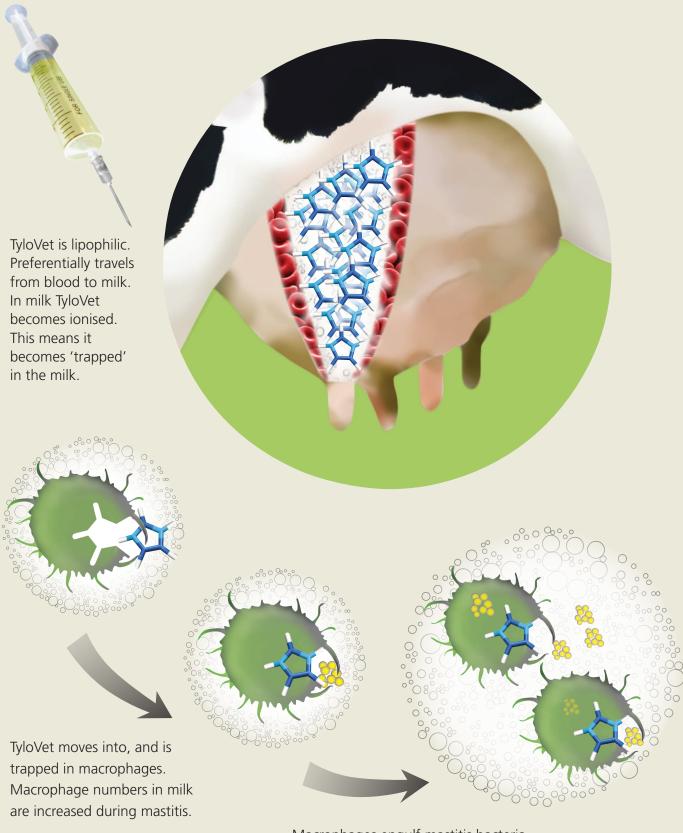
# AgriHealth introduces TyloVet Injection



TyloVet Injection is a new product in AgriHealth's injectable antibiotic range. It is also the first product in the Company's mastitis product portfolio.



## Advantages of **TyloVet** Injection for Mastitis



Macrophages engulf mastitis bacteria. TyloVet is present in high levels at this point of attack. Tylosin is particularly effective against Staphs and Streps.

### Why use **TyloVet?**

#### 1. QUALITY

TyloVet is manufactured in Europe to stringent quality guidelines

- TyloVet is manufactured by Europe's largest manufacturer of tylosin
- Manufacturer of TyloVet are experts in fermentation –
  the process required to manufacture the active ingredient, tylosin
- The tylosin in TyloVet is of highest quality. It consistently exceeds pharmacopeial specifications for tylosin activity and purity

#### 2. EFFICACY

TyloVet contains tylosin, an antibiotic particularly suited to treating mastitis in NZ.

When a cow has mastitis it is common for more than one quarter to be infected.

- In a NZ Study<sup>1</sup>, over 85% of cows had more than one quarter with mastitis (clinical and subclinical) and 23.2% had more than one quarter with clinical mastitis
- Using tylosin to treat mastitis means curing infection in more than one quarter simultaneously
- Systemic treatment with Tylovet means mastitis cases in non targeted quarters are treated early, often before becoming problematic clinical cases

TyloVet is registered for use in cattle, pigs, sheep and goats for the following indications:

Cattle: mastitis, metritis, respiratory infections, footrot, calf diphtheria

Pigs: swine dysentery and enteritis, swine erysipelas, pneumonia and arthritis due to Mycoplasma

**Sheep and Goats:** contagious agalactia and caprine pleuropneumonia

#### 3. COST EFFECTIVE

Calculating the cost of treating mastitis requires consideration of both cost of treatment and milk lost during treatment and withholding period.

TyloVet offers an extremely cost competitive option

- Competitive treatment cost compared with intramammary products, and other injectable mastitis products
- A single course of TyloVet Injection treats all infected quarters at the same time
- Three day treatment period
- Milk withholding period of 72 hours

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> McDougall, S (1998) Efficacy of two antibiotic treatments in curing clinical and subclinical mastitis in lactating dairy cows NZVJ 46:6 226-232

#### **ABOUT TYLOVET INJECTION**

Active Ingredient: Tylosin 200mg/mL

TyloVet is a sterile solution to be administered by injection

TyloVet Injection is for use in cattle, calves, sheep, goats and pigs.

Tylosin is a fermentation product of Streptomyces fradiae.

TyloVet Injection has a wide spectrum of antibiotic activity and is active against gram positive bacteria, including *Staphylococci, Streptococci, Corynebacteria* spp, and *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae (insidiosa)*. It is also active against certain gram negative bacteria, e.g. *Campylobacter coli* and certain spirochaetes. It is extremely active against *Mycoplasma* species isolated from both avian and mammalian hosts including cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.

#### **INDICATIONS**



**Cattle:** Treatment and contol of acute mastitis, metritis, respiratory infections, footrot (necrotic pododermatitis), calf diphtheria



**Pigs:** Treatment and control of swine dysentery and enteritis associated with the presence of *Campylobacter coli* and other organisms sensitive to tylosin, swine erysipelas, pneumonia and arthritis due to Mycoplasma



**Sheep and Goats:** Treatment of the early stages of peracute and acute contagious <sup>6</sup>agalactia caused by *Mycoplasma agalactiae* and caprine pleuropneumonia caused by *Mycoplasma mycoide*s var *capri* (*M capri*)

#### **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

TyloVet Injection should be administered by the intramuscular route in cattle, pigs, sheep and goats or by slow intravenous injection in cattle only.

Rapid IV injection may cause ataxia, dyspnoea and increased salivation.

Intramuscular injections should be given in the anterior half of the neck.

It is advisable to alternate the injections site when repeated daily doses are given.

Doses over 15mL should be administered in different sites.



**Cattle (incl calves):** 5 to 10 mg/kg (2.5 – 5 mL / 100kg) liveweight daily Do not exceed five days of treatment



**Pigs:** 5 to 10 mg/kg (0.25 – 0.5 mL / 10kg) liveweight daily Do not exceed three days of treatment



**Sheep and Goats:** 10 mg/kg (0.5 mL / 10kg) liveweight daily Do not exceed five days of treatment

#### **CAUTION**

If there is no response to therapy within 3 to 5 days, the diagnosis and treatment should be reassessed.

The prophylactic and therapeutic use of this product should only be for the minimum period needed to meet the clinical objective.

Indiscriminate use of this product could contribute to antibiotic resistance.

#### WITHHOLDING PERIODS

**Milk:** Milk intended for sale for human consumption or manufacture for human consumption must be discarded during treatment and for **72 hours** following the last treatment.

**Meat:** Animals producing meat and offal for human consumption must not be sold for slaughter either during treatment or within **21 days** of the last treatment

#### SIDE EFFECTS

As with the injection of any foreign substance, a reaction may occur in some animals. Animals may experience pain at the site of intramuscular injection. Some animals may become depressed following treatment. On rare occasions following treatment, cattle and pigs have shown oedema and protrusion of the rectal mucosa sometimes accompanied by erythema and pruritis of the skin. Discontinuation of treatment is followed by an uneventful recovery.

#### **STORAGE**

Store below 25°C, protect from light. Discard unused content 28 days after opening.

#### **PRESENTATIONS**

Available in 100mL and 250mL multi-dose vials.

Registered to and distributed in NZ by AgriHealth NZ Ltd Restricted Veterinary Medicine

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