagnostic procedures—oral and ophthalmic examinations, abdominal palpation, rectal palpation, vaginal examination, catheterization of the bladder, and radiographic examinations.
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5. To calm and facilitate handling of fractious animals.
6. Therapeutic medication for sedation and relief of pain following injury or surgery.
7. Major surgical procedures:
   a. When used as a preanesthetic to general anesthesia.
   b. When used in conjunction with local anesthetics.

Cervidae:
XylaMed™ may be used for the following:
1. To calm and facilitate handling of fractious animals.
2. Diagnostic procedures.
4. Therapeutic medication for sedation and relief of pain following injury or surgery.
5. As a preanesthetic to local anesthesia.

XylaMed™ at the recommended dosages can be used in conjunction with local anesthetics, such as procaine or lidocaine.

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:
Horses:
1. Dosage:
   a. Intravenously—0.5 mL/100 lbs body weight (0.5 mg/kg).
   b. Intramuscularly—1.0 mL/100 lbs body weight (1.0 mg/kg).
Following injection of XylaMed™ the animal should be allowed to rest quietly until the full effect has been reached.

These dosages produce sedation which is usually maintained for 1 to 2 hours, and analgesia which lasts for 15 to 30 minutes.

Preanesthetic to Local Anesthesia:
XylaMed™ at the recommended dosages can be used in conjunction with local anesthetics, such as procaine or lidocaine.

Preanesthetic to General Anesthesia:
XylaMed™ at the recommended dosage levels, produces an additive effect to central nervous system depressants such as pentobarbital sodium, thiopental sodium and thiamylal sodium. Therefore, the dosage of such compounds should be reduced and administered to the desired effect. In general, only 1/3 to 1/2 of the calculated dosage of the barbiturates will be needed to produce a surgical plane of anesthesia. Post-anesthetic or emergence excitement has not been observed in animals preanesthetized with XylaMed™.

Precautions:
Careful consideration should be given before administering to horses or Cervidae with significantly depressed respiration, severe pathologic heart disease, advanced liver or kidney disease, severe endotoxic or traumatic shock, or stress conditions such as extreme heat, cold, high altitude or fatigue.

Do not use XylaMed™ in conjunction with tranquilizers.

Analgesic effect is variable, and depth should be carefully assessed prior to surgical or clinical procedures. Variability of analgesia occurs most frequently at the distal extremities of horses and Cervidae. In spite of sedation, the practitioner and handlers should proceed with caution since defense reactions may not be diminished.

Horses:
Since an additive effect results from the use of XylaMed™ and the barbiturate compounds, it should be used with caution with these central nervous system depressants. Products known to produce respiratory depression or apnea, such as thiamylal sodium, should be given at a reduced dosage and, when injected intravenously, should be administered slowly. When intravenous administration is desired, avoid perivascular injection in order to achieve the desired effect. Studies have shown negligible evidence of tissue irritation, however, following perivascular injection of xylazine.

Intracranial Arterial Injection Should Be Avoided. As with many compounds, including tranquilizers, immediate violent seizures followed by collapse may result from inadvertent administration into the carotid artery. Although the reaction with XylaMed™ is usually transient and recovery may be rapid and complete, special care should be taken to assure that the needle is in the jugular vein rather than the carotid artery.

Bradycardia and arrhythmia in the form of incomplete atrioventricular block have been reported following xylazine administration. Although clinically the importance of this effect is questionable, a standard dose of atropine given prior to or following xylazine will greatly decrease the incidence.

Sedation for transport is most successful if actual transportation is begun after the full effect of the drug has been reached and the animal’s stability is maintained while standing. In addition, it should be noted that animals under the influence of XylaMed™ can be aroused by noise or other stimuli and this may increase the risk of injury.

Cervidae:
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Care should be taken to administer XylaMed™ in the heavy muscles of the crown or shoulder. Injections given subcutaneously, intraperitoneally or into fat deposits will give unpredictable results.

Intraarterial injection should be avoided. As with many compounds, including tranquilizers, immediate violent seizures followed by collapse may result from inadvertent administration into an artery.

The animal should not be disturbed during induction or until the full effect of the drug has been reached, which is usually 10 to 15 minutes following injection. The usual time to initial effect of the drug is 2 to 5 minutes. The administrator of the drug should be fully cognizant of this interval prior to administration of drug to free-ranging deer or elk, especially at night or in heavily wooded areas.
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BENEFITS
• Sedation - Facilitates the handling of aggressive or nervous animals, reducing physical stress and risk to both animal and practitioner.
• Successfully used in conducting diagnostic procedures, Orthopedic procedures, Dental procedures & minor surgical procedures of short duration.
• Therapeutic medication for relief of pain following injury or surgery.
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PACKAGING
LIST NO. UNIT PACKAGE CASE SIZE
1XYL003 50 mL 12

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Careful consideration should be given before administering XylaMed™ to Cervidae. This is due to the method of administration (usually darting), the difficulty in estimating body weights and the accepted theory that wild animals are more unpredictable in their response to sedatives and analgesics than the domesticated species.

SAFETY
XylaMed™ is tolerated at 10 times the recommended dose in horses, and at doses above the recommended range in Cervidae. However, some elevated doses produced muscle tremors and long periods of sedation.

WARNING: This drug should not be administered to domestic food-producing animals. Not for use in horses intended for food.
Avoid accidental administration to humans. Should such exposure occur, notify a physician immediately. Artificial respiration may be indicated.
Avoid use during the breeding season.

REFERENCES:

See reverse side for Indications, Administration and Dosage.