

DIURETIC AGENT USED TO REDUCE BLOOD VOLUME AND PRESSURE

DIURIJECT

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE 5.4 MG/ML



STUDLINE



COMPOSITION: AMMONIUM CHLORIDE 5.4 MG/ML

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DIURETIC AGENT USED TO REDUCE BLOOD VOLUME
AND PRESSURE



50ML

THE SMART CHOISE IN EIPH MANAGEMENT!

HOW IT WORKS:

1- AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
CAUSES A TRANSIENT DIURESIS

2- DIURESIS REDUCE BLOOD VOLUME

3- REDUCING BLOOD VOLUME HELPS
PREVENT EXERCISE-INDUCED PULMONARY
HEMORRHAGE (EIPH) IN RACEHORSES.



WHAT CAUSES EIPH?

-Increased blood pressure in lungs and considerable negative pressure within pleural cavity.

-High-intensity exercise causes a large increase in blood pressure within the blood vessels of the lungs (pulmonary vasculature) and marked negative pressure within the pleural cavity, which is the space that lies within the pleurae, the two thin membranes that line and surround the lungs. Pulmonary arterial and venous blood pressures will increase three- to four-fold during strenuous exercise because of increased cardiac output.

-Pulmonary capillary stress failure.

RAPID RESPONSE FOR BLEEDERS!

HOW DIURIJECT IS ADMINISTERED:

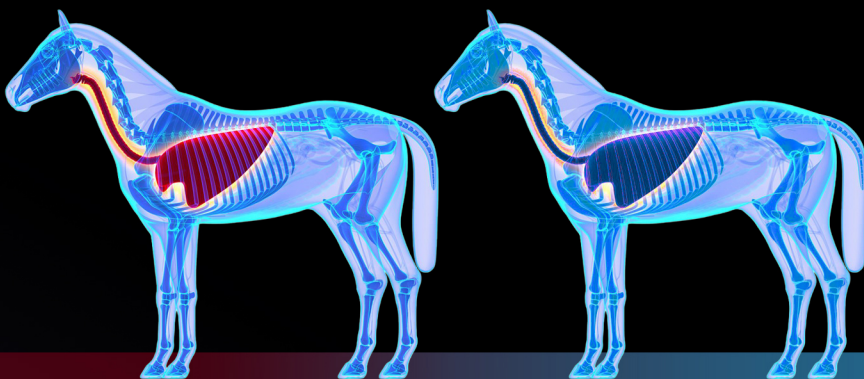
Horses: Give 50 mL by slow intravenous injection 4 – 5 hours before strenuous exercise.

WHAT IS EXERCISE-INDUCED PULMONARY HEMORRHAGE?

Exercise-induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage: Poor athletic performance or epistaxis (bleeding from the nose) are the most common presenting complaints for horses with exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage or EIPH.

Epistaxis (bleeding from the nose) generally occurs during or shortly after exercise and is first noticed at the end of a race/ performance, especially when the horse is returned to the stall, paddock or winner's circle and is allowed to lower its head.

EIPH is commonly attributed to racehorses who perform below their expected standard. Many horses with poor performance have cytologic evidence of EIPH on microscopic examination of tracheobronchial aspirates (cells extracted from the lower respiratory tract) or bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (fluid collected from the lung), or have blood evident on endoscopic examination of the tracheobronchial tree (the lower respiratory tract) performed 30 to 90 minutes after strenuous exercise or racing. Severe EIPH undoubtedly results in poor performance and, on rare occasions, death of performance horses or racehorses.



"RESULTS ARE TYPICALLY NOTICEABLE 4–5 HOURS POST-INJECTION."

WHY USE DIURIJECT?

Ammonium chloride causes a transient diuresis. When DIURIJECT is administered before exercise, diuresis results in a reduction in blood volume which may help reduce the incidence of exercise-induced pulmonary haemorrhage (EIPH).

Reduction in blood volume results in a reduction in the exercise induced rise in pulmonary arterial pressure, pulmonary arterial wedge pressure and capillary pressure.

Elevated pulmonary pressures are implicated in causing EIPH, thus reducing pulmonary pressure may help reduce the incidence of EIPH. Ammonium chloride also has expectorant properties and systemic and urinary acidifying properties in a number of species. It is metabolized in the liver to form urea and hydrochloric acid.



STUDLINE.COM.AR
INFO@STUDLINE.COM.AR
TEL: +54-911-2278-1124
@STUDLINEVET



INDUSTRIA ARGENTINA