

Terralon® LA

ANTIBIOTICS LONG-ACTING TETRACYCLINE INJECTABLE SOLUTION

- **Highly bioavailable 20 % oxytetracycline** formulation gives:
- **High peak plasma concentration** to act on less sensitive bacteria
- **Higher release from injection site**
- **Less irritation and damage at injection site** due to less antibiotic left at injection site

MECHANISM OF ACTION³

- **Long action over 3 - 5 days**
- Inhibit protein synthesis by reversibly binding to 30S ribosomal subunits of susceptible organisms. They are also believed to reversibly bind to 50S ribosomes and alter cytoplasmic membrane permeability.
- **Bacteriostatic**

COMPOSITION

Each ml contains:

Oxytetracycline (as dihydrate) 200 mg

PRESENTATION

Amber coloured glass vials containing 100 ml, 250 ml and 500 ml sterile solution.

INDICATIONS

Treatment of **Tickborne gallsickness** (cattle, sheep and goats), **Heartwater** (cattle, sheep and goats), **Pneumonia, joint-ill, navel-ill** (cattle, sheep, goats and pigs), **Footrot** (cattle, sheep and goats), **Pink eye** (infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis) in cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.

DOSAGE AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Deep intramuscular injection.

Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Pigs: **1 ml / 10 kg body mass.**
If necessary repeat after 72 hours.

Divide dosage over two or more injection sites.
Maximum of 15 ml per injection site in cattle, 7 ml in pigs, calves and sheep.

In case of tickborne gallsickness, repeat treatment after 10 - 14 days.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

| | Meat | Milk |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cattle | 30 days | 6 days |
| Sheep | 22 days | 6 days |
| Goats | 30 days | 6 days |
| Pigs | 22 days | 8 days |

STORAGE

Store at or below 25 °C and protect from light

TERRALON® LA. Composition: Oxytetracycline (as dihydrate) 200 mg, Reg. No: G2676 (Act 36/1947), Namibia Reg. No: V03/17.1.2/1297 [NSO]

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ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY^{2,4}

Mycoplasmas | Spirochetes | Chlamydia | Rickettsia
Broad spectrum – Gram+ and Gram- bacteria



SUSCEPTIBILITY DATA^{1,2}

Sensitivity of Tetracyclines for certain bacteria in cattle and pigs¹

| Organism | Sensitive % | Intermediate % | Resistance % |
|---|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> (cattle) | 94,3 | 0,0 | 5,7 |
| <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> (cattle) | 84,2 | 1,2 | 14,6 |
| <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> (pigs) | 57,0 | 20,80 | 22,22 |
| <i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i> (pigs) | 26,4 | 58,9 | 14,7 |

Resistance of *Moraxella* spp.³

| Organism | Resistance % | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------|
| | Oxytetracyclines | Penicillin |
| <i>Moraxella bovis</i> | 20 | 40 |
| <i>Moraxella bovoculi</i> | 0 | 9 |
| <i>Moraxella ovis</i> | 9 | 18 |

In vitro activity (MIC₉₀, µg / ml) of tetracycline against bacteria including Mycoplasma²

| Organism | MIC ₉₀ |
|---|-------------------|
| Gram + aerobes | |
| <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> | 4 |
| <i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i> | ≤0,25 |
| <i>C. renale</i> | 4 |
| <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i> | 0,25 |
| <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> | 1 |
| Gram- aerobes | |
| <i>Actinobacillus</i> spp. | ≤0,25 |
| <i>Brucella canis</i> | 0,25 |
| <i>Campylobacter fetus</i> | 2 |
| <i>Histophilus somni</i> | 2 |
| <i>Moraxella bovis</i> | 1 |
| <i>P. multocida</i> (pig) | 1 |
| <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> | 0,5 |
| Anaerobes | |
| <i>Actinomyces</i> spp. | 1 |
| <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> | 4 |
| Mycoplasma | |
| <i>Mycoplasma bovirhinis</i> | 0,5* |
| <i>M. bovis</i> | 4* |
| <i>M. hyopneumoniae</i> | 0,03 |
| <i>M. agalactiae</i> | 0,5 |
| Spirochetes | |
| <i>Leptospira</i> spp. | 4 |

* Some reports show resistance

References:

1. de Jong A, Thomas V, Simjee S, Moyaert H, El Garch F, Maher K, et al. Antimicrobial susceptibility monitoring of respiratory tract pathogens isolated from diseased cattle and pigs across Europe: The VetPath study. *Vet Microbiol* 2014;172(1):202-215.
2. Giguere S, Prescott JF, Dowling PM. Antimicrobial Therapy in Veterinary Medicine. 5th ed. Iowa, USA: Blackwell Publishing Professional; 2013.
3. Maboni G, Gressler LT, Espindola JP, Schwab M, Tasca C, Potter L, et al. Differences in the antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of *Moraxella bovis*, *M. bovoculi* and *M. ovis*. *Brazilian J Microbiol* 2015;46(2):545-549.
4. Plumb DC. Plumb's Veterinary Drug Handbook. 7th ed. Stockholm, Wisconsin: PharmaVet Inc.; 2011.



Shaping the future of animal health