

# ***Sedator + Atipam***



***The value  
plus combination***

# Sedator

## Medetomidine – predictable and reliable effects

With its active component medetomidine hydrochloride, Sedator is one of the most known and - used pharmaceuticals for the premedication, sedation and analgesia in dogs and cats. Because of that, much is known about the excellent tolerability, safety and predictability.<sup>1</sup>

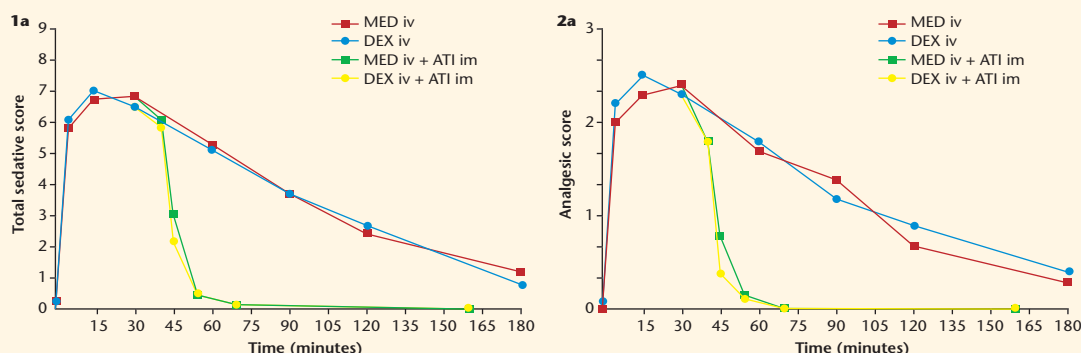
## Valuable composition

Above mentioned positive effects can be attributed to the combination of dexmedetomidine and levomedetomidine.<sup>2</sup>

## Sedative and analgesic effects of medetomidine and dexmedetomidine in the dog

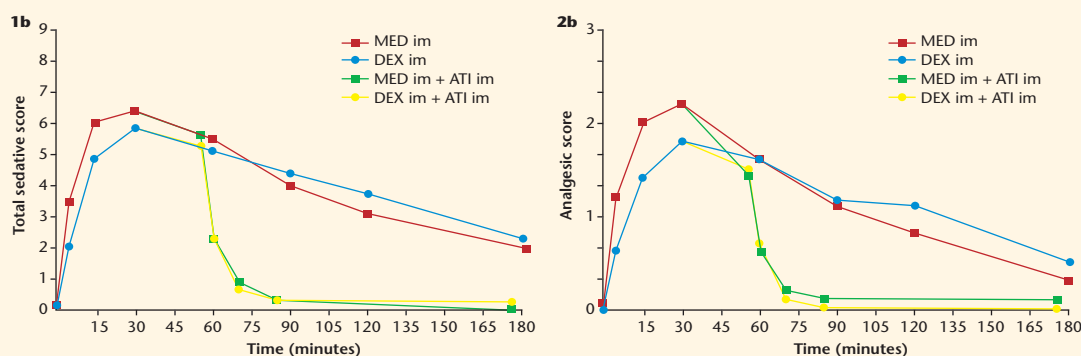
### Intravenous administration

"No significant differences were observed between the sedative (Fig 1a) and analgesic (Fig 2a) scores after the intravenous doses of the two drugs at any time point".<sup>2</sup>



### Intramuscular administration

"A significant treatment by time interaction ( $P < 0.004$ ) was observed for the sedative (Fig 1b) and analgesic (Fig 2b) scores for the intramuscular route of administration, which indicated that the effects of medetomidine were greater than those of dexmedetomidine during the first 30 minutes, but that after the peak of sedation and analgesia, the scores for the two drugs were not significantly different".<sup>2</sup>



## Valuable authorisation

- Authorised for dogs and cats of all ages
- Available as 5, 10 and 20 ml vial



# Atipam

## Atipam – predictable and reliable effects

Atipam contains atipamezole hydrochloride 5 mg/ml. Administration will result in a quick recovery of consciousness and mobility. The decreased heart rate and – cardiac output, effects which can be attributed to the dexmedetomidine component<sup>3</sup>, are very quickly antagonized.

## Valuable composition

Research based data shows that atipamezole completely and equally antagonizes medetomidine as well as dexmedetomidine.

No differences can be found in the ability to antagonize either medetomidine or dexmedetomidine.

"The fact that the dogs recovered similarly from dexmedetomidine or medetomidine sedation and analgesia after the administration of atipamezole indicates that this  $\alpha_2$ -adrenoceptor antagonist can restore dogs to their normal presedation demeanour effectively and reliably. The clinical effectiveness of atipamezole did not appear to depend on the presence or absence of levomedetomidine".<sup>2</sup>

## Convenient dosing protocol

	Atipam volume	
	DOG	CAT
Sedator (1 mg/ml medetomidine)	Equal volume	Half of the Sedator volume
Dexmedetomidine (0,5 mg/ml dexmedetomidine)	Equal volume	Half of the dexmedetomidine volume

## Valuable authorisation

- Authorised for dogs and cats of all ages
- Also authorised for use with dexmedetomidine mono formulations
- Available as a 5, 10 and 20 ml vial





