



- Wide range of indications
- Considered in the market as a premium oxytetracycline

The difference lies in its formulation

- Painless application
- Formulated to reduce reaction at the point of inoculation
- Excellent tissue absorption

Registered in caprine livestock







Oxilabiciclina Retard 200 mg/ml Injectable solution



Mechanism of action of oxytetracycline Ribosome **tRNA** 50 S Oxytetracycline performs Oxytetracycline its bacteriostatic action After administering 20 ml/kg to goats the biological half-life of by bonding to the subunit **mRNA** 30 S of the ribosome and the oxytetracycline Preventing the tRNA from was verified to be up to 8.5 hours. bonding to the mRNA, (Escudero et al. 1994) thus paralyzing the protein 30 S synthesis.

COMPOSITION PER ML

Oxytetracycline (dihydrate)

INDICATIONS

Treatment of infections caused by microorganisms sensitive to oxytetracycline in bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine livestock.

- Respiratory infections caused by *Histophilus somni*, *Mannheimia haemolytica*, Pasteurella multocida and Mycoplasma bovis.
- Genital infections caused by Arcanobacterium pyogenes.
- Foot infections caused by Dichelobacter nodosus, Fusobacterium necrophorum, Prevotella melaninogenicus.

Ovine and caprine:

- Respiratory infections caused by Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella
- Genital infections caused by Arcanobacterium pyogenes, Chlamydophila abortus.
- Foot infections caused by Dermatophilus congolensis, Dichelobacter nodosus, Fusobacterium necrophorum, Prevotella melaninogenicus.

Other infections:

- Mastitis caused by Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus agalactiae, Escherichia coli.
- Enzootic abortion caused by Chlamydia abortus, Chlamydia psittaci.
- Polyarthritis caused by Chlamydia spp. and Mycoplasma spp.

Porcine:

- Respiratory infections caused by Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae, Bordetella bronchiseptica, Haemophilus parasuis, Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida and Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae.
- Genital infections: MMA syndrome (Metritis-Mastitis-Agalactia) caused by Staphylococcus spp., Streptococcus spp., Escherichia coli and Klebsiella spp.

Other infections:

• Erysipelas caused by *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*.

DOSAGE AND ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

Bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine: 20 mg of oxytetracycline/kg live weight in single dose (equivalent to 1 ml/10 kg l.w.) deep intramuscular route. Intramuscular injection will be administered preferably in the muscle of the neck. except in ovine and caprine, species in which the product must be injected into the muscle of the hip zone.

Respect a maximum volume per injection point of:

Bovine: 10 ml.

Ovine and caprine: 3 ml.

Porcine: 5 ml.

Anticipate a sufficient separation between injection points when several places of administration are necessary.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Bovine:

Meat: 22 days. Milk: 9 days (216 hours).

Ovine and caprine:

Meat: 20 days. Milk: Do not administer to animals in lactation whose milk is used for human consumption.

Porcine: Meat: 19 days.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Do not use in case of known hypersensitivity to tetracyclines or to any excipient.
- Do not use in animals with liver or kidney disorders.
- Do not use in horses, dogs or cats.

PRECAUTIONS AND ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Local transitory reactions can appear at the point of injection (swelling, pain).
- As with the other tetracyclines, allergic and photosensitivity reactions can appear.
- In young animals, it can lead to atypical colouring of bones and teeth due to the depositing of oxytetracycline.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR STORAGE

Shelf life: 3 years stored in its original closed bottle. Period of validity after opening the primary container: 28 days.

PRESENTATIONS

100 and 250 ml vials.

Registry no. 2688 ESP

Medication subject to veterinary prescription. Administration under control or supervision of the veterinary.

