

## Instructions for Use

Vitamin AD3E

Injectable solution

For veterinary use only

## Composition

1 ml contains:

Vitamin A – 30,000 IU

Vitamin D3 – 40,000 IU

Vitamin E – 20 mg

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## Pharmacological Properties

Vitamin A promotes growth and ensures the normal function of epithelial tissues, conjunctiva, cornea, etc. It participates in rhodopsin synthesis and increases retinal sensitivity to light. It is also involved in oxidation processes in the body, particularly in the oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids. In case of vitamin A deficiency, growth is retarded, bone development is impaired, reproductive capacity decreases, the skin becomes rough and dry, the cornea softens, and dry eye syndrome and night blindness may develop.

Vitamin D plays an important role in calcium and phosphorus metabolism and in bone growth in young animals. Its main physiological function is to promote normal absorption of calcium and phosphorus in the small intestine. The metabolically active form of vitamin D regulates calcium reabsorption in the renal tubules, maintains blood calcium levels, and supports normal bone development.

Vitamin E prevents oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids and other oxidizable substances in the body, protects cell membrane integrity, and maintains their normal function. Vitamin E is closely related to reproductive function — it supports gonadal development, maintenance of pregnancy, and prevention of abortions. Additionally, vitamin E improves disease resistance and enhances anti-stress activity.

Normal bile and pancreatic secretion promotes vitamin E absorption after oral administration. Vitamin E is mainly stored in the liver, though in much smaller amounts than vitamin A. It is metabolized in the liver and excreted mainly via bile. If dietary vitamin E intake is insufficient, liver reserves are rapidly depleted.

Vitamin E deficiency may lead to various functional disorders. It may also affect the pharmacokinetics of cyclosporine; therefore, blood levels of cyclosporine should be monitored during concurrent use.

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### Target Species

Cattle, horses, sheep, goats, pigs, foals, calves, lambs, kids, piglets, rabbits and young rabbits.

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### Indications

- Prevention and treatment of vitamin deficiencies
  - Increasing resistance to microbial and parasitic infections
  - Infertility in males and females
  - Calcium deficiency in bones
  - Correction of vitamin deficiencies
  - Correction of metabolic disorders
  - Treatment of fertility problems
  - Prevention of pre- and post-partum complications (e.g., uterine prolapse)
  - Improvement of general condition
  - Restoration of vitality, energy, and endurance
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### Dosage and Administration

Administer intramuscularly or subcutaneously in the following doses (per animal):

- Cattle: 5–6 ml
- Horses, pigs: 3–5 ml
- Sheep, goats: 1–2 ml
- Foals, calves: 2–3 ml

- Lambs, kids, suckling piglets: 1 ml
- Weaned and replacement piglets: 1.5 ml
- Rabbits: 0.2 ml; young rabbits: 0.1 ml

For prevention: administer once every 2–3 weeks.

For treatment: administer once every 7–10 days.

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### Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to active substances or excipients.

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### Adverse Reactions

No adverse reactions have been reported when used at recommended doses.

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### Special Warnings

High doses of vitamin E may reduce the therapeutic effect of iron-deficiency anemia treatments.

For veterinary use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

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### Use During Pregnancy, Lactation or Parturition

Vitamin E may rarely cause allergic reactions, including death, abortion, or premature birth. In such cases, immediate treatment with epinephrine or antihistamines is recommended.

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### Interactions

Vitamin E and selenium have a synergistic effect.

High doses of vitamin E reduce the therapeutic effect of iron deficiency treatments.

Liquid paraffin and neomycin reduce absorption.

Aluminum hydroxide may decrease choline levels in the upper small intestine and affect

vitamin A absorption.

Mineral oil and neomycin may impair vitamin A absorption.

High doses of vitamin A may reduce the anti-inflammatory effect of glucocorticoids.

Prolonged use of liquid paraffin and neomycin reduces vitamin D absorption.

Phenobarbital and other enzyme inducers may accelerate vitamin D metabolism.

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#### Overdose

Not required (no specific treatment necessary).

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#### Withdrawal Period

Not required.

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#### Storage Conditions

Store in a tightly closed vial, protected from light, below 30°C.

Keep out of reach of children.

Shelf life: 3 years.

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#### Presentation

100 ml injectable solution in a dark glass vial, sealed with a rubber stopper, aluminum cap and plastic flip-off cap, packed in a cardboard box.

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Vitamins

ATCvet code: QA11JA – Vitamin combinations

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#### Marketing Authorization Holder:

Biotecsi LLC

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