

# Lismay

444.7 mg/g + 222.0 mg/g

Powder for use in drinking water for pigs



Reliable synergic action for a global response

LINCOMYCIN + SPECTINOMYCIN

In vitro studies, as well as clinical efficacy data, show that the combination of lincomycin with spectinomycin is active against *Lawsonia intracellularis*.

- Withdrawal period: 0 days.
- Excellent solubility.
- Stable for 24 hours in drinking water.
  - In soft water (20 mg/l calcium carbonate) and in very hard water (342 mg/l).
  - At different pH: 5 and 8-9.
  - At different temperatures: 5 and 20 °C.
- 150 g and 1.5 kg bags.



**Bibliography:** (1) Tratamiento y control de la ileitis (enteropatía proliferativa porcina). Burch D. Suis. 2011, 80:10-13. (2) Evaluation of in vitro bactericidal activity of commercial disinfectants against *Lawsonia intracellularis*. Wattanaphansak S, Singer RS, Gebhart CJ. J. Swine Health Production. 2010, 18(1):11-17. (3) Evidence of host adaptation in *Lawsonia intracellularis* infections. Vannucci FA, Pusterla N, Mapes SM, Gebhart CJ. Veterinary research. 2012, 43:53. (4) Lincomycin-Spectinomycin – Art. 35 referral – Annexes I, II, III. 2016. (5) Therapeutic efficacy of water-soluble lincomycinspectinomycin powder against porcine proliferative enteropathy in a European field study. McOrist S, Muller Wager A, Kratzer D, Sjösten CG. Veterinary Record (2000)146, 61-65.

**LISMAY 444.7 mg/g + 222.0 mg/g powder for use in drinking water for pigs. COMPOSITION** Each g contains: Lincomycin (as lincomycin hydrochloride) 222.0 mg, Spectinomycin (as spectinomycin sulfate tetrahydrate) 444.7 mg. **TARGET SPECIES** Pigs. **INDICATIONS FOR USE** Treatment and metaphylaxis of porcine proliferative enteropathy (ileitis) caused by *Lawsonia intracellularis* and associated enteric pathogens (*Escherichia coli*) susceptible to lincomycin and spectinomycin. The presence of the disease in the group must be established before the product is used. **CONTRAINDICATIONS** Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to the active substances or any of the excipients. Do not use in cases of hepatic dysfunction. Do not allow rabbits, rodents (e.g. chinchillas, hamsters, guinea pigs), horses or ruminants to access to water or feed containing lincomycin. **SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USE** The oral use of preparations containing lincomycin is only indicated in swine. Do not leave access to the medicated water for other animals. Lincomycin may lead to severe gastrointestinal disturbances in other animal species. The repeated or prolonged use should be avoided, by improving the farm management and disinfection practices. Diagnosis should be reconsidered if improvement is not seen after 5 days. Sick animals have a reduced appetite and an altered drinking pattern, and severely affected animals may therefore require parenteral treatment. People with known hypersensitivity to lincomycin, spectinomycin should avoid contact with the veterinary medicinal product. **ADVERSE REACTIONS** Cases of diarrhoea or soft faeces and/or perianal region inflammation have been encountered in healthy pigs at the start of treatment. The symptoms disappeared within 5 to 8 days without interruption of the treatment. Rare cases of irritability/excitation, skin rash/pruritus were also observed. Allergic/hypersensitive reactions are rare but can occur and require stopping treatment with the veterinary medicinal product. A symptomatic treatment must be implemented. **INTERACTIONS** In general mixture with other medicines should be avoided. The combination of lincosamides and macrolides is antagonistic, due to competitive binding to their target sites. Combination with anaesthetics may lead to possible neuromuscular blocking. Do not administer with kaolin or pectine as they impair lincomycin absorption. If coadministration is mandatory, respect a delay of two hours between intakes. **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION ROUTE** For use in drinking water. Pigs: 3.33 mg lincomycin and 6.67 mg spectinomycin/kg bw/day, for 7 days. This amounts to 15 mg powder/kg bw/day, for 7 days. Treatment should be initiated as soon as first clinical signs occur. The medicated drinking water should be the sole source of drinking water for the treatment duration. Any medicated water which is not consumed within 24 hours should be discarded. To determine the volume of dilution (in litres of drinking water) required for 150 g of the veterinary medicinal product, use the following formula: Volume (L) for 150 g of the veterinary medicinal product = 10,000 x [daily water consumption per animal (L)] / average body weight of one pig (kg). 150 g of the veterinary medicinal product corresponds to the dose for 10,000 kg of body weight per day. **WITHDRAWAL PERIOD** Meat and offal: Zero days. **INCOMPATIBILITIES** In the absence of compatibility studies, this veterinary medicinal product must not be mixed with other veterinary medicinal products. **SHELF LIFE** As packaged for sale: 2 years. After first opening: 6 months. After dissolution according to directions: 24 hours. **PACKAGING** Bags of 150 g and 1.5 kg. **MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER** Laboratorios MAYMO, S.A. VPA10436/004/001.

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Enteric diseases?

