

Cattle First.



NADA 055-058, Approved by FDA

Dry-Clox®

(cloxacillin benzathine)

Intramammary Infusion

FOR USE IN DRY COWS ONLY

Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Action: In the non-lactating mammary gland, Dry-Clox® (cloxacillin benzathine) provides bactericidal levels of the active antibiotic, cloxacillin, for a prolonged period of time. This prolonged activity is due to the low solubility of the cloxacillin benzathine and to the slow-release oil-gel base. This prolonged contact between the antibiotic and the pathogenic organism enhances the probability of a bacteriological cure.

Cloxacillin is not destroyed by the enzyme penicillinase, and therefore, is active against penicillin-resistant strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*. It is also active against non-penicillinase-producing *Staphylococcus aureus* as well as *Streptococcus agalactiae*.

The class disc, methicillin 5 mcg, should be used to estimate the *in vitro* susceptibility of bacteria to cloxacillin.

Indications: For the treatment of mastitis in dairy cows during the dry period. DRY-CLOX has been shown by extensive clinical studies to be efficacious in the treatment of mastitis in dry cows, when caused by *Streptococcus agalactiae* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, including penicillin-resistant strains.

Treatment of the dry cow with DRY-CLOX is indicated in any cow known to harbor any of these organisms in the udder at drying off, or which has had repeated attacks of mastitis during the previous lactation, or is affected with mastitis at drying off, if caused by susceptible organisms.

Dosage for Dry Cows: Infuse the contents of one syringe (10 mL) into each quarter following the last milking. See Directions for Use.

Directions for Use: DRY-CLOX (cloxacillin benzathine) is for use in dry cows only. Administer immediately after the last milking. **Use no later than 30 days prior to calving.**

Completely milk out all four quarters. The udder and teats should be thoroughly washed with warm water containing a suitable dairy antiseptic and dried, preferably using individual paper towels. Carefully scrub the teat end and orifice with 70% alcohol, using a separate swab for each teat. **Allow to dry.**

DRY-CLOX is packaged with the Opti-Sert® Protective Cap.

For Partial Insertion: Twist off upper portion of the Opti-Sert Protective Cap to expose 3–4 mm of the syringe tip.

For Full Insertion: Remove protective cap to expose the full length of the syringe tip.

Insert syringe tip into the teat canal and expel the entire contents of syringe into the quarter. Withdraw the syringe and gently massage the quarter to distribute the medication.

Do not infuse contents of the mastitis syringe into the teat canal if the Opti-Sert Protective Cap is broken or damaged.

Precautions: Because it is a derivative of 6-aminopenicillanic acid, DRY-CLOX has the potential for producing allergic reactions. Such reactions are rare; however, should they occur, the subject should be treated with antihistamines or pressor amines, such as epinephrine.

Residue Warnings: 1. For use in dry cows only. 2. Not to be used within 30 days of calving. 3. Any animal infused with this product must not be slaughtered for food until 30 days after the latest infusion.

Opti-Sert is a registered trademark of Zoetis W LLC and is used under license.

DRY-CLOX is a registered trademark of Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.

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BOV-1844-MAST0119

Manufactured for:

Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.

St. Joseph, MO 64506 U.S.A.

¹Johnson AP, Godden SM, Royster E, et al. Randomized non-inferiority study evaluating the efficacy of two commercial dry-cow mastitis formulations. *J Dairy Sci* 2016;99(1):1-15, 593-607.

²Source: Manufacturer pricing to veterinary clinics. Published Feb. 2018 for Spectramast® DC.

³Boddie RL, Nickerson SC and Sutherland SF. New design of mastitis tubes reduces infections. *Hoard's* 1989;134(13):579.

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For more information, contact your veterinarian today or visit bi-vetmedica.com/dryclox.

WASTE. ZERO WORRY.



Use Dry-Clox® (cloxacillin benzathine) to increase your herd's productivity, plus your own peace of mind.

