FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

# RESTRICTED VETERINARY MEDICINE

## **Highly Important Antibiotics**

## Cloxamp DC 600

## **READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE**

## PRESENTATION:

Cloxamp DC 600 is an off-white stable intramammary suspension prepared under sterile conditions. Each syringe contains 5.4 g of suspension incorporating 600 mg CLOXACILLIN (as the benzathine salt), and 300 mg AMPICILLIN (as the trihydrate) in a long acting base with 3% Aluminium monostearate.

Provided in cartons of 20 syringes. Buckets of 200 syringes.

### INDICATIONS:

For the treatment of dairy cows at the point of drying off, that is immediately after the last milking of the lactation; in order to treat existing mastitis, and to provide protection against further infections during the dry period.

Cloxamp DC 600 is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms associated with mastitis. These include Streptococcus agalactiae and other Streptococcus species, penicillin resistant and sensitive Staphylococci, Corynebacterium species and Escherichia coli.

Cloxamp DC 600 is formulated with a long-acting base which maintains effective antibacterial levels in the dry cow udder for up to 10 weeks, and is non-irritant to udder tissue.

## **DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION:**

Read the entire label prior to use.

**Drying Off:** After the final milking of lactation, clean and disinfect the teats and introduce the contents of one syringe into each quarter via the teat canal.

## **PRUDENT USE STATEMENT:**

Ampicillin and cloxacillin are antibiotics in the penicillin family and are considered Highly Important to human and animal health. The use of these antibiotics should only be for the minimum period needed to meet the clinical objective. Clinical response to these antibiotics should be monitored during treatment, and choice of

therapy reviewed if clinical signs of disease persist, increase, or relapse. In the event of treatment failure, culture and sensitivity should be considered to determine an appropriate alternative therapy. Indiscriminate use of these antibiotics can contribute to the development of antibiotic resistance.

#### CONTRA-INDICATIONS:

Do not use in lactating dairy cows.

Do not use in dairy cows that have a short dry period. Dry cow cerates should be used at drying off only. Treatment to be at least 49 days before calving. Lactating cow products should be used if retreatment is required during the dry period.

### WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

It is an offence for users of this product to cause residues exceeding the relevant MRL in the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels of Agricultural Compounds.

MILK: Milk (colostrum) from the first 8 milkings after calving should be prevented from directly entering the human food chain. Should a cow (which has been treated at drying off) calve earlier than 49 days after treatment, milk must be withheld for 49 days after the last treatment ensuring that milk from the first 8 milkings is withheld.

**MEAT:** Animals producing meat or offal for human consumption must not be sold for slaughter either during treatment or within **30 days** of the last treatment.

#### **Bobby calves:**

Meat: When a cow calves within the 30 day meat withholding period, the calf must be withheld from slaughter for 7 days on clean milk following consumption of colostrum from that cow.

Milk: Milk from the first 8 milkings can be fed to bobby calves if the cow calves outside the 49 day treatment to calving interval.

## **Handling Precautions:**

May cause mild skin irritation.

Repeated exposure to ampicillin trihydrate and cloxacillin benzathine may cause skin allergy. Do not handle this product if you know you are sensitised, or if you have been advised not to work with such preparations. Avoid skin contact. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

#### Disposal:

Preferably dispose of product by use. Otherwise dispose of product and packaging at an approved landfill or other equivalent facility.

Cloxamp DC 600 is presented in syringes with a variable tip. This variable tip allows for either full or partial insertion into the teat orifice. Partial insertion only is preferable, as it may prevent unnecessary damage to the teat orifice and reduce the risk of infection. Full insertion will be needed for large teat orifices.

There is evidence that partial insertion can reduce the incidence of *Staph.aureus* and *Strep.uberis* infections (Boddie et al 1990).

### PHARMACEUTICAL PRECAUTIONS:

Syringes may be used only once. Partly used syringes must be discarded. Store below 25 °C.

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