

Keep out of reach of children

FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

# RECEPTAL®

Synthetic Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: BUSERELIN 0.004 mg/mL

**10mL & 50mL**

## PRESENTATION:

A ready-to-use colourless, aqueous injection solution for parenteral administration. Each ml contains 4 µg Buserelin and 10 mg benzyl alcohol, Ph.Eur., as antimicrobial preservative. Buserelin is equivalent to the natural LH/FSH releasing hormone produced in the hypothalamus. It causes simultaneous release of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) from the anterior pituitary.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

For the treatment of anovulatory anoestrus in dairy cows when used in conjunction with a progesterone device and a PGF 2 $\alpha$  analogue with luteolytic activity

For the synchronisation of oestrus in cows and heifers when used in conjunction with a PGF 2 $\alpha$  analogue with luteolytic activity and with or without a progesterone device as part of a 10 day fixed time insemination regime.

For the treatment of delayed ovulation in cows

For the treatment of cystic ovaries in cows

For the improvement of pregnancy rate in cows

To induce ovulation of a mature follicle and thereby to synchronise ovulation more closely with mating in mares

For the treatment of cystic ovaries and anoestrus in mares

## PRECAUTIONS:

Following withdrawal of the first dose, use the product within 24 hours. Discard unused material. Observe aseptic precautions.

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Receptal is preferably given by intramuscular injection. However, the intravenous or subcutaneous routes may also be used if desired. Syringes and needles should be from gamma irradiated packs or freshly sterilised by boiling for 20 minutes, but no alcohol or disinfectant should be used for this procedure.

### Cattle:

Cows:	Anovulatory anoestrus	2 mL
	Synchronisation of oestrus	2 mL
	Follicular and Luteal cysts with or without prolonged signs of nymphomania	5 mL
	Delayed ovulation	2.5 mL
	Improvement in pregnancy rate of cows	2.5 mL

### Horses:

Mares:	Cystic changes of the ovaries with or without prolonged or permanent oestrus	10 mL
	To induce ovulation of a mature follicle and thereby to synchronise ovulation more closely with mating in mares	10mL
	Anoestrus	5 mL twice, with an interval of 24 hours

## Special Notes:

### **Cattle:**

For the treatment of anovulatory anoestrus in dairy cows

Receptal, used in conjunction with a progesterone device and a PGF 2 $\alpha$  analogue with luteolytic activity

Day 0	2.0mL Receptal Insert progesterone device
Day 7	PGF 2 $\alpha$ analogue at recommended luteolytic dose Remove progesterone device
Day 8, 9	Inseminate on detection of oestrus
Day 10	2.0mL Receptal to non-detected cows and fixed time Artificial insemination immediately or within 24hrs

### **OR**

Day 0	2.0mL Receptal Insert progesterone device
Day 7	PGF 2 $\alpha$ analogue at recommended luteolytic dose Remove progesterone device
Day 9	2.0mL Receptal
Day 10	Fixed time Artificial Insemination 16-20 hours after final Receptal injection

For the synchronisation of oestrus cows and heifers

Receptal, when used as part of a 10 day fixed time oestrus synchronisation and insemination regime will increase submission rates and significantly reduce the calving to conception interval. The method comprises Receptal used in conjunction with a PGF 2 $\alpha$  analogue with luteolytic activity with or without a progesterone implant device

Day 0	2.0mL Receptal
Day 7	PGF 2 $\alpha$ analogue at recommended luteolytic dose
Day 9	2.0mL Receptal
Day 10	Fixed time Artificial Insemination 16-20 hours after final Receptal injection

### **OR**

Day 0	2.0mL Receptal Insert progesterone device
Day 7	PGF 2 $\alpha$ analogue at recommended luteolytic dose Remove progesterone device
Day 9	2.0mL Receptal
Day 10	Fixed time Artificial Insemination 16-20 hours after final Receptal injection

When using fixed time insemination regimes, it is recommended that cows showing signs of oestrus after prostaglandin treatment should be inseminated when observed in oestrus rather than completing the synchronisation programme.

### Follicular cysts

In the treatment of follicular cysts in cattle, it is unnecessary and contraindicated to manually express the cysts. A corpus luteum will usually be clearly detectable on either the affected or the normal ovary within about 8 days after administration of Receptal. The 'healthy corpus luteum' can be left to spontaneously resolve or the time to the next oestrus can be shortened by giving a PGF 2 $\alpha$  analogue with luteolytic activity 7-9 days after the Receptal injection. Artificial insemination or service should take place during the first oestrus after treatment. Oestrus should occur within 21 days of Receptal injection, if not re-examine and retreat if a further cyst has developed.

### Delayed ovulation

May be treated at the time of artificial insemination or service, or up to 6-8 hours before. Ovulation is usually induced within 24 hours of treatment.

### Improvement in pregnancy rate of cows

Receptal should be injected at the time of insemination or up to 8 hours before hand. This helps to ensure that ovulation occurs at the correct time after insemination. Improvement of pregnancy rate may also be achieved by a single injection on day 11 or 12 after insemination by helping to prevent luteolysis and consequent embryo mortality.

### Note

The induction of ovulation is not possible in the presence of a functional corpus luteum.

### **Mares:**

In cystic changes of the ovaries, a single treatment is usually sufficient. If 10-14 days after treatment no response (i.e. regression of the cysts or remission of the prolonged or permanent oestrus) is seen, the treatment should be repeated.

In anoestrus mares if no oestrus occurs within 10 days, Receptal should be administered again on the 11th and 12th day after the first treatment.

To induce ovulation of a mature follicle and thereby to synchronise ovulation more closely with mating. Receptal should be administered on the first day on which the follicle has reached its maximum size, this being determined by previous clinical history and rectal examinations.

Receptal is best given approximately 6 hours prior to service. This may be achieved by administering Receptal in the morning with service in the afternoon of the same day, or alternatively with the injection given in the early afternoon and service in the evening.

The mare should be served again the next morning if she is still in oestrus. If ovulation has not occurred within 24 hours after treatment, then the injection should be repeated.

### **DISPOSAL:**

Dispose of empty container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.

### **STORAGE:**

Store below 25°C. Protect from light.

### **FIRST AID:**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (0800 POISON).

Prescription Animal Remedy (**P.A.R**) Class I.

For use only under the authority or prescription of a veterinarian.

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No. A4062

See [www.nzfsa.govt.nz/acvm/](http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/acvm/) for registration conditions

Approval not required under the HSNO Act 1996.

Registered to:

**Schering-Plough Animal Health Ltd**

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[www.intervet.co.nz](http://www.intervet.co.nz)

