DOSAGE: Liquamycin LA-200 is intended for use in the treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by Pasteurella spp. (shipping pneumonia) in swine, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions or where repeated restraint is inadvisable; 2) infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) caused by Moraxella bovis, Hemophilus spp. (shipping conjunctivitis) and wound infections and pneumonia caused by Moraxella bovis and Pasteurella spp. in cattle; 3) dysentery (baby pig scours, colibacillosis) caused by Escherichia coli in suckling pigs.

In swine, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions, a single dosage of 9 mg of Liquamycin LA-200 per lb of body weight is recommended in the treatment of the following diseases:

- Disease due to oxytetracycline-susceptible organisms in beef cattle; dairy cattle; calves, including preruminating calves and yearlings, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions.
- Bacterial pneumonia at a dosage of 9 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight has been demonstrated in clinical trials to be as effective as 2 or 3 repeated, daily treatments; therefore, in swine, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions, a single dosage of 9 mg of Liquamycin LA-200 per lb of body weight is recommended in the treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by Pasteurella spp.

Liquamycin LA-200 can also be administered by intramuscular injection at a level of 3–5 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight per day.

**Preparation of the Animal for Injection:**

1. Continue normal activities such as feeding and watering. Administer the antibiotic 2 hours after any previous injection. If an injection has been given within the previous 24 hours, Liquamycin LA-200 should be administered subcutaneously.
2. Administer Liquamycin LA-200 intramuscularly for treatment at 3 or 5 mg/lb.

**Entering the Vein and Making the Injection:**

1. Continue normal activities such as feeding and watering. Administer the antibiotic 2 hours after any previous injection. If an injection has been given within the previous 24 hours, Liquamycin LA-200 should be administered subcutaneously.
2. When the flow of blood is blocked at the base of the neck by the choke rope, the neck will droop and the skin over the neck will be taut. The blood vessels in the neck close to the shoulder should be located as follows: 1) the common carotid artery is a soft, rounded tube located against the outside of the neck; 2) the jugular vein is a soft, flexible tube through which blood flows back to the heart; and 3) the subclavian vein is a small tube that runs into the jugular vein at the base of the neck. To locate the jugular vein, place the fingers in front of the point being tapped will confirm the fact that the vein is sufficiently tight, the vein stands out and can be easily seen and felt in the neck. As a further check in identifying the vein, tap it with the fingers in front of the point being tapped will confirm the fact that the vein is identifiable by depression of the plunger, this indicates that the needle has slipped out of the vein (or is clogged) and slowly depress the plunger. If there is resistance to depression of the plunger, immediately connect the syringe containing Liquamycin LA-200 to the needle and slowly depress the plunger. If blood appears in the syringe, a blood vessel has been entered; withdraw the needle and select a different site. No more than 5 mL of Liquamycin LA-200 should be administered at any one site in adult swine; rotate injection sites for each treatment.

**Contraindications:**

- Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level of drug per lb

**Warnings:**

- Consult with your veterinarian prior to administering this product in order to ensure that it is an appropriate treatment for the specific disease and that the animal is in good health. Always follow your veterinarian’s instructions.

**Adverse Reactions:**

- Some of these reactions may be serious and may require medical attention.

**Precautions:**

- Do not administer to animals that are naturally immune to the disease being treated.

**Antibiotic Resistance:**

- Antibiotic resistance is a potential risk associated with the use of antibiotics. The prudent use of antibiotics can help prevent the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. When used as directed, Liquamycin LA-200 is effective in treating susceptible bacteria. However, continued misuse and overuse of antibiotics can lead to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, which can be difficult to treat. Therefore, it is important to use antibiotics only as directed by your veterinarian or as indicated on the product label.

**Species:**

- Swine:

**Uses:**

- For the treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by Pasteurella spp. in swine, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions.

**Form:**

- Broad-spectrum antibiotic oxytetracycline.

**Net Contents:**

- 100 mL

**Dosage:**

- 10 lb 0.5 mL 0.9 mL 1:5 1.5 mL

**Concentration:**

- 9 mg/lb 3 mg/lb

**Volume of Undiluted:**

- 1:5

**Volume of Diluted:**

- 5 mg/lb

**Expiration Date:**

- 05/2020

**Storage:**

- Store at room temperature, 68 F (20°C) maximum.

