## Deracin<sup>™</sup>90Meal (chlortetracycline)

### **Type A Medicated Article**

#### **Product Description**

- Antibacterial Type A medicated article for oral administration in feed to cattle, swine, chickens, turkeys, ducks, sheep and psittacine birds (parrots, macaws, cockatoos)
- Generic equivalent (ANADA 200-510) to Aureomycin®
- Each pound of Type A medicated article contains 90 grams of chlortetracycline activity

### Formulation

- Free-flowing meal medication.
- Ingredients: Chlortetracycline calcium complex, dried *Streptomyces aureofaciens* fermentation product in a carrier suitable for incorporation in feed.

#### **FDA Status**

- CAUTION: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.
- Type A Medicated Article for use in the manufacture of medicated dry feeds (not for use in liquid feeds).
- Category I drug; does not require a feedmill license.

### Withdrawal Periods and Residue Warnings

- No withdrawal period is required when used according to labeling.
- For full Withdrawal Period and Residue Warnings, refer to the back page.

### Indications (Partial List, See Back)

- Cattle: For the reduction of the incidence of liver abscesses; treatment and control of bacterial pneumonia (*Pasteurella* spp.); treatment of bacterial enteritis (*E. coli*); control of active infection of anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale*).
- Swine: Treatment of bacterial enteritis (E. coli, Salmonella choleraesuis) and bacterial pneumonia (Pasteurella multocida); control of ileitis (Lawsonia intracellularis); control of leptospirosis (Leptospira pomona); reducing the incidence of jowl abscesses (Group E streptococci).
- Chickens: Control of infectious synovitis (*M. synoviae*); control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *E. coli*); reduction of mortality due to *E. coli*.
- Turkeys: Control of infectious synovitis (*M. synoviae*); control of hexamitiasis (*Hexamita meleagrides*); reduction of mortality due to paratyphoid (*Salmonella typhimurium*); control of complicating bacteria associated with bluecomb (transmissible enteritis, coronaviral enteritis).



### **Key Features**

- Broad spectrum, effective against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms that can cause respiratory, enteric, or reproductive diseases.
- Readily absorbed, providing effective blood and lung tissue concentrations.
- Cattle industry product standard for control of anaplasmosis.
- Can be top dressed in cattle feeds.
- Can be fed to cattle on pasture with blue bird free choice mineral formulation.
- Versatile, with wide range of approved combinations including Deccox<sup>®</sup> and Bovatec<sup>®</sup> for cattle and Denagard<sup>™</sup> for swine.
- Convenient, cost-effective treatment option vs injectable therapy.
- Wide safety margin.
- High-quality manufacturing at US Pharmgate facilities according to FDA requirements.

The labeling contains complete use information, including cautions and warnings. Always read, understand and follow the labeling and use directions. See the back page for use directions and additional information.





