Frequently Asked Questions

1. Can Hemosilate be administered at time of pre-medication prior to surgical procedures to reduce intra-operative bleeding?

Yes, Hemosilate can be used to prevent bleeding prior to surgery. Maximum activity is achieved 30 minutes after administration (and maintained for 4 hours) so administration at the time of pre-medication is ideal. It should not be administered in the same syringe as premedication and should be administered separately.

2. Is there a risk of generalised thrombosis when using Hemosilate?

No, Hemosilate encourages platelet adhesion to damaged blood vessel endothelium. By targeting only areas of damaged endothelium, this ensures that generalised, and inappropriate thrombus formation, does not occur.

3. What dose rate should I utilise?

The dose rate is 0.04 to 0.1 ml/kg bodyweight. For preventative use, where minimal bleeding is anticipated, the lower end of the dose rate can be utilised. Where active bleeding is occurring, or there is a risk of severe bleeding, utilise the higher end of the dose rate.

4. How does Hemosilate compare to Tranexamic Acid (TXA)?

Hemosilate (estamsylate) and tranexamic acid each have their own benefits as summarised below:

	Hemosilate	Tranexamic Acid
Acts on	Primary haemostasis. Rapid action to prevent blood loss	Fibrinolysis. Longer term activity to maintain clot structure
Licensed veterinary medicine?	✓	X
Suitable for food producing animals?	✓	X* – NO MRL
Nausea?	Not observed / reported	Yes

* No MRL (Maximum Residue Limit) for use in food producing animals

5. Is Hemosilate able to be used in competing horses?

The FEI have listed Etamsylate as a prohibited substance meaning it cannot be used at all in competing animals.

6. Is Hemosilate useful for treating animals with rodenticide toxicity?

Where an underlying cause exists (such as rodenticide toxicity), that underlying cause must be addressed in order to achieve clinical resolution. While addressing the underlying cause, Hemosilate can be used as a supportive medicine to reduce the severity and duration of bleeding occurring.

HEMOSILATE

125 mg/ml Etamsylate

For the prevention and treatment of surgical, post traumatic, obstetric and gynaecological haemorrhages

BENEFITS:

- Broad applications across **multiple species**
- Reduces the severity and duration of bleeding by **up to 50%**
- Parenteral administration for **systemic impact**
- Suitable for **prevention and treatment** of bleeding
- **Zero-day milk withdrawal** in cattle
- **Well tolerated** by patients

Global Excellence in Animal Health

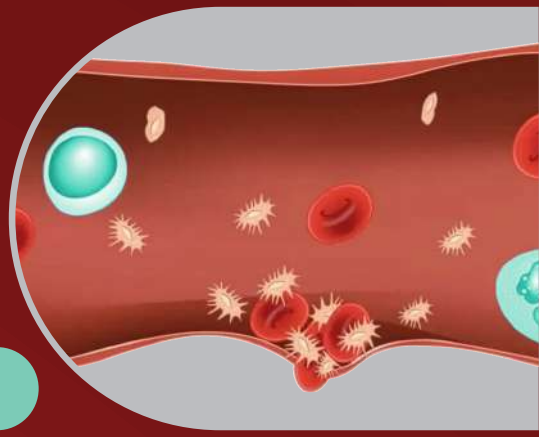
Bimeda®

Haemostasis

1 PRIMARY HAEMOSTASIS

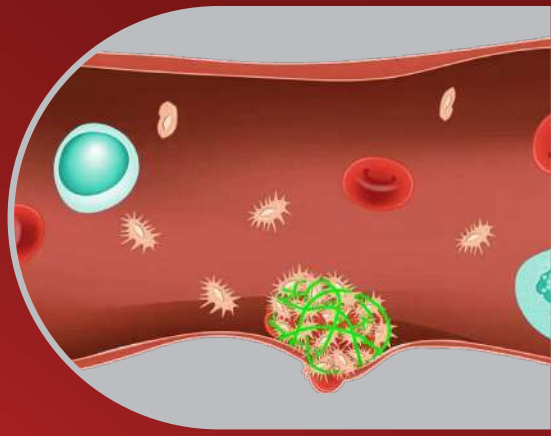
- Formation of temporary plug to seal injury
- Critical first step to stemming immediate blood flow
- Circulating platelets stick to injury and activate
- Platelets release substances that cause activation

! This is where **Hemosilate works to reduce** the severity and duration of bleeding by up to 50%



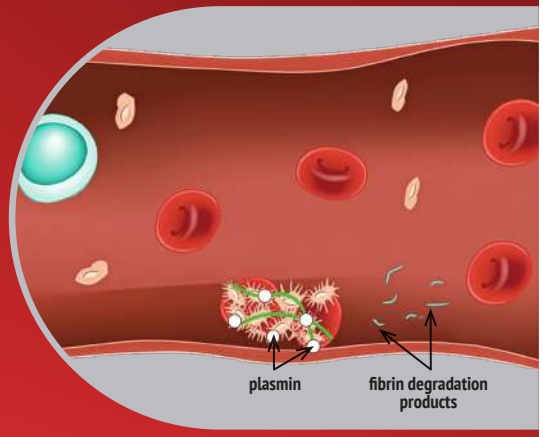
2 SECONDARY HAEMOSTASIS

- Coagulation cascades begin
- Fibrin is formed
- Fibrin acts like 'mortar' around 'platelet bricks'



3 FIBRINOLYSIS

- Fibrin is broken down
- This is an essential part of healing
- The clot tissue is re-modelled to original tissue
- In cases of hyperfibrinolysis, this happens inappropriately early, and bleeding can re-occur



Hemosilate

Hemosilate is able to reduce the severity and duration of bleeding by up to 50%.
This is because it acts on primary haemostasis.

Hemosilate reduces severity and duration of bleeding by up to 50%. By acting only on primary haemostasis, targeting only damaged endothelium, there is no risk of generalised or inappropriate thrombus formation.

This is achieved by the inhibition of prostacyclin (PGI2) which leads to:

- Increased platelet aggregation at sites of damaged blood vessel endothelium
- Increased vascular resistance causing vasoconstriction and reduced blood flow to the site of injury

Common Applications:

Companion Animal

- Bitch spays
- Castration
- Dentals
- Enucleation
- Mammary strips
- Traumatic injury/ RTA
- Liver biopsy

Livestock

- Caesarean sections / calving
- Dehorning
- Castration
- Teat/ digit amputations
- GI: Coccidiosis/ ulcers
- Enucleation
- Traumatic injury
- Haemolactia

Equine[1]

- Preventatively for surgical procedures
- Reactively to bleeding during surgical procedures
- Castration
- Colic surgery
- Traumatic injuries
- Difficult foaling

[1] The FEI have classified Etamsylate as a prohibited substance- it must not be used in competing animals.

Top Tips for Use

- Dose rate of 0.04 ml/kg to 0.1ml/kg bodyweight depending on severity of bleeding.
- Suitable for both IV and IM use, with IV administration offering the most rapid onset of activity.
- When using preventatively before surgery, administer 30 minutes prior for best results.
- If necessary, Hemosilate can be administered every 6 hours for up to 3 days.
- Remember any **large vessels** will need to be **ligated** and you may still need to **address the underlying cause** (e.g. rodenticide toxicity).