

**PRODUCT INFO**

BLUE #:	700410APB	Product Name:	FLEXIDINE
Item Code:	90196737	Component:	Label
Product Code:	N/A	Pack Size:	250ml
Previous Item Code	87246493		

**ARTWORK INFO**

Template:	170(W) x 65(D) mm	Packaging Spec(s):	N/A		
Barcodes/Type:	EAN 13: 9415530004267	Add. Info:	N/A		
		Minimum Core Data Point Size:	6pt		
GTIN:	GTIN Not Required	Proof #	P1a	By/Date	MI 16-JUN-2021

ELANCO ARTWORK LEGEND v13

**WARNING**  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY  
RESTRICTED VETERINARY MEDICINE

# Flexidine™

**Iodised Oil Injection**

For the treatment and prevention  
of primary and induced iodine  
deficiency in sheep and cattle

**Elanco**

## 250mL

FLEXIDINE provides organically bound iodine in a sterile, sustained release (depot) formulation.

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:** Iodised Peanut oil containing 26% organically bound iodine

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

For intramuscular injection only. Injection must be given in the anterior half of the neck.

**DOSE RATE**

**Sheep** – All Ages 1.5mL

**Cattle** 3 – 6mL

For further information see package insert.

**WITHOLDING PERIODS** Milk and Meat: NIL

**STORAGE** Store below 25°C.

Do not freeze. Protect from light.  
Always store in original container.

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No A7866  
See [www.foodsafety.govt.nz](http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz) for registration conditions.  
Elanco New Zealand,  
106 Wiri Station Road, Manukau, Auckland 2104  
Customer Info Line: 0800 446 121

Batch No. :

30(W)X10(D)mm

Exp. Date :



170mm

90196737

65mm

**PRODUCT INFO**

BLUE #:	700410APB	Product Name:	FLEXIDINE
Item Code:	90196768	Component:	Insert
Product Code:	N/A	Pack Size:	250ml
Previous Item Code	86121271		

**ARTWORK INFO**

Template:	180(W) x 240(D) mm	Packaging Spec(s):	N/A
Barcodes/Type:	Code 128: 90196768	Add. Info:	N/A
		Minimum Core Data Point Size:	8pt
GTIN:	GTIN Not Required	Proof #	P1a
		By/Date	MI 16-JUN-2021

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**\*Front**

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Flexidine™

Iodised Oil for Injection

**DESCRIPTION**  
Flexidine consists of iodised peanut oil and is designed for intramuscular injection. It contains 26% w/w of iodine bound to the ethyl esters of the unsaturated fatty acids (chiefly oleic and linoleic) in the oil.

Flexidine is a clear to slightly cloudy oily liquid, depending on temperature, with a slight yellowish hue. With gentle warming this cloudiness will clear. At temperatures below 5°C, it becomes increasingly viscous and solidifies.

It is best that the oil is not frozen, but if this occurs it can be restored to its liquid state by warming to room temperature without loss of efficacy.

**IODINE DEFICIENCY**  
Iodine is an essential element and deficiency can lead to a number of diseases, both clinical and subclinical, which are often accentuated in young, growing animals and lactating females.

It is required by the thyroid gland for the manufacture of thyroxine (T4), and the metabolic hormone tri-iodothyronine (T3). The most common manifestation of iodine deficiency in domestic species is goitre or swelling of the thyroid gland, which is most often seen in perinatal lambs, kids and calves.

Subclinical iodine deficiency may be related to reduced neonatal survival, effects on the development of the central nervous system, gonads, heart, lungs, skin and hair follicles, as well as prolonged gestation and dystocia, especially in the ewe.

Two forms of iodine deficiency are recognised, primary and secondary, the latter being the more common under New Zealand conditions. Primary deficiency is caused by an inadequate dietary intake of the element; many New Zealand pastures and winter root crops contain inadequate amounts of iodine, which can lead to deficiency disease.

Secondary deficiency is caused by the ingestion of goitrogens from cruciferous crops and clover pastures. Many of these plant species contain glucosinolates, which are converted to thiocyanate ions in the rumen. Thiocyanate ions compete with iodine for uptake by the thyroid gland, limiting availability of iodine for thyroxine biosynthesis.