# Deracin<sup>®</sup> 90 Meal

### Chlortetracycline Type A Medicated Article

Ingredients:			Dried Streptomyces aureofaciens fermentation product in a carrier suitable for incorporation in feed.			
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For Use in the M CAUTION: For				imal Feeds. FFOR USE IN LIQUID MEDICATED F	EEDS.	
				e to supply desired concentration of chlortetracycline per ton with of the ingredients and mix thoroughly. For specific use levels, see <b>In</b>		
Mixing directions: -	Level desired grams per ton	Amount of medicated article per ton*		*It is recommended that 1 pound 2 ounces of Deracin <sup>70</sup> 90 Meal Type A Medicated Article be diluted with 2 pounds 14 ounces of one of the feed ingredients to form a 4 pound		
	100 1 200 2 400 2		oz lb 2 oz lb 4 oz lb 8 oz lb 9 oz	working premix. Use 2 pounds of the working premix to make a preblend (see Use Directions) for a Type C feed containing 50g chlortetracycline / ton of feed		
Indications For Use			Chlortetracycline mg per lb body weight per day	Indications For Use	In complete fo chlortetracyclin g per ton	
Cattle Beef Cattle (over 700lb): control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by Anaplasma marginale susceptible to chlortetracycline.			0.5	Swine Reduction in the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (jowl abscesses) caused by Group E. <i>Streptococci</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	50-100	
Beef and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle: As an aid in the control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by Anaplasma marginale susceptible to chloretrasyciline. For use in frust-choice feeds. A medicated feed mill license is required when the free-choice feed is manufactured using a proprietary formulia and (v specifications: Free-choice feed formulations must be TDA approved. Calves, Beef, and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle: Thereme of bacterial entertistic caused by <i>Escherichia cui</i> and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pasturalli</i> multicatio quantismas susceptible to choiterta-cycline. Freed front more than 5 days. The appropriate amount of Daeracin " containing feed supplement may to dress. If the Dencin " containing feed supplement is also upplement may to dress. If the Dencin " containing feed supplement is and an at an the same time.			0.5-2.0	Breeding Swine: Control of leptospirosis (reducing the incidence of abortion and shedding of leptospirae) caused by <i>Leptospira pomona</i> susceptible to chloretracycline. Feed continuously for not more than 14 days.	400	
			10	Ducks Control and treatment of fowl cholera caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed in complete ration to provide from 8 to 28 mg per pound of body weight per day depending upon age and severity of disease. Feed for not more than 21 days.	200-400	
			-	Chickens Control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days.	100-200	
Svine Control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (lieitis) caused by Lausemin intracellularis susceptible to chlortetracycline. Treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>Estherichia coli</i> and <i>Salmedia Indivensis</i> and bacterial preumonia caused by <i>Instaurellan</i> multicial susceptible to chlortetracycline. (Note: This drug level is equivalent to approximately 400 grams per tron, depending on feed consumption and body weight). Feed for not more than 14 days.			10	Control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by Mycoplasma gallisepticum and Escherichia coli susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days.	200-400	
				Reduction of mortality due to <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed for 5 days.	500	
				<b>Turkeys</b> Control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days.	200	
Turkeys Control of complicating bacterial organisms associated with bluecomb (transmissible enteritis, comnaviral enteritis) susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days.			25	Control of hexamitiasis caused by <i>Hexamita melargridis</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days.	400	
				Turkey poults not over 4 weeks of age: Reduction of mortality due to paratyphoid caused by <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	400	
Indications For Use		mg per head per day	Indications For Use	mg per g feed		
Cattle Growing Cattle (over 400 lb): For the reduction of the incidence of liver abscesses.		70	Psittacine birds Warning: Psittacois, avian chlamydiosis, or ornithosis is a reportable communicable disease, transmissible between wild and domestic birds, other animals and man. Contact appropriate public health and regulatory officials. Caution: Aspergillosis may occur following prolonged treatment. Treatment of psittacine birds (parrots, macavs, cockatoos) suspected or known to be intected with psittacois caused by Chlamyda psittari sensitive to chloretracycline. Feed continuously for 45 days. Each bird should consume an amount of medicated feed equal to one-fifth			
Beef Cattle and Dairy Replacement Heifers: Control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by <i>Pasteurella</i> spp. susceptible to chlortetracycline.		350				
Beef Cattle (under 700 lb): Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.		350		10		
Sheep Baseding Sheep Reduction in the incidence of (vibrionic) abortions caused by Campylobactor fetus infection susceptible to chlortetracycline.		80	of this body weight duily. During treatment, parrols, macaves, and cockatoos should be kept individually or in pairs in clean cages.			
Withdrawal Periods and Residue Warnings	20 months of age or old calves born to these co	No withdrawal period is required when used according to label. This drug is not approved for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, including dry dairy cows. Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk and/or in calves born to these cows. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Do not feed to ducks or turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.				
	Store below 25°C	(77°F), excu	ursions permitted	to 40°C (104°F). Tightly reseal opened bags.		

See how Deracin™ compares to other CTC options:



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