

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE

BONHAREN IVN

10 mg/ml injection solution should be injected intravenously or subcutaneously (in small animals).

DOSAGE FOR HORSES 6 ml/horse

DOSAGE FOR SMALL ANIMALS (dog/cat)
proportionally lower, usually 3–5 ml

Number of doses: 5–7 doses
Dosing interval: 7 days



Bonharen®

EFFECTIVE TREATMENT
OF JOINT DISEASE

EXCELLENT CHONDROPROTECTIVE
EFFECT

PURE SODIUM HYALURONATE
OF NATURAL ORIGIN

www.contipro.com

Bonharen®

(sodium hyaluronate)

ACTIVITY WITHOUT LIMITS



 **CONTIPRO**

Contipro a.s., Czech Republic
Phone +420 465 520 035 Fax: +420 465 524 098
E-mail sales@contipro.com

Bonharen is pure sodium hyaluronate of natural origin designed for treatment of joint disease in horses and small animals.

Its application reduces inflammation of the synovial membrane and induces normalization of the rheological properties of the synovial fluid.

The therapeutic effect of Bonharen has been examined in a multicentric study at 14 veterinary institutions. The study involved groups of horses and dogs.

The favourable effect of Bonharen was reported in a wide range of diagnoses (arthritis, arthrosis, joint injury, tendovaginitis, tendon injury, backbone defects).

Use of Bonharen resulted in:

- improved mobility of joints
- reduced lameness
- reduction of excessive synovial fluid in the joint cavity
- reduction of joint swelling and pain
- a positive effect in patients with osteoarthritis at various stages

Bonharen was judged to be effective in 94 per cent of cases treated with Bonharen. Recovery was reported with a delay of approximately one month, but the favourable effect persisted for a long period of time (12 months).

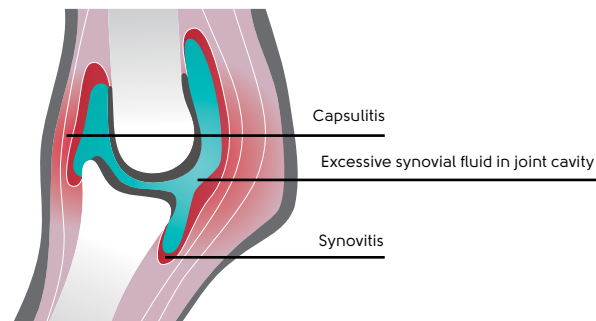


JOINT DISEASE

Osteoarthritis is one of the most common causes of lameness in horses. It can be caused by acute injury, or more commonly by repetitive trauma from riding and training.

Joint trauma leads to inflammation, which usually affects soft tissues such as the synovial membrane (synovitis) or the joint capsule (capsulitis).

Once the inflammation starts, sodium hyaluronate in the joint cavity is destroyed and its content decreased. This negatively affects the viscoelastic properties of synovial fluid. Its mechanical function – to lubricate joint cartilage and enable its smooth gliding – is reduced. The surface of the cartilage becomes rough, softer, irregular grooves are formed and cartilage damage sets in.



To protect the joint from cartilage damage it is important to recognize early signs of joint inflammation - joint swelling, excessive synovial fluid, lameness, heat or pain - and start the treatment in time.

SODIUM HYALURONATE

Hyaluronic acid is a normal constituent of any synovial fluid, including the knee joint. The excellent viscoelastic properties of sodium hyaluronate facilitate easy lubrication of articular surfaces and absorption of mechanical shocks.

The therapeutic effectiveness of sodium hyaluronate is based both on viscosupplementation and on the pharmacological influence of sodium hyaluronate on receptors of target cells.

In vitro and in vivo studies show that sodium hyaluronate is capable of modulating cellular activities and has anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects.

