Lincoacin®
lincomycin hydrochloride liquid and
Inocynocin injection, USP

For Use in Animals Only

For Intramuscular, Intravenous, and oral use in dogs and cats.

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

DESCRIPTION
Lincoacin® contains lincomycin hydrochloride, an antibiotic produced by fermentation of Streptomyces lincolnensis var. lincolnensis, which is active against gram-positive organisms. It is available in two forms: liquid and injection. Both provide the same antibiotic content and are chemically identical.

Each mL containing lincomycin hydrochloride equivalent to lincomycin, 100 mcg; each 0.5 mL dose vial, practice aseptic techniques in withdrawing each dose. Adequately clean and disinfect the vial closure prior to entry with a sterile needle and syringe.

ANIMAL SAFETY

A. Oral: The acute LD50 value intraperitoneally in mice is 250 mg/kg and orally in rats is 100 mg/kg. LINCOCIN has been administered to rats and dogs at 300 mg/kg/day for up to 1 year. LINCOCIN is not effective against Leptospira pomona infections.

B. Parenteral: The acute LD50 value intraperitoneally in mice is 1000 mg/kg and orally in rats is 400 mg/kg. LINCOCIN was administered to rats at 40 mg/kg intraperitoneally and to dogs at 30 mg/kg intramuscularly for 15 days and no evidence of adverse reactions was noted.

C. Intramuscular: The acute LD50 value intramuscularly in mice is 1500 mg/kg and orally in rats is 500 mg/kg. LINCOCIN has been administered intramuscularly to rats and dogs at 300 mg/kg/day for up to 1 year. Parenteral dosages of up to 15,645 mg/kg. LINCOCIN was well tolerated orally in rats and dogs at doses up to 300 mg/kg/day for periods up to one year. Parenteral dosages of up to 40 mg/kg intraperitoneally and 30 mg/kg intramuscularly for 15 days were well tolerated in rats and dogs.

D. Intravenous: The acute LD50 value intravenously in mice is 250 mg/kg and orally in rats is 100 mg/kg. LINCOCIN was administered to rats and dogs at 300 mg/kg/day for up to 1 year. LINCOCIN was well tolerated orally in rats and dogs at doses up to 300 mg/kg/day for periods up to one year. Parenteral dosages of up to 40 mg/kg intraperitoneally and 30 mg/kg intramuscularly for 15 days were well tolerated in rats and dogs.

E. Topical: The acute LD50 value topically on the skin of mice and rats is 2500 mg/kg and 25 mg/kg, respectively. LINCOCIN was well tolerated topically on the skin of mice and rats at doses up to 2500 mg/kg/day for periods up to one year.

E. In vivo metabolism: Lincomycin is metabolized primarily by hydrolysis and conjugation to form a glucuronide. Lincomycin and its metabolites are excreted in the urine and feces. Lincomycin is approximately 60% to 70% bound to plasma proteins. Lincomycin and some of its metabolites are removed through filtration in the glomeruli. Lincomycin and some of its metabolites are removed through filtration in the glomeruli. Lincomycin and some of its metabolites are removed through filtration in the glomeruli. Lincomycin and some of its metabolites are removed through filtration in the glomeruli. Lincomycin and some of its metabolites are removed through filtration in the glomeruli.