

ALBAC[®]

Description & Indications

ALBAC[®] is a Type A Medicated Article indicated for enhanced growth rate and improved feed efficiency. ALBAC contains feed grade zinc bacitracin equivalent to 50 grams bacitracin activity per lb of premix.

ALBAC feed medication is indicated for:

- Increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency

Advantages

- Promotes a healthy gut helping to enhance absorption of nutrients in feed¹
- Not absorbed in the intestinal tract^{2,3} thus no withdrawal period needed
- Established product demonstrating consistent performance and no predisposition to resistance development
- Wide margin of safety
- Granular premix formulation
- Does not increase transferable resistance^{4,5,6}
- Synergistic effects with other antimicrobials^{7,8}

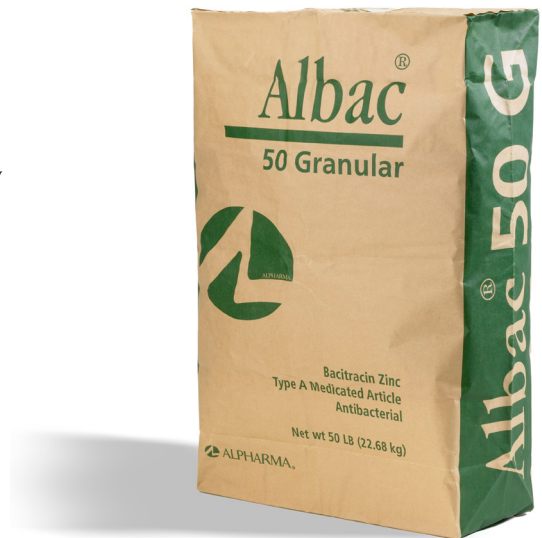
FDA Status

ALBAC is a Category I drug and does not require a feedmill license for manufacture of medicated feeds. No veterinary feed directive (VFD) is required.

Packaging

ALBAC is packaged in a 50-pound, multiwall paper bag with protective barrier ply.

Store in a protected location, avoid excessive heat, and keep package closed to avoid contamination.



Precautions

Expiration period is 36 months from the date of manufacture. The package indicates expiration date.

No withdrawal is required prior to slaughter.

Use only as directed.

Not for human use.

For use in dry feeds only. Not for use in liquid medicated feeds.

Bacitracin Zinc - Type A Medicated Article - Antibacterial

Active drug ingredient	Each pound contains feed grade zinc bacitracin equivalent to 50 grams bacitracin (Master Standard).		
Composition	The zinc salt of a dried fermentation product obtained by culturing <i>B. licheniformis</i> Tracy on media adapted for microbiological production of bacitracin and calcium carbonate.		
For use in the manufacture of medicated feeds only.			
Mixing directions	Prepare an intermediate premix containing 5 grams per pound by mixing 1.0 lb of Albac 50 in 9 lbs. of soybean meal or ground corn. Then add 0.8 to 10 lbs. of intermediate premix per ton of Type C medicated feed.		
Usage levels for bacitracin from Albac 50			
Species	Use for	Grams bacitracin per ton	
		Min.	Max.
Growing-finishing swine	Increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	10	50
Levels shown are minimum and maximum quantities. The bacitracin zinc concentration may be varied between these levels.			
Restricted Drug (California) - Use only as directed. Not for human use. For Use in Dry Feeds Only. Not for use in Liquid Type B Medicated Feed.			
NADA 200-223, Approved by FDA			

Contact Information

For additional information, contact your local Pfizer Animal Health representative. Technical inquiries should be directed to Pfizer Animal Health Veterinary Medical Investigation and Product Support: (800) 366-5288 (USA).

- Gaskins HR, Collier CT, Anderson DB. Antibiotics as growth promotants: mode of action. *Animal Biotechnology* 2002;13:29-42.
- Welch H. Principles and Practices of Antibiotic Therapy. *New York Medical Encyclopedia, Inc.* 1954:144.
- Huyghebaert G and De Groote G. The bioefficacy of zinc bacitracin in practical diets for broilers and laying hens. *Poult. Sci.* 1997; 76:849-856.
- Brady MS, Katz SE. Method to determine effect of antibiotics at residue levels on R-factor transfer. *J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem.* 1988; 71(2):299-301.
- Mathers J. Bacitracin-Natural Peptide with Minimal Resistance Issues. *Proceedings. Alpharma Swine Enteric Health Symposium* 2008:16-26.
- Mathers JJ, Clark SR, Hausmann D, Tillman P, Benning VR, Gordon SK. Inhibition of resistance plasmid transfer in *Escherichia coli* by ionophores, chlortetracycline, bacitracin and ionophore/antimicrobial combinations. *Avian Diseases* 2004; 48(2):317-323.
- Walton JR. The effect of zinc bacitracin on the susceptibility of selected gram negative and gram positive bacteria to therapeutic antibiotics. *Zentralbl Veterinarmed B.* 1978; 25(4):329-331.
- Benning V, Mathers JJ. Comparison of Agar Dilution and Broth Microdilution Methods of Anaerobic Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. *Anaerobe* 1999;5(5): 561-569.

