# **President's Reception**

At the end of the Conference, a reception was held to honor **Dr. John Davidson** for his service as President of the AABP in 2015 and 2016.













## **A Night of Southern Hospitality**

Saturday, September 17, 2016

Sponsored by Merck Animal Health, the final event of the week was A Night of Southern Hospitality. There was lots of fun and food, and offered the conference attendees the opportunity to wind down and relax with fellow veterinarians after a long week of continuing education.













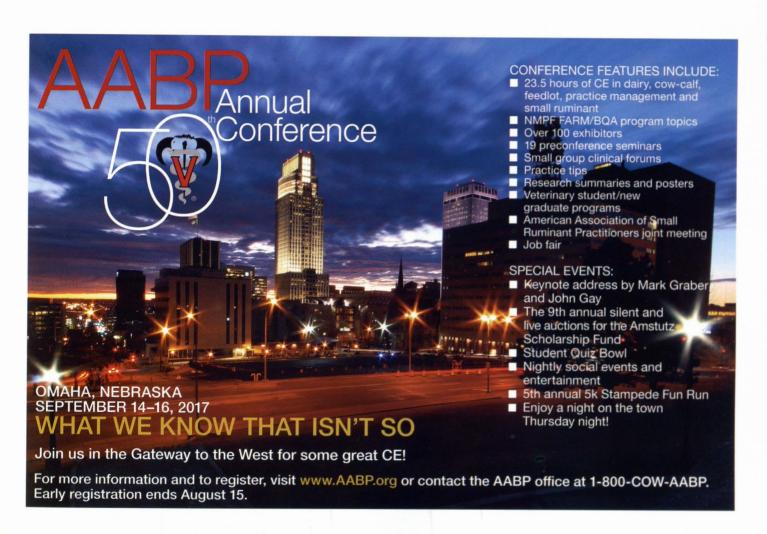
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Recognized at the event were the 2016 Merck Student Recognition Award recipients:

Lora Anderson, Michigan State University Kelsey Arellano, University of Florida Earl Brady, Cornell University Kaitlyn Briggs, Cornell University Andre Coen, North Carolina State University Brandon Debbink, University of Wisconsin Kevin Gavin, Washington State University Tyler Grussing, Iowa State University Nicole Hershberger, Iowa State University Devon Kartchner, Washington State University Benjamin Kasl, Cornell University Jason Kroll, University of Wisconsin Aaron Pospisil, The Ohio State University Benjamin Potvin, University of Guelph - Ontario Veterinary College Jennifer Reynen, University of Guelph - Ontario Veterinary College Brandon Scharping, University of Wisconsin Lane Schmitt, Washington State University Jennifer Ziemer, University of Wisconsin-Madison



Back row, L-R: Dr. Rick Sibbel, Andre Coen, Brandon Scharping, Kelsey Arellano, Benjamin Kasl, Benjamin Potvin, Devon Kartchner Front row, L-R: Kaitlyn Briggs, Aaron Pospisil, Lora Anderson, Nicole Hershberger, Kevin Gavin



SPRING 2017

## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS

would like to express special appreciation to the following for their generous financial support of the 49th Annual Conference.



























#### 150 mg/mL ANTIMICROBIAL

NADA 141-328, Approved by FDA

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 yeal.

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

READ ENTIRE BROCHURE CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

#### INDICATIONS

ZACTRAN is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, Histophilus somni and Mycoplasma bovis in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle. ZACTRAN is also indicated for the control of respiratory disease in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with Mannheimia haemolytica and Pasteurella multocida.

#### CONTRAINDICATIONS

As with all drugs, the use of ZACTRAN is contraindicated in animals previously found to be hypersensitive to this drug.

WARNING: FOR USE IN CATTLE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS. KEEP THIS AND ALL DRUGS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. NOT FOR USE IN CHICKENS OR TURKEYS.

The material safety data sheet (MSDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse effects, obtain an MSDS or for assistance, contact Merial at 1-888-637-4251.

RESIDUE WARNINGS: Do not treat cattle within 35 days of slaughter. Because a discard time in milk has not been established, do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

#### PRECAUTIONS

The effects of ZACTRAN on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined. Subcutaneous injection of ZACTRAN may cause a transient local tissue reaction in some cattle that may result in trim loss of edible tissues at slaughter.

#### ADVERSE REACTIONS

Transient animal discomfort and mild to moderate injection site swelling may be seen in cattle treated with ZACTRAN.

