Tylofen™ for Mastitis

✓ Antibiotic + Anti-inflammatory + Pain relief
✓ Treats infection and inflammation
✓ Short milk and meat withholding periods

When to use Tylofen

1. Tylofen™ is indicated for the treatment of acute cases of bovine mastitis.
2. Tylofen™ is a particularly appropriate treatment for cases of mastitis presenting with obvious signs of inflammation (swelling, redness, pain, local heat, generalised fever, or discomfort), where the bacteria involved are sensitive to macrolide antibiotics.
3. Tylofen™ can be used in cattle for mastitis, metritis (acute infections of the uterus), respiratory infections, footrot, and calf diphtheria.

Active Ingredient

Each mL contains 200mg Tylosin Base (Antibiotic) and 60mg Ketoprofen (Anti-inflammatory/Pain relief).

Presentation

Tylofen™ comes as 225mLs in a shatterproof plastic bottle. One bottle contains the correct amount for a full course of treatment for three 500kg cows. (i.e. 1 bottle = 3 cow pack).

Mastitis: Treating the infection

Tylosin, the antibiotic component of Tylofen™, is an excellent antimicrobial to use on mastitis in New Zealand, being very active against Strep. and Staph. bacteria. These bacteria are common causes of mastitis in New Zealand dairy cattle. When tested in the field on NZ dairy cows, Tylosin has been shown to have a high cure rate for clinical mastitis.

Mastitis: Treating the pain and inflammation

The use of anti-inflammatories in cases of clinical mastitis can improve the clinical signs of pain and can have benefits for production. Ketoprofen, one of the active ingredients in Tylofen™, is a member of the family of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and has potent anti-inflammatory, pain relief, and fever-fighting properties. When used to assist in the treatment of mastitis, NSAIDS have been shown to improve the systemic well being of the cow and minimise damage to the internal udder tissue.

How to use Tylofen

Tylofen is administered by injection into the muscle once per day for 3 days. The dose rate for Tylofen™ is 1mL of Tylofen™ per 20kg liveweight. This equates to 25mL per day for a 500kg cow. For cattle this size, exactly three full courses are contained in a 225mL bottle. See product label and package insert for full directions on usage.

Dosage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COW</th>
<th>DAY 1</th>
<th>DAY 2</th>
<th>DAY 3</th>
<th>WHP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500kg</td>
<td>25mL</td>
<td>25mL</td>
<td>25mL</td>
<td>MILK – 5 milkings (approximately 60 hours) MEAT - 10 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage

Store below 25º C. Do not freeze. Protect from light. Store locked up. Once broached, product can be used for up to 28 days.

Withholding Periods

Milk: Approximately 60 hours (5 milkings)
Meat: 10 days

Restricted Veterinary Medicine. Only available under veterinary authorisation.
Bayer New Zealand Limited, 3 Argus Place, Hillcrest, Auckland.
www.bayeranimal.co.nz
Why Find and Treat Clinical Mastitis Early?

1. Missed cases of clinical mastitis contribute to spikes in the bulk milk somatic cell count, and can lead to early season somatic cell count grades.
2. Reduces the risk of severe and chronic "hard to cure" cases developing.
3. Reduces the risk of infection spreading to other cows.
4. Mastitis cases that are diagnosed closer to calving have better chances of cure than those diagnosed later.
5. Provides a better welfare outcome for the affected dairy cow.

Who Needs Treatment?

Any cow which shows signs of heat, swelling or pain in the udder, and/or where there are visible changes in the milk (wateriness, clots, discolouration, flakes or flecks) that persist for more than THREE squirts of milk.

*Foremilk stripping is the single most effective way to detect clinical mastitis*

Finding Clinical Cases:

1. Strip cows prior to cups on at the first milking and every milking whilst in the colostrum herd. Treat all those which have abnormal milk for more than 3 squirts. For all those which have abnormal milk for 3 or less squirts: Monitor over the next few milkings for signs of improvement or deterioration.
2. Check every colostrum cow with the Rapid Mastitis Test (RMT) prior to entering the milking herd. Only allow cows clear on this test to progress to the milking herd.
3. Inspect EVERY cow at EVERY milking for red, swollen or painful quarters. Strip the foremilk of every quarter showing one or more of these signs.
4. Aim to strip the foremilk of every quarter of every cow at least once per week throughout lactation. Different quarters can be done at different milkings – eg. front lefts on Monday morning, front rights on Tuesday morning, etc. Checks should be more frequent in early and late lactation, when BMSCC is high, or when clots are being found on the filter sock.

Treating Mastitis Cases:

1. Mark the cow with 2 systems (eg Red Spray Paint AND Velcro Leg Bands) as soon as you decide she requires treatment.
2. Draft the cow out.
3. Record the cow’s number, quarter affected, the treatment that will be used, all follow up treatments, and applicable withholding periods.
4. Treat the cow AFTER milking the herd is completed, and only after the cow has been marked and her treatment details carefully recorded.

REMEMBER: Always clean teats with disinfectant teat wipes before administering any intramammary treatments – Some of the bacteria that can be introduced by accident are resistant to antibiotics and can lead to more severe, or hard to cure mastitis.

Reference: SmartSAMM Technotes, DairyNZ