**ZOETIS DRY COW TUBES**
**STAND UP TO THE COMPETITION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRAND</th>
<th>SPECTRAMAST® DC*</th>
<th>ALBADRY PLUS® Sterile Suspension</th>
<th>ToMORROW® Cefa-Dri® (cephapirin benzathine)</th>
<th>Orbenin®-DC (benzathine cloxacillin)</th>
<th>Dry-Clox® (benzathine cloxacillin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVE INGREDIENT</td>
<td>Ceftiofur 500 mg</td>
<td>Penicillin 200,000 IU and novobiocin 400 mg</td>
<td>Cephapirin 300 mg</td>
<td>Cloxacillin 500 mg</td>
<td>Cloxacillin 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDICATIONS</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Treatment of subclinical mastitis</td>
<td>Treatment of mastitis</td>
<td>Treatment and prophylaxis of mastitis</td>
<td>Treatment of mastitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABELED PATHOGENS</td>
<td>Staph. aureus</td>
<td>Staph. aureus</td>
<td>Staph. aureus</td>
<td>Staph. aureus</td>
<td>Staph. aureus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STREP. DYSGALACTIAE</td>
<td>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</td>
<td>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</td>
<td>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</td>
<td>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</td>
<td>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STREP. UBERIS</td>
<td>Streptococcus uberis</td>
<td>Streptococcus uberis</td>
<td>Streptococcus uberis</td>
<td>Streptococcus uberis</td>
<td>Streptococcus uberis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE-SLAUGHTER WITHDRAWAL*</td>
<td>16 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>42 days</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILK DISCARD**</td>
<td>0 hours</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
<td>0 hours</td>
<td>0 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRY PERIOD LENGTH</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVAILABILITY</td>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>OTC</td>
<td>OTC</td>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>Rx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*After last administration (or treatment)

**Milk discard times begin at first milking post freshening and require completion of a minimum dry cow period.

**Important Safety Information:**
- Inappropriate dosage or treatment intervals with SPECTRAMAST DC and/or failure to complete a minimum dry cow period (30 days) may result in violative milk residues. In cows completing a 30-day dry cow period, no milk discard is necessary. Following treatment with SPECTRAMAST DC, a 16-day pre-slaughter withdrawal is required. As with all drugs, SPECTRAMAST DC should not be used in animals found to be hypersensitive to the product.
- Do not use ALBADRY PLUS less than 30 days prior to calving. Milk from treated cows must not be used for food during the first 72 hours after calving. Treated animals must not be slaughtered for food for 30 days following udder infusion. See full Prescribing Information attached.

**KEY FEATURES:**
- Unique combination of penicillin and novobiocin provides reliable therapy for subclinical mastitis in dry cows
- Has a synergistic effect on bacterial isolates from bovine intramammary infections
- Bactericidal activity against the two common mastitis-causing pathogens — Staph. aureus and Strept. agalactiae
- Helps eliminate single-antibiotic failures and reduces the likelihood of resistance

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Following intramammary injection, a 16-day pre-emptive antibiotic period is required before milking. (Use of this product is not necessary after 16 days of treatment.)

CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY
Ceftiofur hydrochloride is a cephalosporin antibiotic. In vitro activity is related to the inhibition of bacterial cell wall synthesis. This effect results in lysis of the bacterial cell and death of the bacteria. This property is demonstrated in vitro activity against clinical isolates and isolated from mastitis cases. In vitro testing of these isolates against ceftiofur are presented in Tables 1 and 2. These data demonstrate the susceptibility of mastitis pathogens to ceftiofur and the MIC for 90% of the isolates (MIC90*).

INDICATIONS FOR USE
Ceftiofur Hydrochloride Sterile Suspension is an oil-based sterile suspension containing ceftiofur hydrochloride for the treatment of subclinical mastitis in dry cows. For Udder Instillation in Dry Cows Only

DESCRIPTION
Ceftiofur Hydrochloride Sterile Suspension is an oil-based sterile suspension containing ceftiofur hydrochloride for the treatment of subclinical mastitis in dry cows. For Udder Instillation in Dry Cows Only

DOSAGE
Each 10 mL PLASTET® Disposable Syringe Contains:
- Ceftiofur hydrochloride: 125 mg/mL
- Penicillin G procaine: 200,000 IU/mL
- Chlorobutanol anhydrous: 50 mg/mL
- Labrafil M 1944 CS: 500 mg/mL
- Cottonseed Oil: q.s.
- Sterile water for injection: q.s.