**Distributed by:**

- Zoetis Inc.

**Restricted Drug (California)—Use Only as Directed**

**Stopper May Be Punctured a Maximum of 40 Times.**

**REFERENCES:**

- Antibiotic resistance is a significant global health issue. The prudent use of antibiotics can help prevent the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. When used as directed, Liquamycin LA-200 is effective in treating susceptible bacteria. However, continued misuse and overuse of antibiotics can lead to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, which can be difficult to treat. Therefore, it is important to use antibiotics only as directed by your veterinarian or as indicated on the product label.

**NEW CODE:**

- EA2382-663US/07-13

**Literature Review:**

- The use of antibiotics in the management of diseases is important for the health of animals and the environment. Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections and can help prevent the spread of disease. However, the misuse and overuse of antibiotics can lead to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, which can be difficult to treat. Therefore, it is important to use antibiotics only as directed by your veterinarian or as indicated on the product label.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:**

- Thank you to the Zoetis Inc. team for their contribution to this article.
**DOSAGE:**

infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) caused by *NADA #113-232*, Approved by FDA

When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding tissues during the dressing procedure.

**NOT FOR HUMAN USE**

**LOT**

Stopper may be punctured a maximum of 40 times.

Each mL contains 200 mg of oxytetracycline.

**Volume of Undiluted** | **Volume of Diluted**
---|---
25 lb | 1.1 mL | 1.5 mL | 1:3 | 2.5 mL
10 lb | 0.5 mL | 0.9 mL | 1:5 | 1.5 mL
5 lb | 0.2 mL | 0.6 mL | 1:7 | 1.0 mL

**Intramuscular Administration:**

- Bottle with suitable disinfectant, such as 70% alcohol. The injection site should be sterilized by boiling in water for 15 minutes. In cold weather, Liquamycin may be sterilized by boiling in water for 15 minutes.
- Intramuscular injections in swine should be made by directing the needle of sterile needle and syringe should be used for each injection (needles and syringes may be sterilized by boiling in water for 15 minutes). In cold weather, Liquamycin should be sterilized by boiling in water for 15 minutes.
- When the flow of blood is blocked at the base of the neck by the choke rope, the animal should be moved into a vertical position by lifting and rotating the head. The right point. The vein is a soft flexible tube through which blood flows back to the heart. Under ordinary conditions it cannot be seen or felt with the fingers.
- Properly positioned this way, a quick thrust of the needle will be followed by a proper location of the vein. The needle point is placed directly over the vein, slanting it so that its direction is downward to the point of penetration, 20°–30° to the body surface. The needle should be steadied with the thumb and finger of one hand. With the other hand, the needle should be plunged upward and inward. The plunger should be depressed by gentle pressure with the thumb of the other hand, and the needle should be withdrawn at the same time. During the whole procedure, the animal should not be moved, and the hand that steadies the needle should be firmly grasped. A thin needle should be used in small animals. As a further check in identifying the vein, tap it with the finger, a quick thrust of the needle will be followed by a proper location of the vein. The needle point is placed directly over the vein, slanting it so that its direction is downward to the point of penetration, 20°–30° to the body surface. The needle should be steadied with the thumb and finger of one hand. With the other hand, the needle should be plunged upward and inward. The plunger should be depressed by gentle pressure with the thumb of the other hand, and the needle should be withdrawn at the same time. During the whole procedure, the animal should not be moved, and the hand that steadies the needle should be firmly grasped. A thin needle should be used in small animals.

**Intravenous Administration:**

- Intravenous administration may result in animal collapse.
- In some cases, intravenous administration may result in animal collapse.
- Since bacteriostatic drugs may interfere with the bactericidal action of penicillin, as with all antibiotic preparations, use of this drug may result in overgrowth of drug-resistant bacteria and, in some cases, drug-resistant strains of the same species.

