Product Profile

Neo-Oxy 50/50°

Oxytetracycline, Neomycin Type A Medicated Article Product Description

- Antibacterial combination premix for oral administration in feed to chickens, turkeys, cattle, swine, and sheep
- Each pound of premix contains 50 grams of oxytetracycline activity and 50 grams of neomycin sulfate



Formulation

- Free-flowing meal feed medication.
- Ingredients: Oxytetracycline dihydrate, neomycin sulfate, calcium carbonate, roughage products, mineral oil.

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 II drug; requires a feedmill license (not required for Type B and Type C medicated feeds).

Withdrawal Period

- 0-3 days for chickens.
- 0-5 days for turkeys and cattle.
- 5 days for swine.

Indications

 Chickens: Control of infectious synovitis (Mycoplasma synoviae); control of fowl cholera (Pasteurella multocida);

- control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection (*Mycoplasma* gallisepticum, Escherichia coli); reduction of mortality due to air sacculitis (*E. coli*).
- Turkeys: Control of infectious synovitis (*M. synoviae*); control of hexamitiasis (Hexamita meleagrides); control of complicating bacteria associated with bluecomb (transmissible enteritis, coronaviral enteritis).
- Cattle: Reduction of incidence of liver abscesses; prevention and treatment of bacterial pneumonia/shipping fever complex (*P. multocida*); treatment of bacterial enteritis (*E. coli*); control and treatment of colibacillosis (*E. coli*).
- Swine: Treatment of bacterial enteritis (*E. coli, Salmonella choleraesuis*) and bacterial pneumonia (*P. multocida*); control and treatment of colibacillosis (*E. coli*); control and treatment of leptospirosis (*Leptospira pomona*; reducing incidence of abortion and shedding of leptospirae).

Packaging

• 50-lb, yellow color-coded bags.

Key Features

- Combination of two potent antimicrobials that provide systemic and enteric efficacy against bacteria that cause disease.
- Broad-spectrum oxytetracycline is readily absorbed, providing effective blood and lung tissue concentrations.
 Neomycin generally stays in the gut, providing activity against enteric pathogens.
- Convenient, cost-effective treatment option vs injectable therapy or other antimicrobial combinations.
- Free-flowing formulation promotes consistent mixing.
- Wide safety margin.
- Color-coded bag for easy identification.
- High-quality manufacturing at US Pharmgate facilities according to FDA requirements.





Oxytetracycline, Neomycin Type A Medicated Article

Active Drug Ingredients: Oxytetracycline (from oxytetracycline dihydrate base) equivalent to 50 grams/lb. Oxytetracycline HCl. Neomycin sulfate 50 grams/lb.

Ingredients:

Calcium carbonate, Roughage products, Oxytetracycline, Neomycin sulfate and Mineral oil.

FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MEDICATED ANIMAL FEEDS CAUTION: For use in Dry Feeds ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN LIQUID FEED SUPPLEMENTS

Directions For Use

Indications For Use	Use Levels of Oxytetracycline and Neomycin Sulfate	lbs. of Neo-Oxy 50/50° per ton of Type C Medicated Feed	Indications For Use	Use Levels of Oxytetracycline and Neomycin Sulfate	lbs. of Neo-Oxy 50/50° per ton of Type C Medicated Feed
Chickens			Swine		
For control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae, control of fowl cholera caused by Pasteurella multocida susceptible to oxytetracycline. Feed continuously for 7-14 days.	100-200g/ton	20-40	For Swine: For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by Escherichia coli and Salmonella choleraesuis and treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by Pasteurella multocida susceptible to oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by Escherichia coli	10 mg/lb body weight/day	10 ²
For control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by Mycoplasma gallisepticum	400g/ton	8.0	susceptible to neomycin. Feed continuously for 7-14 days.		
and Escherichia coli susceptible to oxytetracycline. Feed continuously for 7-14 days.			For Breeding Swine: For control and treatment of leptospirosis (reducing the incidence of abortion and shedding of leptospirae) caused by <i>Leptospira pomona</i>	10 mg/lb body weight/day	10²
For reduction of mortality due to air sacculitis (air sac infection) caused by <i>Escherichia coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline. Feed continuously for 5 days.	500g/ton	10.0	susceptible to oxytetracycline. Feed continuously for not more than 14 days.		
RESIDUE WARNING: AT 500 G/TON LEVEL, WITHDRAW 24 HOURS			RESIDUE WARNING: WITHDRAW 5 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER AT 10 MG/LB DOSAGE.		