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Dry-Clox®
(cloxacillin benzathine)

BETTER VALUE HAS NO COMPETITION

In a head-to-head trial with DRY-CLOX and Spectramast® DC, there was no statistical difference found in the following areas:¹

- Infections at calving
- Risk for culling
- Risk for cure
- Risk for clinical mastitis before 100 days in milk
- Risk for new infection
- DHIA test performance for milk, butterfat percent, protein percent and SCC up to 100 DIM

THE BEST TREATMENT IS THE RIGHT ONE

When it comes to mastitis treatment in dry cows, see how DRY-CLOX makes all the difference:



DRY-CLOX lets you cure dry-cow mastitis for less, saving producers on average more than 33 percent per cow compared to the premium antibiotic for dry cows.²

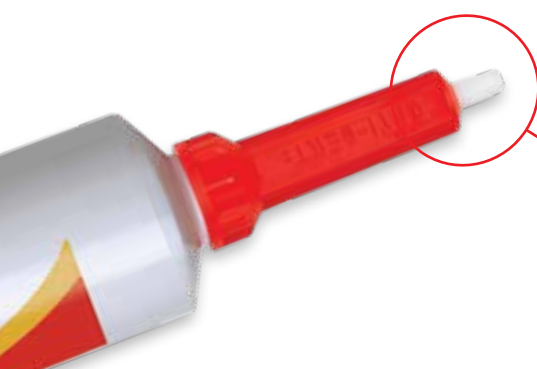


With ZERO milk withhold,* DRY-CLOX gets cows back in the tank soon after calving while giving you more milk to sell and more peace of mind.

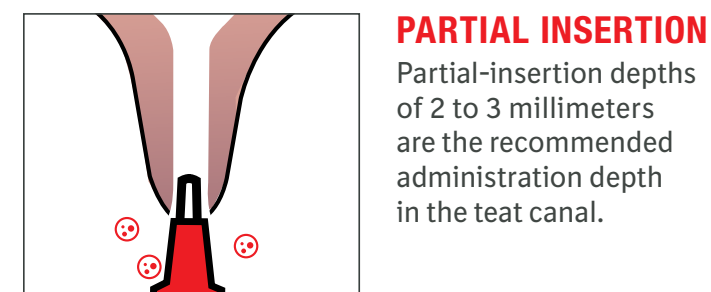
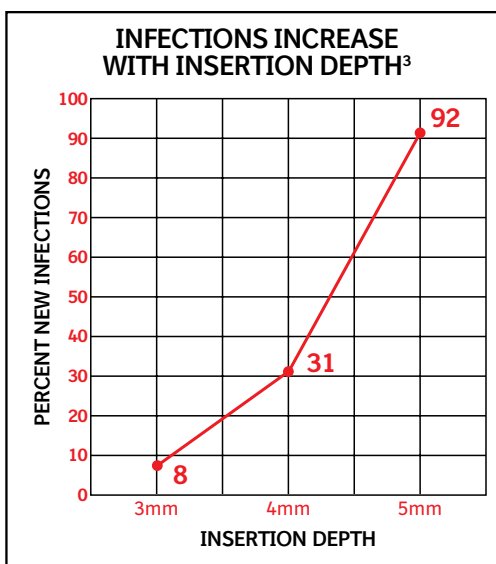
Ninety-five percent of dry-cow mastitis is caused by Gram-positive pathogens! The good news is that DRY-CLOX is very effective against Gram-positive bacteria, including *Streptococcus agalactiae* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, along with penicillin-resistant strains.

OPTI-MIZE WITH OPTI-SERT®

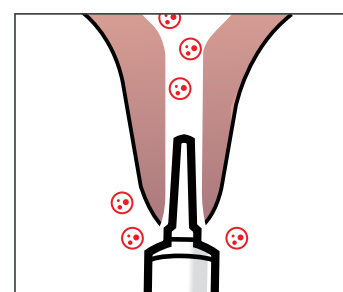
- With the OPTI-SERT tip, partial insertion reduces the incidence of new infections during the dry period.
- Studies have shown that when infusing antibiotics into the udder at a depth of 2 to 3 millimeters, as opposed to 5 or more millimeters, new intramammary infections can be reduced by as much as 50 percent.³



When the OPTI-SERT cap is removed, a collar allows only a 3 mm tip to be inserted into the teat canal.



PARTIAL INSERTION
Partial-insertion depths of 2 to 3 millimeters are the recommended administration depth in the teat canal.



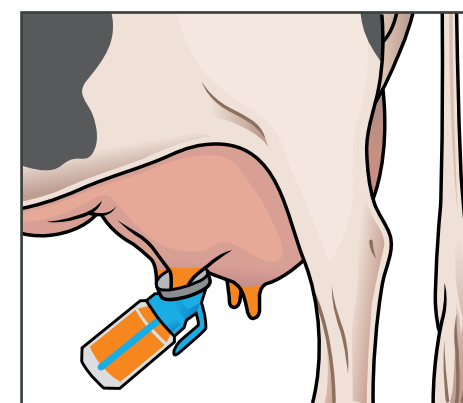
FULL INSERTION
Without an OPTI-SERT tip, full insertion increases the risk of introducing new bacteria into the teat canal during treatment.

