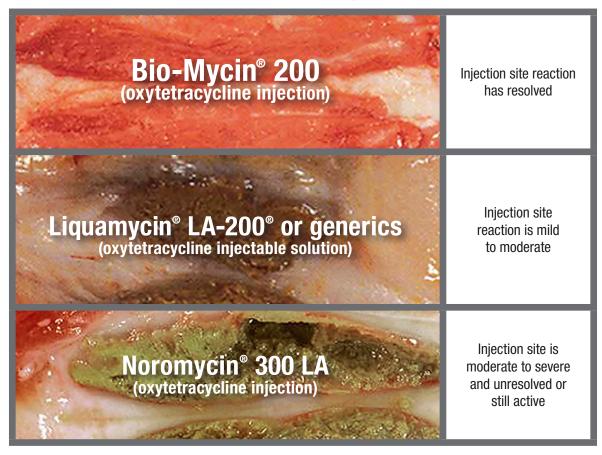
CHOOSE THE ONLY OXYTET INJECTION THAT'S ROUGH ON DISEASE — NOT ON CATTLE.

Head-to-Head Study Results



In a head-to-head study, BIO-MYCIN 200 (Sub-Q or IM) showed reduced tissue damage in cattle 48 days after injection when compared to Nuflor® (florfenicol), Micotil® (tilmicosin injection), LIQUAMYCIN LA-200 (Sub-Q or IM) and NOROMYCIN 300 LA.1

BIO-MYCIN 200 is approved for lactating and non-lactating dairy cows and all beef cattle.

BIO-MYCIN IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION: When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding tissues during the dressing procedure. Adverse reaction reports may be attributed to either anaphylaxis or cardiovascular collapse of unknown cause.

Adverse Reactions: Reports of adverse reactions associated with oxytetracycline administration include injection site swelling, restlessness, ataxia, trembling, swelling of eyelids, ears, muzzle, anus and vulva (or scrotum and sheath in males), respiratory abnormalities (labored breathing), frothing at the mouth, collapse and possibly death. Some of these reactions may be attributed either to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of unknown cause.

WARNING: 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.

'Dowling P. Evaluation of SQ and IM injection sites of antimicrobials in calves. University of Saskatchewan.

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