**WARNINGS:**

- Shortly after injection, treated animals may have transient hemoglobinuria attributable to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of unknown cause.
- Since bacteriostatic drugs may interfere with the bactericidal action of penicillin, as with all antibiotic preparations, use of this drug may result in overgrowth of drug-resistant bacteria and, in some cases, drug-resistant strains of the same species.
- The use of antibiotics in the management of diseases...
Liquamycin LA-200 administered to cattle or swine for the treatment of bacterial conditions, such as cattle on range, or where their repeated restraint is inadvisable; calves and yearlings, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions, such as cattle on range, or where their repeated restraint is inadvisable; calves and yearlings, where retreatment is impractical due to husbandry

**DOSAGE:**

**Intramuscular Administration:** The solution should be injected slowly into the area between the skin and muscles. No tissue damage will result if the needle penetrates skin only.

**Intravenous Administration:**

1. Inserting the needle. This involves 3 distinct steps. First, insert the needle into the skin. This may require 2 or 3 attempts. It is important to localize the vein before attempting insertion. When done properly, the skin will be separated from the muscle tissue, and the needle will penetrate the skin only.

2. While the needle is being placed in proper position in the vein, an assistant should warn the operator that there is still resistance to further advancement of the needle, only the skin being penetrated. This can be determined by feeling the distension of the vein, or an assistant's tactile feel, or a small spurt of blood through the needle, which indicates that the vein has been successfully penetrated. If, however, there is no resistance to advancement of the needle, the operator should determine whether he has penetrated the vein or the subcutaneous tissue. If the operator feels the vein, he should stop immediately and start over at step one.

3. Rapidly advance the needle through the skin and subcutaneous tissue until the plunger is in proper position. The vein is a soft flexible tube through which blood flows back to the heart. It is sometimes easier to visualize the vein if a person standing opposite to the injection site can pinch the skin and neck at the right point. The vein is a soft flexible tube through which blood flows back to the heart. It is sometimes easier to visualize the vein if a person standing opposite to the injection site can pinch the skin and neck at the right point. The vein is a soft flexible tube through which blood flows back to the heart. It is sometimes easier to visualize the vein if a person standing opposite to the injection site can pinch the skin and neck at the right point.

**Caution:**

- Do not use for food animals for at least 28 days prior to slaughter of the animal.
- Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of the animal.
- Stopper may be punctured a maximum of 40 times.

**Precautions:**

- Store at room temperature 15°–30°C (59°–86°F). Protect from freezing. Use within 28 days of first puncture.
- Each mL contains 200 mg of oxytetracycline base as oxytetracycline dihydrate, and on a w/v basis, 40.0% 2-pyrrolidone, 5.0%
- **Not For Human Use**
- **Restricted Drug (California)—Use Only as Directed**
- **Refer to Package Insert for Complete Directions**
- **WARNINGS:**
  - Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of the animal.
  - Stopper may be punctured a maximum of 40 times.
- **DISCONTINUATION:**
  - Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of the animal.
In sows, Liquamycin LA-200 is indicated as an aid in the control of infectious conditions, such as cattle on range, or where their repeated restraint is inadvisable; 2) infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) caused by Escherichia coli; 3) foot rot and diphtheria caused by Moraxella bovis.

A single dosage of 9 mg of Liquamycin LA-200 per lb of body weight (4.5 mL/100 lb) administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly is adequate for intramuscular and subcutaneous injections.

Stopping the needle when injection is complete, remove needle with plunger, this indicates that the needle has slipped out of the vein (or is clogged). Immediately connect the syringe containing Liquamycin LA-200 to the needle.

Liquamycin LA-200 (oxytetracycline injection) is a sterile, preconstituted solution of the broad-spectrum antibiotic oxytetracycline. Each mL contains 200 mg of oxytetracycline base as oxytetracycline dihydrate, and on a w/v basis, 40.0% 2-pyrrolidone, 5.0% 2-pyrrolidone, 5.0%. Stopper may be punctured a maximum of 40 times.

Cattle:
- A single dosage of 9 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight (4.5 mL/100 lb) administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly is adequate for intramuscular and subcutaneous injections.
- Exceeding the highest recommended level of drug per lb of body weight per day, administering more than the dose of 3–5 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight per day. Treatment should be repeated restraint is inadvisable; 2) infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) caused by Escherichia coli; sp., foot rot and diphtheria caused by Moraxella bovis.

