ISSN 0524-1685

# The Bovine PRACTITIONER

## Guidelines for Authors

*The Bovine Practitioner* is the official publication of The American Association of Bovine Practitioners, published in February and June annually. It also serves as a communication medium between bovine practitioner organizations around the world. All manuscripts and communications must be presented in English.

**Most articles in the journal are peer-reviewed or refereed. Papers submitted for publication in the peer-reviewed section are anonymously reviewed by three members of the editorial board. In some cases, papers may be reviewed by an outside expert(s) who is not a regular member of the editorial board. Papers published in the peer-reviewed section of the journal will be identified with a "Peer-Reviewed" banner at the top of the first page. Papers rejected by the editorial board for publication as peer-reviewed articles do not automatically qualify for publication in the non-peer-reviewed sections.**

Articles published in *The Bovine Practitioner* are intended to address the needs of bovine practitioners. Types of articles considered appropriate for the journal include research reports, case reports, review articles, retrospective studies and articles describing new techniques.

**All papers should begin with an abstract.** Research reports should follow with an introduction, materials and methods (including experimental design and statistical analysis), results, discussion and conclusions. At the author's discretion, results and discussion may be combined.

Case reports should be written to include an introduction, history, clinical findings, appropriate laboratory data, surgical/therapeutic management, discussion and conclusions.

Review articles covering topics important to the practitioner are welcome. They should address more recent advances and bring the reader cutting edge information related to bovine practice or to beef or dairy production.

Papers reporting retrospective studies should include an introduction, clinical implications or objectives of the study, the methodology used to evaluate the data, a section that details the significance of the findings to the practitioner and conclusions.

**Two manuscripts and a diskette should be submitted to the editor through the mail or via a parcel delivery service. Manuscripts should be double-spaced, using 12-point Times type and 1-inch margins. Both lines and pages should be numbered. When possible Microsoft Word should be used.**

Figures, tables and photographs are welcome. Figures should be numbered on the back: legends for figures should be submitted on a separate sheet of paper. When photographs are submitted, prints or high quality digital images are preferred over 2x2 slides.

English units of measure should be used for weights, measures and temperature. If the author desires, it is acceptable to follow English units with metric units in parenthesis, i.e....440 lb (200 kg) steer had a rectal temperature of 101.5°F (38.6°C). When the use of brand names is necessary, they should be listed in footnotes, including the name of product, manufacturer, and manufacturer's city and state.

References to literature cited in the paper must be identified in the text by the use of superscripts. References should be listed in **alphabetical order**. Suggested style for citations in the reference section is as follows:

1. Allen WM, Sansom BF: Parturient paresis (milk fever) and hypocalcemia (cows, ewes, and goats), in Howard JL (ed): *Current Veterinary Therapy III. Food Animal Practice.* Philadelphia, WB Saunders Co, 1993, pp 304-308.
2. Barth AD, Cates WF, Harland RJ: The effect of body fat and loss of fat on breeding soundness classification of beef bulls. *Can Vet J* 36:758-764, 1995.
3. Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle, ed 7. Washington DC, National Academy Press, 1996.
4. Syvrud R: Vaccination for bovine respiratory syncytial virus: Benefits for both cow/calf and feedlot cattle. *Proc Am Assoc Bov Prac* 21:204-206, 1989.

**All correspondence and manuscripts should be addressed to:**

**The Bovine Practitioner**
**Dr. Bob Smith, Editor**
**3404 Live Oak Lane**
**Stillwater, OK 74075**
**405-372-8666 Office**
**405-743-8422 Fax**

Rev 07/06

# Micotil® 300*

## Tilmicosin Injection, USP

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

**HUMAN WARNINGS: Not for human use. Injection of this drug in humans has been associated with fatalities. Keep out of reach of children. Do not use in automatically powered syringes. Exercise extreme caution to avoid accidental self-injection. In case of human injection, consult a physician immediately and apply ice or cold pack to injection site while avoiding direct contact with the skin. Emergency medical telephone numbers are 1-800-722-0987 or 1-317-276-2000. Avoid contact with eyes.**

**NOTE TO THE PHYSICIAN: The cardiovascular system is the target of toxicity and should be monitored closely. Cardiovascular toxicity may be due to calcium channel blockade. In dogs, administration of intravenous calcium offset Micotil-induced tachycardia and negative inotropy (decreased contractility). Dobutamine partially offset the negative inotropic effects induced by Micotil in dogs. ß-adrenergic antagonists, such as propranolol, exacerbated the negative inotropy of Micotil in dogs. Epinephrine potentiated lethality of Micotil in pigs. This antibiotic persists in tissues for several days.**

**For Subcutaneous Use in Cattle and Sheep Only. Do Not Use in Automatically Powered Syringes.**
**Solo Para Uso Subcutaneo en Bovinos y Ovinos. No Administrar con Jeringas Accionadas Automaticámente.**

**Indications:** Micotil 300 is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) and ovine respiratory disease (ORD) associated with *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica*. Micotil 300 is indicated for the control of respiratory disease in cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica*.

**Description:** Micotil 300 is a solution of the antibiotic tilmicosin. Each mL contains 300 mg of tilmicosin, USP as tilmicosin phosphate in 25% propylene glycol, phosphoric acid as needed to adjust pH and water for injection, Q.S. Tilmicosin, USP is produced semi-synthetically and is in the macrolide class of antibiotics.

**Actions:** Activity — Tilmicosin has an *in vitro*** antibacterial spectrum that is predominantly gram-positive with activity against certain gram-negative microorganisms. Activity against several mycoplasma species has also been detected.