#### EFFECTIVENESS

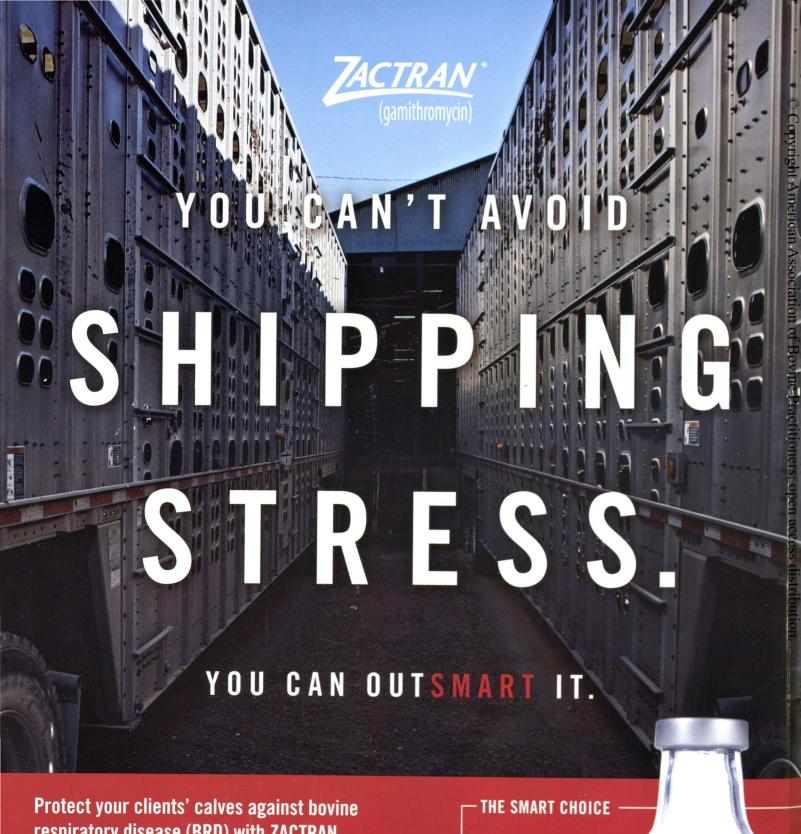
The effectiveness of ZACTRAN for the treatment of BRD associated with Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida and Histophilus sonni was demonstrated in a field study conducted at four geographic locations in the United States. A total of 497 cattle exhibiting clinical signs of BRD were enrolled in the study. Cattle were administered ZACTRAN (6 mg/kg BW) or an equivalent volume of sterile saline as a subcutaneous injection once on Day 0. Cattle were observed daily for clinical signs of BRD and were evaluated for clinical success on Day 10. The percentage of successes in cattle treated with ZACTRAN (58%) was statistically significantly higher (p<0.05) than the percentage of successes in the cattle treated with Saline (19%).

The effectiveness of ZACTRAN for the treatment of BRD associated with M. bovis was demonstrated independently at two U.S. study sites. A total of 502 cattle exhibiting clinical signs of BRD were enrolled in the studies. Cattle were administered ZACTRAN (6 mg/kg BW) or an equivalent volume of sterile saline as a subcutaneous injection once on Day 0. At each site, the percentage of successes in cattle treated with ZACTRAN on Day 10 was statistically significantly higher than the percentage of successes in the cattle treated with saline (74.4% vs. 24% [p < 0.001], and 67.4% vs. 46.2% [p = 0.002]). In addition, in the group of calves treated with gamithromycin that were confirmed positive for M. bovis (pre-treatment nasopharyngeal swabs), there were more calves at each site (45 of 57 calves, and 5 of 6 calves) classified as successes than as failures.
The effectiveness of ZACTRAN for the control of respiratory disease in cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with Mannheimia haemolytica and Pasteurella multocida was demonstrated in two independent studies conducted in the United States. A total of 467 crossbred beef cattle at high risk of developing BRD were enrolled in the study. ZACTRAN (6 mg/kg BW) or an equivalent volume of sterile saline was administered as a single subcutaneous injection within one day after arrival. Cattle were observed daily for clinical signs of BRD and were evaluated for clinical success on Day 10 post-treatment. In each of the two studies, the percentage of successes in the cattle treated with ZACTRAN (86% and 78%) was statistically significantly higher (p=0.0019 and p=0.0016) than the percentage of successes in the cattle treated with saline (36% and 58%).

### Marketed by Merial Limited

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# respiratory disease (BRD) with ZACTRAN.

Stress can leave your clients' cattle susceptible to performance-robbing pneumonia. With ZACTRAN you get a potent combination of six factors that helps you protect the genetic potential of your clients' calves - and their profitability. Get the facts to see what makes ZACTRAN the smart choice. ZACTRAN.com

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: For use in cattle only. Do not treat cattle within 35 days of slaughter. Because a discard time in milk has not been established, do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, or in calves to be processed for yeal. The effects of ZACTRAN on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy and lactation have not been determined.

Merial is now part of Boehringer Ingelheim.

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- Susceptibility
- 2 Speed
- 3 Site of infection
- 4 Staying power
- 5 Safety
- Saves money





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