Swine:
- A single dosage of 9 mg of Liquamycin LA-200 per lb of body weight of 3–5 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight per day. Treatment should be repeated restraint is inadvisable; 2) infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) caused by Escherichia coli; sp., foot rot and diphtheria caused by Moraxella bovis.

For the treatment of disease in beef cattle; and swine when due to oxytetracycline-susceptible organisms: (scours, colibacillosis) caused by sensitive to oxytetracycline.

For animal use only.

For animal use only.

The use of antibiotics in the management of diseases must be based on an accurate diagnosis and an adequate course of treatment. When the use of antibiotics is indicated, it is advisable to avoid giving Liquamycin LA-200 in conjunction with penicillin. The use of antibiotics may result in antibiotic residues beyond the withdrawal period.

Distributed by:

Refer to Package Insert for Complete Directions.
enteritis (baby pig scours, colibacillosis) in suckling pigs caused by acute metritis caused by strains of staphylococci and streptococci organisms.

For animal use only

DISTRIBUTED BY:

$USD 1.1/ML

Liquamycin LA-200 should be used in accordance with withdrawal times established by the FDA and the interpretation of the withdrawal times that is based on an accurate diagnosis and an adequate course of treatment. When the diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases are done properly, the use of professional veterinary and laboratory services can reduce treatment time, costs, and needless losses. Good housing, sanitation, and nutrition are important in the maintenance of healthy animals, and are essential to the proper interpretation of the withdrawal times.

The proper use of an antimicrobial product for the treatment of a specified disease means the diagnosis, treatment, and prophylaxis of the disease state in the animal. The use of antibiotics in the management of diseases in animals is based on an accurate diagnosis and an adequate course of treatment. When the diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases are done properly, the use of professional veterinary and laboratory services can reduce treatment time, costs, and needless losses. Good housing, sanitation, and nutrition are important in the maintenance of healthy animals, and are essential to the proper interpretation of the withdrawal times.

How Supplied:

Liquamycin LA-200 is available in 100 mL, 250 mL and 500 mL multi-dose amber vials. Correctly administered, this product is inadvisable if other disease states are present. A single dose of 9 mg of oxytetracycline per lb of body weight (4.5 mL/100 lb) administered; and wound infections and pneumonia caused by Escherichia coli; Leptospira pomona; Pasteurella multocida; Moraxella bovis; and 2) infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) caused by Pasteurella spp.; treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by Moraxella bovis.

Dosage:

When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding muscle. Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of cattle and swine. Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 96 hours or immediately after completion of farrowing. Liquid or dry feed given directly to animals in the treatment group will increase the risk of antibiotic residues in animal products.

Warnings:

Liquamycin LA-200 is intended for use in the treatment of diseases due to oxytetracycline-susceptible organisms in beef cattle; dairy cattle; and 5 mL intramuscularly per injection site in adult swine, may result in antibiotic residues beyond the withdrawal period. When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding muscle. Discontinue treatment at least 28 days prior to slaughter of cattle and swine. Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 96 hours or immediately after completion of farrowing. Liquid or dry feed given directly to animals in the treatment group will increase the risk of antibiotic residues in animal products.

Shortly after injection, treated animals may have transient hemoglobinuria resulting in darkened urine. Reports of adverse reactions associated with Liquamycin LA-200 have been infrequent, and they have been generally considered to be of mild severity and no longer lasting. Some of the reactions may be attributed to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of either to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of either to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of either to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction). If any of these conditions occur, consult the advice of your veterinarian. Some of the reactions may be attributed to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction) or to cardiovascular collapse of either to anaphylaxis (an allergic reaction).
Pasteurella multocida \ lignieresii
infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) caused by

NADA #113-232, Approved by FDA

Should this occur, it is best to try the vein on the opposite side of the neck.

plunger, this indicates that the needle has slipped out of the vein (or is clogged)

Liquamycin LA-200 is indicated in the treatment of pneumonia and

; leptospirosis caused by

; wooden tongue caused by

; and leptospirosis caused by

bacterial enteritis

treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by

hydrochloric acid as required to adjust pH.