# Lismay

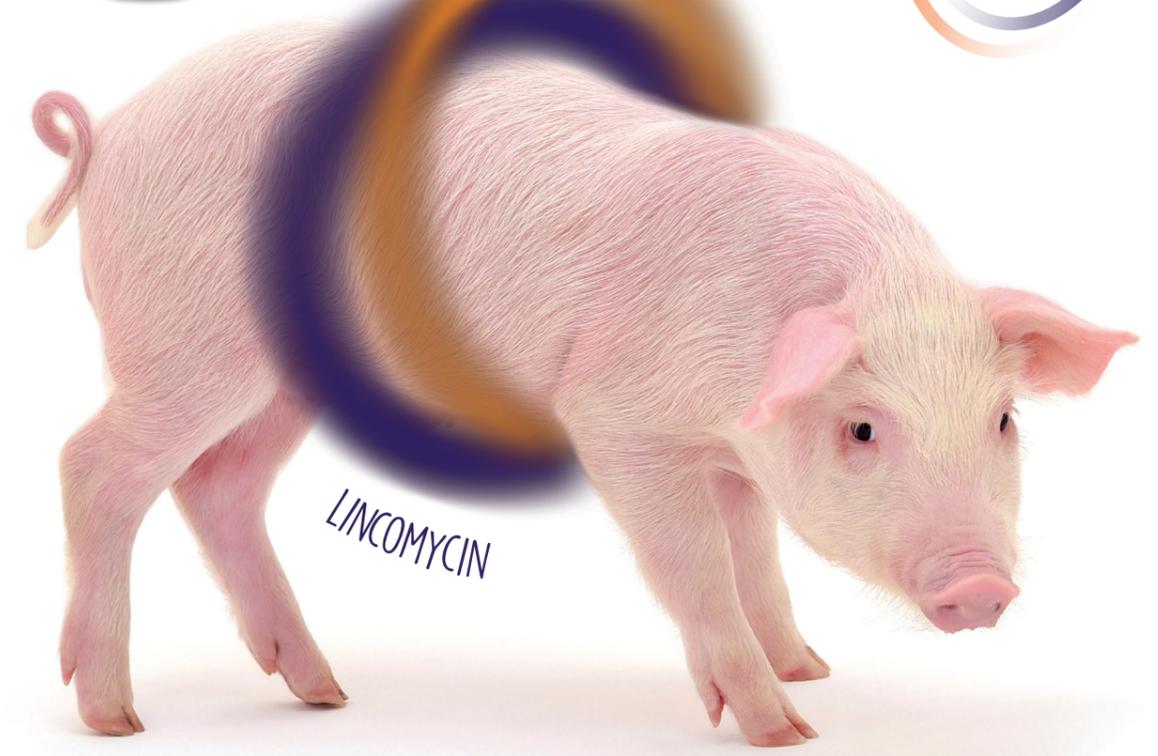
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Powder for use in drinking water for pigs



WITHDRAWAL PERIOD 0 DAYS

SPECTINOMYCIN



LINCOMYCIN

Reliable synergic action for a global response





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# Reliable synergic action for a global response

## Porcine proliferative enteropathy

*Lawsonia intracellularis*, the etiological agent of ileitis or porcine proliferative enteropathy (PPE), is an obligated intracellular bacterium, which acts causing intestinal hyperplasia due to thickening of the mucosa. This thickening can cause a reduction in the absorption of nutrients in the intestine, and hence it has great economic impact as it reduces the growth rate and increases the conversion rate <sup>(1)</sup>.

The virulence of *Lawsonia intracellularis* strains is related to their adaptation to the host <sup>(3)</sup> and the severity of the disease depends on the pig's immune status <sup>(1)</sup>.

There are two clinical forms:

- **Acute:** haemorrhagic diarrhoea and high mortality.
- **Chronic:** more frequent and accompanied by less severe diarrhoea. It affects animals in the final phase of transition and the beginning of fodder feeding, mainly animals **between 6 and 20 weeks' old**.

## Control strategies

It is common to find several microorganisms involved in a respiratory or enteric case. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a correct diagnosis and have suitable control strategies.

The **rational use of antibiotics in drinking water** continues to be one of the best tools for fighting infection.

A recent study has shown that **quaternary ammonium compounds would be useful for inactivating *Lawsonia intracellularis* strains** under field conditions <sup>(2)</sup>.



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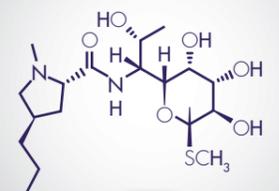
## A complementary activity spectrum

Field results support the efficacy of the combination of **lincomycin and spectinomycin** in cases of proliferative enteropathy associated with an outbreak of colibacillosis <sup>(4,5)</sup>.

- Improvement of clinical signs.
- Improvement of Average Daily Gain (ADG).
- More consistent faeces.
- Elimination of *L. intracellularis* stops.

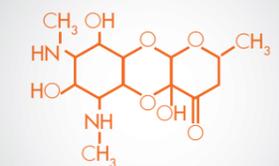
- Antibiotic of the lincosamine group, which inhibits bacterial protein synthesis. Spectrum of activity similar to that of macrolides.
- Mainly bacteriostatic but can be bactericidal at high concentrations.
- Active against Gram + bacteria, some Gram - anaerobic bacteria and *Mycoplasma* spp.

Lincomycin



+

- Antibiotic of the aminocyclitol group derived from *Streptomyces spectabilis*. It acts by inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis.
- Bacteriostatic.
- Active mainly against Gram - bacteria (*E. coli*) and *Mycoplasma* spp.



Spectinomycin

The combination of Lincomycin/Spectinomycin in a 1:2 ratio has synergistic effect, resulting in increased efficacy under field conditions compared to the use of the two antibiotics separately.