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化学品安全技术说明书

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MSDS标题

JUROX ACCENT POWDER FOR INJECTION MSDS报告

产品标题

头孢替呋(钠盐)

CAS号

104010-37-9

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

JUROX ACCENT POWDER FOR INJECTION

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

PRODUCT USE

Injectable antibiotic for horses, cattle and dogs.

SYNONYMS

"antibiotic veterinary use"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. The most common side effects of cephalosporins include acute, life-threatening kidney failure. Neurological symptoms may occur. There may be a generalized sensitivity reaction characterized by itch, wheal, skin rash, fever and chills, blood changes, joint pain, swelling and redness. Healing and clotting may be slowed. Cephalothin can cause changes in white cell distribution, loss of platelets and anemia due to immune reaction. Cross sensitivity may occur between cephalosporins, cephamycins and penicillins. Other effects may include disturbances in taste and smell, low blood pressure and headache. If alcohol is taken during therapy, nausea and vomiting may result. Allergic reactions may cause breathing distress and death.

EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can causeeye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using

animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Respiratory sensitization may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping. Prolonged use of cephalosporins may result in resistance and super-infection of nonsusceptible organisms, rarely resulting in intestinal inflammation. Loss of white blood cells and platelets have been reported; side effects are more common in those with pre- existing liver and kidney damage. Skin rashes, anemia and gallstones have been seen. Cephalosporins are distributed in the milk of lactating women; however there is no information about their effect on the fetus and infant.