AGRIMYCIN® 200
(oxytetracycline)
(200 mg/mL)

ANTIBIOTIC
Each ml contains 200 mg of oxytetracycline base as amphoteric oxytetracycline.

For the treatment of disease in beef cattle; dairy cattle; calves, including preruminating (veal) calves; and swine.

ANADA 200-306, Approved by FDA

Net Contents: 500 mL

Manufactured for:
Agri Laboratories, Ltd.
St. Joseph, MO 64503

AGRIMYCIN® 200 is a sterile, preconstituted solution of the broad-spectrum antibiotic oxytetracycline.

CAUTION:
When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding tissues during the dressing procedure.

WARNINGS:
Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of cattle and swine. Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 96 hours after the last treatment must not be used for food. Rapid intravenous administration may result in animal collapse. Oxytetracycline should be administered intravenously slowly over a period of at least 5 minutes.

PRECAUTIONS:
Exceeding the highest recommended level of drug per lb of body weight per day, administering more than the recommended number of treatments, and/or exceeding 10 mL intramuscularly or subcutaneously per injection site in adult beef cattle and dairy cattle, and 5 mL intramuscularly per injection site in adult swine, may result in antibiotic residues beyond the withdrawal periods. Refer to Package Insert for Complete Directions

Storage:
Store at 59° to 86°F (15° to 30°C). Keep from freezing.

Restricted Drug - California.
Use Only as Directed.

Not for Human Use. For animal use only.

Made in the U.K.

Manufactured by:
Norbrook Laboratories Limited
Newry, BT35 6PU, Co. Down, Northern Ireland

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NDC 57561-004-05

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CATTLE DOSAGE GUIDE
At the first signs of pneumonia or pinkeye,* administer a single dose of AGRIMYCIN® 200 by deep intramuscular injection, or subcutaneously, according to the following weight categories. **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Weight (lb)</th>
<th>Number of mL or cc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>18.0</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>600</td>
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<td>1000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See package insert for dosing instructions for other indicated diseases and full product information.

** Do not administer more than 10 mL at any one injection site (1-2 mL per site in small calves). Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter.

SWINE DOSAGE GUIDE
At the first signs of pneumonia, * administer AGRIMYCIN® 200 by deep intramuscular injection according to the following weight categories. **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Weight (lb)</th>
<th>Number of mL or cc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See package insert for dosing instructions for other indicated diseases and full product information.

** Do not administer more than 5 mL at any one injection site. Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter.
AGRIMYCIN® 200 (oxytetracycline) is a sterile, preconstituted solution of the broad-spectrum antibiotic oxytetracycline. Each mL contains 200 mg of oxytetracycline base as amphoteric oxytetracycline, and on a w/v basis, 40.0% 2-pyrrolidone, 5.0% povidone, 1.8% magnesium oxide, 0.2% sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate (as a preservative), monoethanolamine and/or hydrochloric acid as required to adjust pH.

**CAUTION:**
When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding tissues during the dressing procedure.

**WARNINGS:**
Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of cattle and swine. Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 96 hours after the last treatment must not be used for food.

**PRECAUTIONS:**
Exceeding the highest recommended level of drug per lb of body weight, administering more than the recommended number of treatments, and/or exceeding 10 mL intramuscularly or subcutaneously per injection site in adult beef and dairy cattle, and 5 mL intramuscularly per injection site in adult swine, may result in antibiotic residues beyond the withdrawal period.

**DOSAGE:**
- **CATTLE:** A single dosage of 9 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight (4.5 mL/100 lb) administered intramuscularly or subcutaneously is recommended in the treatment of the following conditions:
  1. Bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella* spp. (shipping fever) in calves and yearlings, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions, such as cattle on range, or where repeated restraint is inadvisable.
  2. Infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) caused by *Moraxella bovis*.

- **SWINE:** A single dose of 9 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight (4.5 mL/100 lb) administered intramuscularly is recommended in the treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida* in swine, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions or where repeated restraint is inadvisable.

Refer to Package Insert for Complete Directions.

