

ZUPREVO™ 18%

(tildipirosin)
Injectable Solution for Cattle

ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG

180 mg of tildipirosin/mL
For subcutaneous injection in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle only.

Not for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older or in calves to be processed for veal.

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

BRIEF SUMMARY: for full prescribing information use package insert.

INDICATIONS: Zuprevo™ 18% is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, and *Histophilus somni* in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle, and for the control of respiratory disease in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *M. haemolytica*, *P. multocida*, and *H. somni*.

WARNINGS: FOR USE IN ANIMALS ONLY. NOT FOR HUMAN USE. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. TO AVOID ACCIDENTAL INJECTION, DO NOT USE IN AUTOMATICALLY POWERED SYRINGES WHICH HAVE NO ADDITIONAL PROTECTION SYSTEM. IN CASE OF HUMAN INJECTION, SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW THE PACKAGE INSERT OR LABEL TO THE PHYSICIAN.

Avoid direct contact with skin and eyes. If accidental eye exposure occurs, rinse eyes with clean water. If accidental skin exposure occurs, wash the skin immediately with soap and water. Tildipirosin may cause sensitization by skin contact.

For technical assistance or to report a suspected adverse reaction, call: 1-800-219-9286.

For customer service or to request a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), call: 1-800-211-3573. For additional Zuprevo 18% information go to www.zuprevo.com.

For a complete listing of adverse reactions for Zuprevo 18% reported to CVM see: <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth>.

DO NOT USE ZUPREVO 18% IN SWINE.

Fatal adverse events have been reported following the use of tildipirosin in swine. NOT FOR USE IN CHICKENS OR TURKEYS.

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 21 days of the last treatment. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Use of this drug product in these cattle may cause milk residues. A withdrawal period has not been established in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

PRECAUTIONS: The effects of Zuprevo 18% on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy and lactation have not been determined. Swelling and inflammation, which may be severe, may be seen at the injection site after administration. Subcutaneous injection may result in local tissue reactions which persist beyond the slaughter withdrawal period. This may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.

In cattle, rare instances of anaphylactic-like reactions, some of which have been fatal, have been reported, primarily following intravenous use of flunixin meglumine.

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VET'S VIEW

By Grant Dewell, DVM, Veterinary Diagnostic and
Production Animal Medicine, Iowa State University

Trich or Treat

Heat stress isn't only reason for open cows

Halloween did not come early this year but June was still frightening to several cow-calf producers in Iowa. The sexually transmitted disease, Trichomoniasis, was diagnosed for the first time in recent memory on two Southern Iowa farms.

Trich is caused by a protozoan that is carried by permanently infected bulls and transmitted to cows during breeding. Cows will usually conceive but then experience embryonic loss. After 45-60 days the cow will be able to clear the infection and if she gets bred again will normally be able to maintain the pregnancy.

Typically a herd usually isn't diagnosed with Trich-positive animals until after the farmer experiences 30-70% late bred or open cows. That can be financially devastating for an individual farm operation. However, if the disease gets a substantial foothold in Iowa the cost will be felt by all Iowa cow producers.

Many Western states have severe movement restrictions on breeding animals and extensive testing programs because of Trich. Additionally, cull values will decrease because options are limited to slaughter only.

Most infected herds have some common history regarding management practices. Some common risk practices are: (1) purchasing open cows or non-virgin bulls (or leasing bulls), (2) retaining open cows from year to year or rolling into a fall herd, and (3) comingling with another herd.

Should you test for Trich?

The diagnosis of Trich in Iowa this year came after many producers already had bulls prepared to go to pasture, so widespread testing this summer will be difficult to determine the full extent of the problem. If you had lower than expected pregnancy or calving percentages this past year, then it would be advisable

to test for Trich as soon as possible.

Other cow-calf producers should take precautions to make sure they don't introduce Trich into their herds. Two of the most effective actions are: (1) Don't buy/lease non-virgin bulls. If you have a bull get hurt this summer don't try to replace him with a used bull. There are many seedstock producers that have virgin bulls available year round. (2) Don't buy open cows. Although a very small percentage of pregnant cows can carry Trich, open cows are a greater risk to harbor the protozoan. I would encourage producers to only buy either virgin heifers or pregnant heifers from a reputable source especially for the next year or two.

Producers should watch for an excessive number of cows cycling towards the end of the breeding season. That could be an early indicator of Trich. I recommend that all cows be preg checked this fall so we can identify any additional positive bulls/herds and prevent the spread of this disease across the state.

Contact your veterinarian about testing your bulls if you have low pregnancy rates this fall. Additionally, Trich testing should be included as part of a normal Breeding Soundness Exam on all mature bulls for the next few years.

Trich can be more frightening than Halloween; let's treat ourselves to caution to keep Trich in check in Iowa.

Looking ahead

We can expect some regulations in the future to restrict movement of breeding animals to control the spread of the disease. However, it will take several months for these regulations to be drafted, commented on and approved. Iowa producers need to be vigilant of their own operation to keep this disease from spreading throughout the state.