# Sedator + Atipam

## The value plus combination

### Sedator

- 1 Medetomidine – predictable and reliable effects
- 2 Induction of similar clinical effects as dexmedetomidine<sup>2</sup>
- 3 Authorised for dogs and cats of all ages
- 4 Available as a 5, 10 and 20 ml vial



### Atipam

- 1 For effectively antagonizing (dex)medetomidine<sup>2</sup>
- 2 More swift and – safe patient recovery
- 3 Authorised for dogs and cats of all ages
- 4 Available as a 5, 10 and 20 ml vial



## References

- 1 Lemke K.A. Perioperative use of selective alpha-2-agonists and antagonists in small animals. Can Vet J 2004; 45:475-480
- 2 Granholm M et al. Evaluation of the clinical efficacy and safety of intramuscular and intravenous doses of dexmedetomidine and medetomidine in dogs and their reversal with atipamezole. Veterinary Record (2007) 160, 891-897.
- 3 Aantaa R. et al. Dexmedetomidine a novel alpha-2-adrenergic agonist. A review of its pharmacodynamic characteristics. Drugs of the future; 18(1): 49-56,1993.

## Product information (as example: UK registration)

**Sedator®, solution for injection for cats and dogs – [POM-V] Prescription only medicine. Marketing authorisation number: Vm 16849/4009.**

**Active ingredient:** Medetomidine hydrochloride 1.0 mg. **Target species:** Dogs, cats. **Indications:** Dogs: for restraint, sedation and analgesia. Cats: for restraint and sedation. **Contraindications:** Medetomidine should not be used in conjunction with sympathomimetic amines. Care should be taken with the use of medetomidine in animals with cardiovascular disease or in poor general health. Before using any combinations consult the contraindications and warnings that appear on the other products' data sheet. Medetomidine should not be used with thiopentone or propofol in animals with cardiac or respiratory disease. **Dosage:** Intended for injection by intramuscular, intravenous and subcutaneous routes in the dog, and by the intramuscular or subcutaneous route in the cat. The following dose ranges are recommended:

Species	Dose	Effect	Volume
Dog	10 - 30 µg/kg	Slight sedation	0.1 - 0.3 ml/10 kg
	30 - 80 µg/kg	Moderate to deep sedation and analgesia	0.3 - 0.8 ml/10 kg
	10 - 20 µg/kg	Pre-anaesthesia	0.1 - 0.2 ml/10 kg
Cat	50 - 100 µg/kg	Moderate sedation	0.25 - 0.5 ml/5 kg
	100 - 150 µg/kg	Deep sedation	0.50 - 0.75 ml/5 kg

Maximal effect is obtained within 10-15 minutes. The clinically useful effect is dose-related, lasting 30-180 minutes, but may be repeated if necessary. Animals should be fasted for 12 hours prior to anaesthesia. **Adverse reactions:** By virtue of this  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic activity, medetomidine causes bradycardia and hypothermia. Treated animals should be kept in a warm and even temperature during the procedures and for 12 hours after sedation. Blood pressure will increase initially and then return to normal or slightly below. Some dogs and most cats vomit 5-10 minutes after injection. Some cats may also vomit on recovery. In some dogs and cats very slow respiratory rates may be seen.

For Veterinary use only. For more information please contact Eurovet Animal Health BV, Bladel, Holland.

**ATIPAM, 5 mg/ml solution for injection for cats and dogs – [POM-V] Prescription only medicine. Marketing authorisation number: Vm xxxxx/xxxx.**

**Active ingredient:** Atipamezole hydrochloride 5.0 mg. **Target species:** dogs and cats. **Indications:** Atipamezole hydrochloride is a selective  $\alpha_2$ -antagonist and indicated for reversal of the sedative effects of medetomidine and dexmedetomidine in cats and dogs. **Contraindications:** The product should not be used in breeding animals and animals suffering from liver- or renal diseases. **Dosage:** For single intramuscular injection in cats and dogs. Use of an appropriately graduated syringe is recommended to ensure accurate dosing when administering small volumes. Atipamezole is generally administered 15 - 60 minutes after the medetomidine or dexmedetomidine injection. Dogs: The Atipam volume to be administered (in ml) is equal to the medetomidine volume (Sedator® 1mg/ml solution for injection) - or the volume of dexmedetomidine 0.5 mg/ml solution for injection - given. Cats: The Atipam volume to be administered (in ml) is half the medetomidine volume (Sedator® 1mg/ml solution for injection) - or the volume of dexmedetomidine 0.5 mg/ml solution for injection - given. The recovery time is shortened to approximately 5 minutes. The animals become mobile after approximately 10 minutes after administration of the product. **Adverse reactions:** A transient hypotensive effect has been observed during the first 10 minutes post-injection of atipamezole hydrochloride. In rare cases hyperactivity, tachycardia, salivation, atypical vocalisation, muscle tremor, vomiting, increased respiratory rate, uncontrolled urination and uncontrolled defecation may occur. In very rare cases recurrence of sedation may occur or the recovery time may not be shortened after administration of atipamezole. In cats, when using low doses to partially reverse the effects of medetomidine or dexmedetomidine, the possibility of hypothermia (even when aroused from sedation) should be guarded against. If you notice any serious effects or other effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your veterinary surgeon or pharmacist.

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