Tetroxy®-LA
(oxytetracycline)
INJECTION FOR CATTLE AND SWINE

Antibiotic
ANADA 200-117, Approved by FDA

INDICATIONS
TETROXY®-LA is intended for use in Beef Cattle, Non-lactating Dairy Cattle, Calves, including Pre-ruminating (Veal) Calves, and Swine for use in treatment of diseases due to organisms susceptible to oxytetracycline. (See reverse side for complete indications.)

BENEFITS
• Broad spectrum: Effective treatment for numerous diseases caused by susceptible gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria
• Single-dose treatment regimen: Reduces handling and animal stress
• Ready-to-use: No mixing or refrigeration
• Versatile: Proven antibiotic treatment for a wide range of food-producing animals. Approved for use in pre-ruminating calves.
• Safe: Approved by FDA

PACKAGING

<table>
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<tr>
<th>LIST NO.</th>
<th>UNIT PACKAGE</th>
<th>CASE SIZE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1TET029</td>
<td>250 mL</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1TET030</td>
<td>500 mL</td>
<td>12</td>
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WARNINGS
Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of cattle and swine. Rapid intravenous administration may result in animal collapse. Oxytetracycline should be administered intravenously slowly over a period of at least 5 minutes.

See reverse side for Administration and Dosage.
INDICATIONS:

Treatment of severe foot rot and advanced cases of other indicated diseases, a dosage level of 3 to 5 milligrams of oxytetracycline per pound of body weight per day is recommended. Treatment should be continued 24 to 48 hours following remission of disease signs, however, not to exceed a total of four consecutive days. Consult your veterinarian if improvement is not noted within 24 to 48 hours of the beginning of treatment.

Swine:

A single dosage of 9 milligrams of Tetroxy®-LA per pound of body weight (4.5 mL/100 lb) administered intramuscularly in the neck region is recommended in the treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by Pasteurella multocida in swine, where treatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions or where repeated restraint is inadvisable. Consult your veterinarian if improvement is not noted within 24 to 48 hours of the beginning of treatment.

Precautions:

- Do not administer more than 5 mL intramuscularly at any injection site (1 to 2 mL per site in small calves).
- Discontinue treatment 3 days prior to slaughter of cattle or swine.

CATTLE DOSAGE GUIDE – SINGLE DOSE 9 mg/kg BODY WEIGHT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WT. (lb)</th>
<th>NO. OF 800 CC</th>
<th>NO. OF 1,200 CC</th>
<th>NO. OF 1,800 CC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>135.0</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>180.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* Discontinue treatment 3 days prior to slaughter of cattle or swine.

INTRAMUSCULAR ADMINISTRATION:

Intramuscular injections should be made by directing the needle of suitable gauge and length into the fleshly part of a thick muscle, such as in the rump, hip or thighs regions. When intradermal injections are required, the solution should be injected back gently on the plunger. If blood appears in the syringe, a blood vessel has been withdrawn. Withdraw the needle and select a different site. No more than 10 mL should be injected intramuscularly at any one site in adult beef cattle and non-lactating dairy cattle, and not more than 5 mL per site in adult swine; rotate injection sites for each succeeding treatment. Intramuscular administration should be limited to 2 doses.

Intravenous Administration:

Tetroxy®-LA should be administered slowly by the intravenous route.

Preparation of the Animal for Injection:

1. Restrain the animal with a tight rope or halter around the throat or upper neck, which might impede blood flow. Animals that are down present no problem so far as restraint is concerned. Clip hair in area where injection is to be made (over the vein in the thin neck of the calf). Clean and disinfect the skin with alcohol or other suitable antiseptic.

Entering the Vein and Making the Injection:

1. Raise the vein. This is accomplished by having the choker rope tightly around the neck close to the base of the neck. The rope should be tied in such a way that will not cut the rope and so that it can be untied quickly by pulling the loose end (See Fig. III). Tie a knot in the choke rope just above the base of the neck.

2. Inserting the needle. This involves three distinct steps. First, insert the needle through the skin. Second, insert the needle into the vein. This may require two or three attempts before the needle is properly positioned. The vein becomes enlarged and rigid because of the back pressure. If the choke rope is sufficiently tight, the vein stands out and can be easily seen and felt in the thin-necked animal. As a further check in identifying the vein, tap it with the fingers in front of the choke rope. Palpation that can be seen or felt with the fingers in the point of being tapped can confirm that the needle is properly positioned. It is impossible to put the needle into the vein unless it is distended. Experienced operators are able to raise the vein simply by hand pressure, but the use of a choke rope is more certain.

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4. Reaching the vein. The needle should be inserted on the opposite side of the neck. After insertion, turn the neck around so that the vein is on the other side of the animal. This may be done by pinching the neck between the thumb and forefinger of one hand and then pulling the rope back. This procedure pulls the vein closer to the surface of the skin. If there is resistance to depression of the plunger, this indicates that the needle has not been properly inserted. If difficulty is encountered, it may be necessary to try the vein on the opposite side of the neck.

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