

FOR THE USE ONLY OF A VETERINARIAN OR  
A HOSPITAL OR A LABORATORY OR A FARM

# Rx

## Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotrophin Inj. (Freeze Dried)

FOLLIGON®



NOT FOR HUMAN USE  
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY



**SCHEDULE H PRESCRIPTION DRUG – CAUTION** Not to be sold by retail without the prescription of a Registered Veterinary Practitioner only

### COMPOSITION

Each vial contains:  
Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotrophin (PMSG) 1000 IU,  
Mannitol 5.0 mg  
Disodium hydrogen phosphate 2 aq. 0.315 mg  
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate 2 aq. 0.33 mg  
Diluent per ml:  
Disodium hydrogen phosphate 2 aq. 0.63 mg  
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate 2 aq. 0.66 mg  
Water for injection 998.71 mg

### ACTIONS

The active compound of Folligon is PMSG, a complex glycoprotein. PMSG is a gonadotrophin with Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) – and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) activities. In females, PMSG stimulates the growth and maturation of the follicles. In the male, PMSG stimulates development of the interstitial tissue of the testis and spermatogenesis.

### USES

Folligon can be used for the control of fertility problems in domestic animals:

- Induction and synchronization of ovulation in cycling and non-cycling cows and heifers, as well as in cycling and non-cycling small ruminants (sheep and goats).
- Increased litter size in small ruminants.
- Induction of puberty and synchronization of first mating in swine.
- Superovulation of cows to maximize diffusion of genetic merit by the use of embryo transfer.
- Induction of receptivity and optimization of reproductive performance in rabbits and minks,
- Optimization of fertility in deers.

### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Target species	Indication	Dose of Folligon (expressed as I.U. PMSG)	Remark
Cattle (cows and heifers)	Induction and synchronization of ovulation	300-800	I.M.; at the end of a progestagen treatment. Non-cycling animals should receive higher doses
	Superovulation	1500-3000	I.M.; preferably, between day 8 and day 13 of the cycle or towards the end of a progestagen based synchronization treatment
Sheep	Induction and synchronization of ovulation and increased litter size	400-750	I.M.; at the end of the progestagen treatment. The doses administered should be adapted to the breed (lower doses in prolific compared to non-prolific breeds) and to the season (higher doses should be given to non-cycling compared to cycling ewes)
Goats	Induction and synchronization of ovulation	400-750	I.M.; at the end of the progestagen treatment. The doses administered should be adapted to the season (higher doses should be given to non-cycling compared to cycling goats)
Swine (gilts)	Induction of puberty and synchronization of first mating	800	I.M.
Deer	Optimization of fertility	200	Red deer I.M.; at the end of the progestagen treatment
		50	Fallow deer I.M.; at the end of the progestagen treatment
Mink	Induction of receptivity and optimization of reproductive performance	100	I.M.; twice with an interval of 2 days
Rabbit	Induction of receptivity and optimization of reproductive performance	30-40	I.M. or S.C. primiparous does
		8-25	I.M. or S.C. multiparous does

• Anoestrus is often caused by inadequate management (feeding and housing). Therefore, improvement of management is a prerequisite for a successful treatment.

### ADVERSE REACTIONS, WARNINGS, ETC.

As with all protein-containing preparations, in rare cases, anaphylactic-type reactions may occur shortly after administration. In such circumstances, prompt medication with adrenaline or glucocorticosteroids may be indicated. Aseptic precautions should be used at the time of injection.

Do not use in pregnant animals.  
Folligon can be used in lactating animals.

No withholding period for meat or milk from animals treated with Folligon is necessary.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

None known

### SPECIAL WARNINGS

Administration of amounts of Folligon exceeding the recommended ones may increase the occurrence of twinning in cattle, the occurrence of triplets in sheep and reduce fertility in gilts. Repeated administration of PMSG to goats may result in the production of PMSG antibodies in a fraction of the females which will then interfere with treatment's efficacy.

### OVERDOSE

No special precautions or treatment required.

### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Special precautions for use in animals

None

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals

PMSG is a natural hormone which is orally inactive because large glycoproteins such as PMSG do not cross the intestinal wall. Absorption via the skin is also unlikely. Accidental spillage on the skin should be washed immediately with soap and water.

Accidental self-injection of PMSG may affect gonadal function, care should be exercised to avoid self-injection. In case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice immediately and show the package insert or the label to the physician.

**SHELF LIFE:** 36 months when stored in a refrigerator (+ 2°C to +8 °C)

### STORAGE

Store in a refrigerator (+ 2°C to +8 °C). After reconstitution the product may be stored at + 2°C to +8 °C for no longer than 24 hours

**MANUFACTURED BY**

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**IMPORTED AND MARKETED BY**

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