When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding

Exceeding the highest recommended level of drug per lb of body weight per day, administering more than the

Liquamycin LA-200 is available in 100 mL, 250 mL and 500 mL multi-dose amber vials.

For animal use only

dairy cattle; calves, including preruminating

A thorough cleaning, disinfecting, and sterilization of the animal's hair in the area where the injection is to be made is important.

Swine:

A single

Antibiotic

oxytetracycline-susceptible organisms in beef cattle; dairy cattle;

Cattle:

preruminating (veal) calves; and swine.

A thoroughly cleaned, disinfecting, and sterilization of the animal's hair in the area where the injection is to be made is important.

For the treatment of disease in beef cattle; dairy cattle; calves, including preruminating

Each mL contains 200 mg of oxytetracycline base as oxytetracycline dihydrate.

Subcutaneous Administration:

Note: Subcutaneous administration of Liquamycin LA-200 may also be used in calf problems as an alternative to intramuscular administration.

1–2 mL per site is injected in small calves.

dairy cattle; rotate injection sites for each succeeding treatment. The volume

Subcutaneous injections in beef cattle, dairy cattle, and calves, including preruminating

CARE OF SICK ANIMALS:

Rapid intravenous treatments of Terramycin Injectable at 3–5 mg/lb of body weight.

Adverse Reactions:

Reports of adverse reactions associated with

Since bacteriostatic drugs may interfere with the bactericidal action of penicillin,

oxytetracycline administration include injection site swelling, restlessness,

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Reports of adverse reactions associated with
shipping fever complex associated with acute metritis caused by strains of staphylococci and streptococci organisms. Lignieresii (scours) caused by rot and diphtheria caused by

Restricted Drug (California)—Use Only as Directed

Liquamycin LA-200 is indicated in the treatment of bacterial enteritis; and leptospirosis caused by Leptospira pomona.

When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding tissue. When administered to swine, darkened urine may result.

A single dosage of 9 mg of Liquamycin LA-200 per lb of body weight (4.5 mL/100 lb) administered subcutaneously is equivalent to 3–5 mg of oxytetracycline given intramuscularly or by the oral route.

Precautions:

1. In animals with signs of acetone body with ketosis or ketosis is questionable or who have ketosis as a history, caution should be used in administering oxytetracycline because it has been demonstrated in clinical trials to be as effective as 2 or 3 repeated, daily treatments of Terramycin Injectable at 3–5 mg/lb of body weight.

2. Infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) caused by Moraxella bovis.

3. When administered to cattle, muscle discoloration may necessitate trimming of the injection site(s) and surrounding tissue.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Intramuscular Administration:

Needles of 16–18 gauge and 1–1½ inches should be used. The needle point should be placed directly over the vein, slanting it so that its direction is along the length of the vein, either toward the head or toward the heart. At the first sign of a blood vessel, any further pressure should be lifted off the plunger. If blood appears in the syringe, a blood vessel has been punctured. The needle should be withdrawn 1 inch, then reinserted. When the flow of blood is blocked at the base of the neck by the choke rope, the vein becomes enlarged and rigid because of the back pressure. If the choke rope is not tight enough, the heart may be push back, resulting in darkened urine.

When the flow of blood is blocked at the base of the neck by the choke rope, the vein becomes enlarged and rigid because of the back pressure. If the choke rope is not tight enough, the heart may be push back, resulting in darkened urine.

When the flow of blood is blocked at the base of the neck by the choke rope, the vein becomes enlarged and rigid because of the back pressure. If the choke rope is not tight enough, the heart may be push back, resulting in darkened urine.

At the first sign of any adverse reaction, discontinue use of the product and attempt to identify the cause. If a reaction is due to an adverse reaction, use a different drug at the appropriate level. If the adverse reaction is due to a reaction, use a different drug at the appropriate level. If the adverse reaction is due to a reaction, use a different drug at the appropriate level. If the adverse reaction is due to a reaction, use a different drug at the appropriate level. If the adverse reaction is due to a reaction, use a different drug at the appropriate level.

The use of antibiotics in the management of diseases