

# Cepravin®

A dry cow therapy legend  
for over 30 years.

1976  
2012



# Veterinarians in practice for over 30 years will be well aware of the legend of Cepravin.

**In the mid 70's a dry cow therapy using the 1<sup>st</sup> generation cephalosporin, cephalonium was formulated by Glaxo Laboratories.**

In vitro studies showed this product was able to maintain effective concentrations of antibiotic in the udder tissue well into the dry period.

Ten weeks after dry off drug levels were well above the MIC for target pathogens<sup>1</sup>.

This was, and continues to be, unsurpassed by any other type of antibiotic DCT.

Clinical studies at the time indicated this gave excellent results with 81% cure, no mastitis observed in the dry period and only 1% clinical mastitis seen within four days of calving<sup>1</sup>.

1976

Cepravin was launched in New Zealand with its initial usage selective for severe mastitis cases.

Farmers, recognising the success they had, drove a major increase in usage.

This 'results driven' support has been the basis of Cepravin's strength ever since.

1983

The advantages of whole-herd therapy were being recognised. It was noted that there was no resistance seen to cephalonium in New Zealand isolates of *S. aureus* or *S. uberis*<sup>2</sup>.

This made Cepravin an excellent choice for DCT on New Zealand farms.

1998

Woolford et al.<sup>4</sup> showed similar reductions to Williamson. In addition they showed that this result is not improved on by using a teat sealant plus a 600mg cloxacillin DCT.

Thereafter Cepravin was tested against a wide range of conditions with different farming systems in different regions.

New Zealand has a high challenge environment where all cows are dried off at once and often cows are grazed out of sight.

## 2000 Onwards

**Cepravin has been seen as the standard by which other DCTs have been measured against and the subject of many major trials, which have confirmed the benefit of prolonged therapeutic concentration of cephalonium achieved with Cepravin.**

These trials have also shown the excellent prophylactic effect of Cepravin.

While cure rates vary across trials and locations, Cepravin has been shown to perform consistently well in total cure, and in cure against *S. aureus*.



1 Harris. et al (1976). Cephalosporins in the treatment and prevention of mastitis. Vet Record. 2 Steffert I (1983) Proc of a Course in Dairy Cattle Medicine. 3 Williamson J. et al (1995). The prophylactic effect  
5 Parkinson T.J. et al. (2000). Comparative efficacy of three dry-cow antibiotic formulations in spring calving New Zealand dairy cows. NZVJ. 6 McDougall S. (2003). Management factors associated with the  
8 Shephard. et al (2004). A comparative field trial of cephalonium and cloxacillin for dry cow therapy for mastitis in Australian dairy cows. AVJ. 9 Bradley A.J. et al (2010). The use of a cephalonium containing d  
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1992

Cepravin was the subject of an independent trial into DCT carried out by the former Dairying Research Corporation (now Dexcel) and AgResearch Ruakura.

1995

These results were peer reviewed and published in the NZVJ<sup>3</sup>.

Two decades on, this trial still stands out as one of the most significant investigations into the role of DCT in protecting cows against clinical mastitis caused by *S. uberis*.

Key findings from this trial were:

- *S. uberis* reduced from 6.4 - 0.6%
- New infections reduced from 12.3% - 1.2%
- High cure rate overall and for *S. aureus*
- Enhanced keratin plug closure (an effect not shown with other DCT)

Williamson's trial proved to vets what farmers were finding themselves. With a further move towards whole-herd treatment Cepravin's usage increased as farmers saw results.

2000

Parkinson et al.<sup>5</sup> demonstrated that use of Cepravin gave significantly lower cell count at the start of lactation than the shorter acting Orbenin Enduro<sup>®</sup>.

2003

Using data from a survey published in the NZVJ<sup>6</sup>, Scott McDougall confirmed that increasing the percentage of the herd treated with Cepravin was associated with a lower cell count in the following lactation<sup>7</sup>.

2004

Shephard et al.<sup>8</sup> showed Cepravin gave better cure rates versus a shorter-acting cloxacillin based DCT (80.3 vs. 70.6%).

This 10% differential in cure was seen across all pathogens.

2010

While no advantage was seen using a combination of short-acting DCT with teat sealant alone, Bradley et al.<sup>9</sup> demonstrated that an improvement could be made by combining Cepravin with teat sealant (albeit a smaller effect than seen with short-acting DCT).

Bradley however also demonstrated a reduction in mastitis due to Gram positive pathogens in cows treated with Cepravin plus teat sealant compared to those treated with teat sealant alone – an effect not seen with the short-acting DCT / teat sealant combination.

2012

## The legend lives on.

- Over 30 years of field tests and on-farm experience
- Over 30 years of proven research
- Over 30 years of proven success
- Over 30 years of market leadership
- Guaranteed to deliver results on farm year after year

Full dairy potential starts with Cepravin



## The Proof

**Today, Cepravin continues to have an unsurpassed record of delivering profitable outcomes.**

**No other dry cow therapy, or combination of therapies, provides the same convenience and well proven benefits even in today's diverse situations.**



**Available only under Veterinary Authorisation.**

ACVM Registration No: A3322 ®Registered trademark.

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