**STORAGE:**
Store at 59° to 86°F (15° to 30°C). Keep from freezing.

Not for Human Use. For Animal Use Only.

Restricted Drug - California. Use Only as Directed.

Made in the UK.

© Registered Trademark of Agri Laboratories, Ltd.
Agrimycin® 200 (oxytetracycline) 200 mg/mL

ANADA 200-306, Approved by FDA

ANTIBIOTIC

Each mL contains 200 mg of oxytetracycline base as amorphous oxytetracycline

For use in beef cattle; dairy cattle, including preruminating (veal) calves; and swine.

For animal use only.

Read Entire Package Insert Carefully Before Using This Product.

Agrimycin® 200 (oxytetracycline) is a sterile, ready-to-use solution for the administration of the broad-spectrum antibiotic oxytetracycline by injection.

Agrimycin® 200 does not require refrigeration; however, it is recommended that it be stored at 4°F to 77°F (–20°C to 25°C). The antibiotic activity of oxytetracycline is not appreciably diminished in the presence of body fluids, serum, or exudates.

When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site and surrounding tissues during the dressing procedure.

Agrimycin® 200 can be administered intramuscularly or intravenously when the injection sites are properly distended.

Consult your veterinarian prior to administering this product in order to determine the proper dosage required to achieve an effective concentration.

If intravenous administration is required, a thorough cleaning of the venipuncture site is essential to ensure entry of the medication into the bloodstream.

Intravenous administration should be made by directing the needle of suitable gauge and length into the fluid part of a fat or thin muscle near the mid-line of the animal. A thoroughly cleaned, sterile rubber stopper fit into the needle cap on the bottle with suitable disinfectant, such as 70% alcohol. The injection device should be prepared with care, using a suitable antiseptic.

SUBCUTANEOUS ADMINISTRATION: Inject the medication into fat or thick muscle near the mid-line of the animal. The needle should be inserted in the direction of the fat or muscle tissue and not at a right angle to the skin. Continuous steady flow of blood through the needle indicates that the needle is still in the vein. If blood does not penetrate the opposite side of the vein, another attempt must be made. If difficulty is encountered, it may be advisable to use the vein on the other side of the neck.

A thorough understanding of the injection site and its relationship to the jugular groove is essential for proper administration. The jugular groove is the groove on the side of the neck along the line of the veins. The jugular vein will be visible and can be easily seen and felt in thin-necked animals. As a further check in thick-necked animals, raise the vein simply by hand pressure, but the use of a choke rope is more effective.

The vein should be distended by a quick pull on the free end. This is to confirm the fact that the vein is properly distended. It is impossible to put the needle into a vein that is not properly distended.

The rope should be tied in such a way that it can be seen or felt with the fingers in front of the point being tapped will indicate the presence of the vein.

Continuous steady flow of blood, release the choke rope by a quick pull on the free end. This is to confirm that the needle is still in the vein.

Intramuscular Administration: The needle point is placed directly over the vein, slanting it so that its direction is not perpendicular to the skin near the needle, which would indicate that the medication is not going into the vein. Avoid skin tissue, which would indicate that the medication is not going into the vein.

The vein should be clearly visible and can be seen and felt in thin-necked animals. As a further check in thick-necked animals, raise the vein simply by hand pressure, but the use of a choke rope is more effective.

Intramuscular Administration: The needle should be inserted in a fat or thick muscle near the mid-line of the animal. The needle should be inserted in the direction of the fat or muscle tissue and not at a right angle to the skin. Continuous steady flow of blood through the needle indicates that the needle is still in the vein. If blood does not penetrate the opposite side of the vein, another attempt must be made. If difficulty is encountered, it may be advisable to use the needle on the other side of the neck.

Intravenous Administration: The needle should be inserted in the direction of the fat or thick muscle near the mid-line of the animal. The needle should be inserted in the direction of the fat or muscle tissue and not at a right angle to the skin. Continuous steady flow of blood through the needle indicates that the needle is still in the vein. If blood does not penetrate the opposite side of the vein, another attempt must be made. If difficulty is encountered, it may be advisable to use the needle on the other side of the neck.

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