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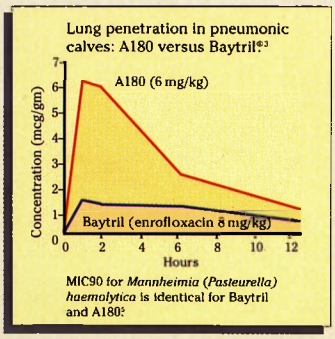

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[1]A180 Freedom of Information (FOI) Summary [2]Pfizer study #5131C-03-98-198 [3]TerHune, et al. XXII World Bulatric Congress. Hannover Germany 2002. [4]A180 FOI Summary. Figure stated represents an average cure rate among clinical studies. [5]A180 and Baytril FOI Summaries.

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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.

Copies of THE BOVINE PRACTITIONER are available to non-members for $25.00 per copy, surface mail, or $33.00, airmail (overseas). Contact editor for details.

A180™

(danofloxacin mesylate)

Sterile Antimicrobial Injectable Solution

180.0 mg of danofloxacin as the mesylate salt/mL

For subcutaneous use in cattle only

Not for use in cattle intended for dairy production or in calves to be processed for veal.

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

Federal law prohibits the extra-label use of this drug in food-producing animals.

INDICATIONS: A180 (danofloxacin mesylate) injectable solution is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida*.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: A180 is administered as a subcutaneous dose of 6 mg/kg of body weight (1.5 mL/100 lb). Treatment should be repeated once approximately 48 hours following the first injection. Care should be taken to dose accurately. Administered dose volume should not exceed 15 mL per injection site.

WARNINGS: Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 4 days from the last treatment. Do not use in cattle intended for dairy production. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

HUMAN WARNINGS: For use in animals only. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. In case of dermal contact, wash skin with soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation persists following ocular or dermal exposures. Individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to quinolones should avoid this product. In humans, there is a risk of user photosensitization within a few hours after excessive exposure to quinolones. If excessive accidental exposure occurs, avoid direct sunlight. To report adverse reactions or to obtain a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet, call 1-800-366-5288.

PRECAUTIONS: The effects of danofloxacin on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined.

Subcutaneous injection can cause a transient local tissue reaction that may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.

Quinolone-class drugs should be used with caution in animals with known or suspected central nervous system (CNS) disorders. In such animals, quinolones have, in rare instances, been associated with CNS stimulation, which may lead to convulsive seizures.

Quinolone-class drugs have been shown to produce erosions of cartilage of weight-bearing joints and other signs of arthropathy in immature, rapidly growing animals of various species. Refer to Animal Safety for information specific to danofloxacin.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: A hypersensitivity reaction was noted in 2 healthy calves treated with A180 in a laboratory study. In one location of a multi-site field trial, one out of the 41 calves treated with 6 mg/kg q 48 hours showed lameness on Day 6 only. In this same field trial location one of 38 calves treated with 8 mg/kg once became lame 4 days after treatment and remained lame on the last day of the study (Day 10). Another calf in the same treatment group developed lameness on the last day of the study.

STORAGE INFORMATION: Store at or below 30°C (86°F). Protect from light. Protect from freezing. The color is yellow to amber and does not affect potency.

HOW SUPPLIED: A180 (180 mg danofloxacin/mL) is supplied in 100- and 250-mL, amber-glass, sterile, multi-dose vials.

NADA #141-207, Approved by FDA

Distributed by:

Pfizer Animal Health
Exton, PA 19341, USA
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NY, NY 10017

Use Only as Directed

To report suspected adverse effects, and/or obtain a copy of the MSDS, call 1-800-366-5288.

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Cover photo courtesy of Geni Wren, Bovine Veterinarian Magazine

The abstracts were translated in French by Guy Beauchamp and revised by Emile Bouchard.

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The Bovine PRACTITIONER

Guidelines for Authors

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

A section of the journal is 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 a summary or abstract. Research reports should follow with an introduction, methods and materials (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. 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 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 pound (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 should 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.

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