BEFORE SLAUGHTER. ZERO-DAY WITHDRAWAL PERIOD FOR LOWER USE LEVELS. IN LOW CALCIUM FEEDS WITHDRAW 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. DO NOT FEED TO CHICKENS PRODUCING EGGS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.



Turkeys

For control of hexamitiasis caused by Hexamita 100g/ton20 meleagridis susceptible to oxytetracycline. Feed continuously for 7-14 days. For control of infectious synovitis caused by 200g/ton 4.0 Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to oxytetracycline. Feed continuously for 7-14 days. For control of complicating bacterial organisms 25 mg/lb 16.7 associated with bluecomb (transmissible enteritis, coronaviral enteritis) susceptible to oxytetracycline. weight/day



RESIDUE WARNING: AT 200 G/TON USE LEVEL OR HIGHER. WITHDRAW 5 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. ZERO-DAY WITHDRAWAL PERIOD AT 100G/TON USE LEVEL. DO NOT FEED TO TURKEYS PRODUCING EGGS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.



Sheep

Feed continuously for 7-14 days.

For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by Escherichia coli and bacterial pneumonia caused by Pasteurella multocida susceptible to oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by Escherichia coli susceptible to neomycin. Feed continuously for 7-14 days. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms.

10 mg/lb body weight/day

RESIDUE WARNING: WITHDRAW 5 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER AT 10 MG/LB DOSAGE.



Store at 25°C (77°F) with excursions permitted to 37°C (98.6°F)

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For Calves (up to 250 lbs.): For treatment of bacterial $10\,\mathrm{mg/lb}$ 209 enteritis caused by Escherichia coli susceptible to body oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis weight/day (bacterial enteritis) caused by Escherichia coli susceptible to neomycin. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days in starter feed. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms.

For Growing Cattle (over 400 lbs.): For the reduction of 75mg 1.5^{3} /head/day

For prevention and treatment of the early stages of 0.5-2.0g /head/day 10-403 shipping fever complex. Feed 3-5 days before and after arrival in feedlots.

For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by Escherichia $10\,\mathrm{mg/lb}$ coli and bacterial pneumonia (shipping fever complex) body caused by Pasteurella multocida susceptible to oxytetracycline: treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by Escherichia coli susceptible to neomycin. Feed continuously for 7-14 days in feed. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms.

weight/day

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RESIDUE WARNING: AT 0.5-2.0 G/HEAD/DAY AND 10 MG/LB DOSAGES: A WITHDRAWAL PERIOD HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR USE IN PRE-RUMINATING CALVES. DO NOT USE IN CALVES TO BE PROCESSED FOR VEAL, AT 0.5-2.0 G/HEAD/DAY AND 10 MG/LB DOSAGES: A MILK DISCARD TIME HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR USE IN LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE. DO NOT USE IN FEMALE DAIRY CATTLE 20 MONTHS OF AGE OR OLDER. AT 10 MG/LB DOSAGE, WITHDRAW 5 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. USE OF MORE THAN ONE PRODUCT CONTAINING NEOMYCIN OR FAILURE TO FOLLOW WITHDRAWAL TIMES MAY RESULT IN ILLEGAL DRUG RESIDUES.

¹If bird weighs 10 lb, consuming 0.6 lb of complete feed per day ²If pig weighs 100 lb, consuming 4 lb of complete feed per day Include in feed supplement based on consumption of 2 lb of supplement per head per day ⁴If animal weighs 500 lb, consuming 2 lb of supplement per head per day ⁵If calf weighs 100 lb, consuming 2 lb of complete starter feed per day $^6\mathrm{If}$ lamb weighs 60 lb, consuming 1 lb of supplement per head per day