**DIAGNOSIS OF IODINE DEFICIENCY**  
A variety of criteria have been used to diagnose iodine deficiency in grazing ruminants, none of which is completely reliable.

The concentration of thyroid hormone levels (T3, T4) in the blood appears to be an unreliable indicator of iodine status of ruminants as is the iodine content of pasture. Goitre in lambs is the principal sign of deficiency, especially when a number of lambs in the flock are affected, and in subclinical situations, the relative size of the neonatal thyroid has been found to be useful in quantifying deficiency.

A ratio of neonatal thyroid weight (g) to body weight (kg) exceeding 0.4 has been found to be associated with higher perinatal mortality in sheep. Urine iodine promises to offer better prospects for measuring body iodine status in sheep, and has been used extensively in humans, however analysis is difficult and is not presently available for routine use.

Because selenium is required for the synthesis of iodothyronine deiodinase (ID-I), one of the enzymes responsible for the conversion of thyroxine to triiodothyronine, a deficiency can contribute to hypothyroidism.

Therefore it is recommended that the selenium status of sheep at risk from iodine deficiency be monitored to ensure that selenium deficiency does not complicate a primary or secondary iodine deficiency.

Iodine deficient sheep that are also selenium deficient may not respond to iodine supplementation.

20mm

170mm

20mm

**\*Back**

**ACTION OF IODISED OIL**  
The oil is slowly released from its depot site in the muscle of the neck and is taken up by the lymphatics, making its way to the regional lymph nodes. From here, it is metabolised to fatty acids and free iodine over a period of months.

The product is capable of treating both primary and secondary iodine deficiencies, the latter by competing with goitrogens of the thiocyanate type at the level of the thyroid gland. Normally, one injection of iodised oil will supply sufficient iodine for a period of a year.

**INDICATIONS**  
For the treatment and prevention of primary and secondary (thiocyanate type) iodine deficiency in sheep and cattle of all ages.

**A. Treatment of iodine deficiency:**  
Animals with goitre, and those suspected of having subclinical iodine deficiency, should be treated with a standard dose of iodised oil. It is recommended that ewes and cows also be treated when goitre is detected in lambs and calves.

**B. Prevention of primary iodine deficiency:**  
Lambs: Treat at weaning  
Ewes: Treat one month before mating, or not less than two months before lambing.  
Rams: Treat one month before mating.  
Calves: Treat at weaning.  
Cattle: Treat one month before mating, or not less than two months before calving.

**C. Prevention of induced iodine deficiency.**  
All Stock: Treat at least two months prior to the feeding of Brassica or other goitrogenic (goitre-producing) crops. Repeat treatment annually to avoid subclinical iodine deficiency.

Dairy cattle may require more frequent treatment to maintain adequate iodine levels.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**  
For intramuscular injection in the anterior half of the neck.

**Sheep & Lambs 1.5mL**  
**Cattle 3 – 6mL** according to bwt.

Recommended dose in ADULT cattle is **6mL**

A dose of **8mL** can be given to adult dairy cows to increase the iodine level in milk. This may be beneficial to people on an iodine-deficient diet.

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS**  
Milk and Meat: **NIL**

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE

May be harmful if swallowed. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May be harmful if inhaled. May cause skin irritation. May cause eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause harm to breast-fed children from repeated oral exposure. Presumed to/may cause organ damage from repeated oral exposure at high doses.

**HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**  
Avoid skin contact. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work. Avoid inhalation. When handling wear waterproof gloves. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**FIRST AID**  
If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.  
For advice contact the National Poisons Centre – 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) – or a doctor, immediately. If splashed in the eyes, wash out immediately with water. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If inhaled, move the victim to fresh air immediately. Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Use mouth-to-nose rather than mouth-to-mouth. Obtain medical attention.

**ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION**  
Harmful to aquatic organisms. Avoid contamination of any water supply with product or empty container.

**STORAGE**  
Store below 25°C. Do not freeze. Protect from light in the original labelled container.

**DISPOSAL**  
Preferably dispose of the product by use. Otherwise dispose of product and packaging in an approved landfill or other approved facility.

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20mm

170mm

20mm