Ninety-five percent of the *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica* isolates were inhibited by 3.12 µg/mL or less.

| Microorganism | MIC** (µg/mL) |
|---|---|
| *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica* | 3.12 |
| *Pasteurella multocida* | 6.25 |
| *Histophilus somni* | 6.25 |
| *Mycoplasma dispar* | 0.097 |
| *M. bovirhinis* | 0.024 |
| *M. bovoculi* | 0.048 |

**The clinical significance of this *in vitro* data in cattle and sheep has not been demonstrated.

**Directions — Inject Subcutaneously in Cattle and Sheep Only.** Administer a single subcutaneous dose of 10 mg/kg of body weight (1 mL/30 kg or 1.5 mL/100 lbs). Do not inject more than 15 mL per injection site. Do not use in lambs less than 15 kg body weight.

If no improvement is noted within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reevaluated.

For cattle and sheep, injection under the skin in the neck is suggested. If not accessible, inject under the skin behind the shoulders and over the ribs.

**Note:** Swelling at the subcutaneous site of injection may be observed but is transient and usually mild.

**CONTRAINDICATION:** Do not use in automatically powered syringes. Do not administer intravenously to cattle or sheep. Intravenous injection in cattle or sheep will be fatal. Do not administer to animals other than cattle or sheep. Injection of this antibiotic has been shown to be fatal in swine and non-human primates, and it may be fatal in horses and goats.

**RESIDUE WARNINGS:** Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 28 days of the last treatment. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Use of tilmicosin in this class of cattle may cause milk residues. Do not use in lactating ewes if the milk is intended for human consumption.

**PRECAUTIONS: Read accompanying literature fully before use. Do Not Administer to Swine. Injection in Swine Has Been Shown to be Fatal. Intramuscular injection will cause a local reaction which may result in trim loss. The effects of tilmicosin on bovine and ovine reproductive performance, pregnancy and lactation have not been determined. The safety of tilmicosin has not been established for sheep with a body weight of less than 15 kg.**

**How Supplied:** Micotil 300 is supplied in 50 mL, 100 mL and 250 mL multidose amber glass bottles.

**Storage:** Store at or below 86˚F (30˚C). Protect from direct sunlight.
Conservar a 86°F (30°C). Protejar de la directa luz solar.

Revised October 2005

Manufactured for:
**Elanco Animal Health**
**A Division of Eli Lilly and Company**
**Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA**

*Elanco® and Micotil® are trademarks of Eli Lilly and Company.

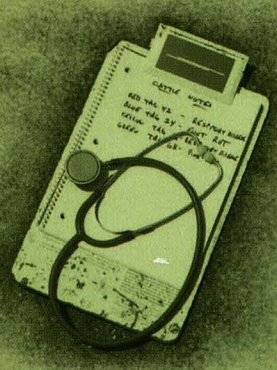
AH 0230
NADA 140-929, Approved by FDA
PA9041DEAMP

# THE BRD TREATMENT THAT WORKS THE WAY YOU DO




It's about working hard, working smart and getting results. You do it all the time, every day, like clockwork. And so should your first-line Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD) treatment program. That's why thousands of veterinarians recommend Micotil® (tilmicosin injection) every day — the proven, cost-effective therapy for both pull and treat and metaphylaxis.

For product label, including boxed warning, see adjacent page.



**Working hard...** Micotil gets to the lung tissue in one hour[1] and stays in the immune cells for at least 10 days[2,3]

**Working smart...** Only once through the chute for one, low-dose subcutaneous injection per treatment

**Getting results...** Micotil metaphylaxis controls BRD, reducing BRD pulls throughout the feeding period,[4,5] allowing more cattle to reach their full production potential

ELANCO
Micotil™
Tilmicosin injection

**Easy on your cattle. Tough on BRD.**


1 Apley M. *Food Animal Practice.* 13:559-562, 1997.
2 Fossler, SC. Elanco Animal Health, Study T5C760004, Micotil *Tech Report* AI8916, 2001.
3 Fossler SC, et al. *Proceedings of the 81st Annual Meeting of the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases*, p.101, Nov. 12-18, 2000.
4 Mechor GD. Elanco Animal Health, Study T5CB30206, Micotil *Tech Report* AI9758.
5 Mechor GD, et al. Elanco Animal Health, Study T5CB0107, Micotil *Tech Report* AI9476.


Micotil is to be used by, or on the order of, a licensed veterinarian. For cattle, inject subcutaneously. Intravenous use in cattle will be fatal. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Use in lactating dairy cattle may cause milk residues. See label for complete use information, including human warnings. Always use proper drug handling procedures to avoid accidental self-injection.

Please remember to advise your clients on the safe handling and use of all injectable products prior to administration.


# *INTRODUCING SPECTRAMAST LC.*

## Specially Formulated To Treat Modern Mastitis Caused By *E. coli* And Other Major Pathogens.

Arm yourself with SPECTRAMAST™ LC *(ceftiofur hydrochloride)* Sterile Suspension—the powerful first line of attack that goes beyond current treatments to give you the right spectrum to treat modern clinical mastitis. You'll also appreciate: **Once-a-day dosing. Zero-day meat withdrawal. And 72-hour milk withhold.** Use SPECTRAMAST LC. Because the right spectrum is the right path to better returns. To learn more, talk to your veterinarian or Pfizer representative. Inappropriate dosage or treatment intervals for SPECTRAMAST LC or failure to adhere to proper milk discard period will result in violative milk residues. As with all products, SPECTRAMAST LC should not be used in animals found to be hypersensitive to the product.

**www.spectramast.com 1-800-733-5500**

SPECTRAMAST™ (ceftiofur hydrochloride) LC Sterile Suspension

Right Spectrum. Right Results.

Pfizer Animal Health