*Not to be used within 30 days of calving.

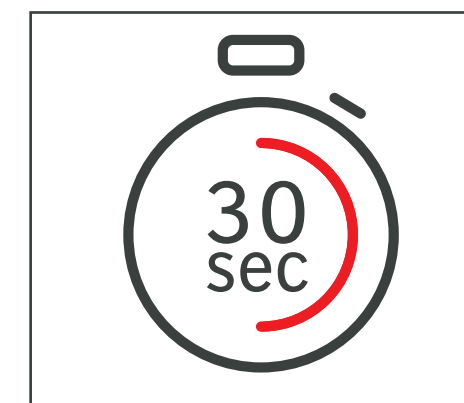
FOLLOW THESE SEVEN STEPS TO EFFECTIVELY ADMINISTER DRY-COW THERAPY:



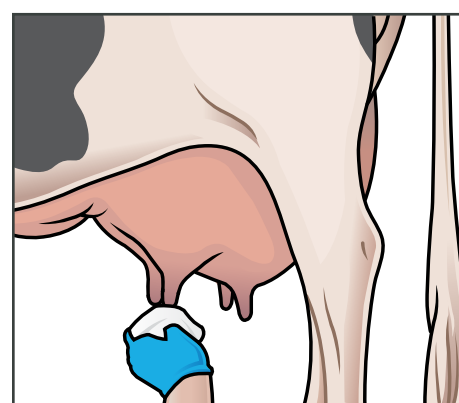
1. Completely milk out every quarter.



2. Dip teats with germicidal solution.



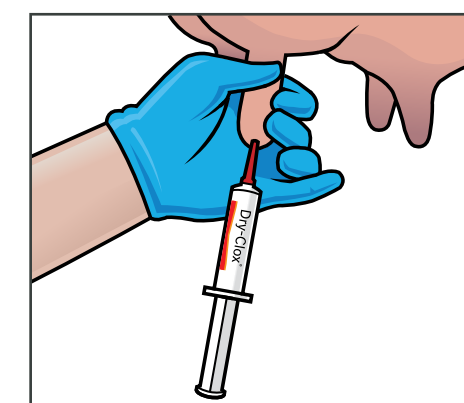
3. Allow 30 seconds' contact time.



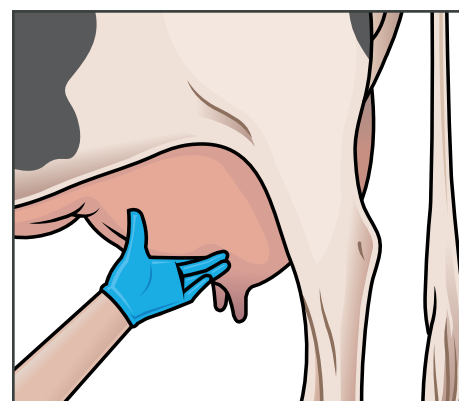
4. Dry teats with a clean cloth towel.



5. Scrub each teat end with alcohol-soaked pad, starting on teats farthest away.

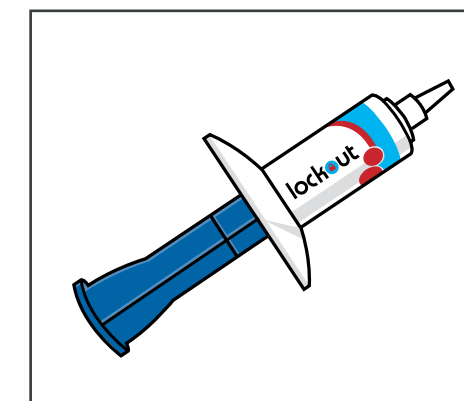


6. Use OPTI-SERT partial-insertion technique, starting with the closest teat.



7. Massage Dry-Clox® into udder, and if finished, dip the teats.

Adding Lockout™ internal teat sealant to your dry-cow protocol will aid in the prevention of new intramammary infections. Follow the administration and removal guidelines for LOCKOUT.



DRY-CLOX AND LOCKOUT INTERNAL TEAT SEALANT HAVE ZERO MILK WITHHOLD* AFTER CALVING WHEN USED ACCORDING TO LABEL DIRECTIONS.



LOCKOUT internal teat sealant aids in the prevention of new intramammary infections.

DRY-CLOX

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LOCKOUT

***Withdrawal Information:** LOCKOUT requires no milk or pre-slaughter withdrawal when used alone. If dry cow treatment is used in conjunction with LOCKOUT, follow recommended antibiotic withdrawal times per the label.