OXYTETRACYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Veterinary Drug Directorate (VDD) Category: 3

Brand name: Oxymycin LP (100 mg/mL)
Noromycin LP (100 mg/mL)

Labelled for treatment of: Bacterial pneumonia, Pasteurellosis, Mastitis, Metritis, Calf scours (bacterial enteritis), Calf diphtheria, Footrot, Navel ill, Leptospirosis, Blackleg/malignant edema, Peritonitis and joint ill.

Able to be used in Lactating dairy cattle: YES

Label dose: 6.7mg/kg (3mLs/45kg) IM or IV once daily for 2-3 days

Label withhold times: Milk: 72 hours
Meat: 18 days

May be used off label for the treatment of: Actinobacillosis (wooden tongue), Listeriosis, Vaginitis, Cervicitis, Pinkeye, Dermatophilosis, Cellulitis, Pyelonephritis, Cystitis, Urinary tract infections, Septicemia, Infected wounds and Pre- and Post-operative. Can be used topically to treat digital dermatitis (strawberry footrot/ hairy heel wart)

Off label dose range: 10 – 20 mg/kg IM or IV once daily for 7 – 21 days.

Off label withhold times: Consult CgFARAD when using this product at the off label dose for withhold times.

Comments:
Oxytetracycline is a limited broad spectrum, bacteriostatic antibiotic that is very popular in cattle medicine. It is the only category 3 antimicrobial available for use in lactating dairy cattle so this may make it more desirable to use however Oxytetracycline is an antibiotic that is known to select for resistance so it may be more desirable to treat cases with beta-lactam products instead. Oxytetracycline has very poor activity against Truperella and coliforms which are some of the most frequently encountered bacteria in dairy animals. Although withhold times have been established it is still recommended to submit milk samples to an accredited laboratory for residue testing prior to reintroducing a treated animals milk back into the bulk tank as withhold times can vary in compromised animals. Make sure you request a milk test that includes tetracycline's as many residue tests only check for beta-lactams. With the constant spread of spirochete bacteria such as Anaplasmosis up from the United States, Oxytetracycline will likely remain a staple antibiotic for use in dairy cattle so we need to remain vigilant on its current use now. When given IV Oxytetracycline products can chelate calcium causing an acute milk fever if injected too rapidly. For specific disease treatment recommendations using Oxytetracycline please refer to the disease section of these guidelines.