

OXYFEED 200G/KG POWDER

Description and Composition

OXYFEED 200G/KG POWDER is a light yellow powder. Each kg contains 200g Oxytetracycline (as dihydrate) as its active ingredient.

Pharmacodynamics

Oxytetracycline is one of the oldest tetracycline antibiotics used in animals. The mechanism of action of tetracyclines is to bind to 30S ribosomal subunit and inhibit protein synthesis. Oxytetracycline is usually bacteriostatic. It has a broad spectrum of activity, including gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, some protozoa, *Rickettsia* spp., and *Ehrlichia* spp. The spectrum also includes *Chlamydia* spp., spirochetes, *Mycoplasma* spp., L-form bacteria, and some protozoa (*Plasmodium* spp. and *Entamoeba* spp.). Resistance is common among gram-negative bacteria of the Enterobacteriaceae (e.g., *Escherichia coli*) and *Staphylococcus* spp.

Pharmacokinetics

Following absorption by various routes of administration, oxytetracycline is widely distributed in the body and sequestered particularly in liver, kidney, bone and dentine. Available evidence suggests minimal, if any, metabolism for tetracyclines in animals. Although the data for oxytetracycline are limited, they indicate the elimination of systemically available oxytetracycline as unchanged drug, mostly in the urine.

Indication

For the treatment of pneumonia and bacterial diarrhoea in cattle and pigs, and treatment of infectious coryza, respiratory mycoplasmosis, bacterial diarrhoea, and infectious synovitis in chickens caused by *Pasteurella*, *Bordetella*, *Haemophilus paragallinarum*, *Campylobacter*, *Mycoplasma*, *Staphylococcus*, *Streptococcus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella*.

Recommended Dose

Cattle (excluding cattle over 6 months old): 1kg to 2kg Oxyfeed 200g/kg Powder (equivalent to 200g to 400g Oxytetracycline) per ton of feed.

Pigs and chickens (excluding laying hens): 0.5kg to 2kg Oxyfeed 200g/kg Powder (equivalent to 100g to 400g Oxytetracycline) per ton of feed.

Route of Administration

For oral administration via feed.

Contraindications

Oxytetracycline is contraindicated in patients hypersensitive to it or other tetracyclines.

Warning and Precautions

Special warnings for each target species

If side effects are observed, consult a veterinarian immediately.

Special precautions for use

Special precautions for use in animals

- This drug is a prescription drug, so use it according to the prescription or instructions of a veterinarian.
- Use this drug only for the treatment of the indications specified in the indications and effects.
- Strictly adhere to the prescribed usage and dosage of this drug.
- When using this drug, limit administration to the minimum period necessary for treatment, and do not administer continuously for more than a week.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals

- Wear protective equipment such as protective glasses, masks, and gloves when working, and be careful not to get the drug in the eyes, nose, mouth, etc.
- If the drug is swallowed by mistake, consult a doctor immediately.

- There have been reports that contact with powder containing oxytetracycline, the active ingredient of this drug, has caused dermatitis, so when mixing with feed, wear glasses, a mask, gloves, etc. and be careful not to get the drug in the eyes or skin. If the drug gets into the eyes, immediately rinse thoroughly with water and consult a doctor.

- There have been reports of oxytetracycline, the active ingredient of this drug, being teratogenic in humans and experimental animals, so pregnant women who administer the drug should wear gloves and a mask, etc., and be careful not to let the drug come into direct contact with their skin or inhale dust.

Interaction with Other Medicaments

Tetracyclines bind to compounds containing calcium, which decreases oral absorption. Do not mix with solutions that contain iron, calcium, aluminum, or magnesium.

Pregnancy and Lactation

Since fetal toxicity has been observed in experimental animals with ingredients similar to the active ingredient of this drug, careful consideration should be given to whether or not to administer this drug to pregnant animals.

Side Effects

When this drug is administered to calves, it may sometimes cause digestive disorders.

Symptoms and Treatment of Overdose

Tetracyclines are generally well tolerated after acute overdoses.

Oral overdoses would most likely be associated with GI disturbances (vomiting, anorexia, and/or diarrhoea). Should the patient develop severe emesis or diarrhoea, fluids and electrolytes should be monitored and replaced if necessary. Chronic overdoses may lead to drug accumulation and nephrotoxicity. High oral doses given to ruminants, can cause ruminal microflora depression and ruminoreticular stasis.

Storage Condition

Store below 30°C.

Shelf life

3 years. To be used within 24 hours after mixing into feed.

Withdrawal Periods

Cattle (excluding cattle over 6 months old): 5 days

Pigs: 5 days

Chickens (excluding laying hens): 5 days

Packing

10kg, 25kg.

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