The MIC breakpoint for mastitis pathogens included in this report is ≤0.12 μg/mL. The MIC range for Staphylococcus aureus (25923) is 27 to 31 μg/mL. The MIC range for Staphylococcus agalactiae (27853) is 14 to 18 μg/mL. The MIC range for Escherichia coli (135 1991–1992) is 0.13 to 2 μg/mL. The MIC range for Streptococcus pyogenes (52 2000) is ≤0.01 μg/mL. The MIC range for Streptococcus dysgalactiae is ≤0.06 to >64 μg/mL. The MIC range for Streptococcus equisimilis is ≤0.0039 to 0.06 μg/mL. The MIC range for Mycoplasma bovis is ≤0.0039 to 0.06 μg/mL.

DISPONINATIONS
ALBADRY PLUS Suspension is available in unbroken packages of 12-10 mL PLASTET Disposable Syringes with 12 individually wrapped 70% isopropyl alcohol pads and unbroken packages of 144-10 mL PLASTET Disposable Syringes with 144 individually wrapped 70% isopropyl alcohol pads.

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HOW SUPPLIED
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For a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or to report any adverse reactions, call 1-800-366-5288.

NADA #55-098, Approved by FDA

Made in the United Kingdom for

Discard Empty Container: DO NOT RE-USE KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

STORAGE CONDITIONS
Store at controlled room temperature 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [see USP].

WARNINGS
Administration of this product in any manner other than shown under DOSAGE may result in drug residues.

DOSAGE
Infuse one tube per quarter at start of dry period (but not less than 30 days prior to calving).

Shake Well Before Using

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE FLEXI-TUBE® SYSTEM
The FLEXI-TUBE is designed to provide the choice of either insertion of the full cannula, as has traditionally been practiced, or insertion of no more than 1/8 inch of the cannula, as reported by Eberhart, et al., at 11th Annual Congress of Bovine Medicine, Del Mar, CA 1990.

Eberhart, et al. in 1990 demonstrated that the intramammary administration of ceftiofur at the end of the dry period using a single tube and insertion of no more than 1/8 inch of the cannula was effective in reducing SCC to mean levels <200,000 cells/mL in cows affected by subclinical mastitis.

Revised December 1999

SPECTRAMAST DC
brand of celitiflor hydrochloride sterile suspension

ALBADRY PLUS Suspension
brand of penicillin G procaine and

Table 3. Current recommended intramammary antibiotics established by CSLB (L fracture for Bovine Mastitis)

MIC90* is the MIC for 90% of the isolates.

1. Following intramammary injection, a 16-day pre-emptive antibiotic period is required before milking. (Use of this product is not necessary after 16 days of treatment.)

2. Intravamammary administration of a single tube may be a risk of residual ceftiofur hydrochloride for the treatment of subclinical mastitis. Intravamammary administration of a single tube may be a risk of residual ceftiofur hydrochloride for the treatment of subclinical mastitis. Intravamammary administration of a single tube may be a risk of residual ceftiofur hydrochloride for the treatment of subclinical mastitis. Intravamammary administration of a single tube may be a risk of residual ceftiofur hydrochloride for the treatment of subclinical mastitis. Intravamammary administration of a single tube may be a risk of residual ceftiofur hydrochloride for the treatment of subclinical mastitis.

3. Intramammary infusion, a 16-day pre-emptive antibiotic period is required before milking. (Use of this product is not necessary after 16 days of treatment.)

4. Intramammary infusion, a 16-day pre-emptive antibiotic period is required before milking. (Use of this product is not necessary after 16 days of treatment.)

5. Intramammary infusion, a 16-day pre-emptive antibiotic period is required before milking. (Use of this product is not necessary after 16 days of treatment.)

6. Intramammary infusion, a 16-day pre-emptive antibiotic period is required before milking. (Use of this product is not necessary after 16 days of treatment.)

7. Intramammary infusion, a 16-day pre-emptive antibiotic period is required before milking. (Use of this product is not necessary after 16 days of treatment.)

8. Intramammary infusion, a 16-day pre-emptive antibiotic period is required before milking. (Use of this product is not necessary after 16 days of treatment.)