

Bovaclox™ Dry Cow: enhanced activity through a combination of actives.

Bovaclox is an ideal and cost-effective DCT for low challenge situations.

With Bovaclox Dry Cow you have:

- ▶ enhanced activity through a combination of actives.
- ▶ a short-acting DCT option.
- ▶ cover over the important period of involution when cows are highly prone to new intramammary infections.
- ▶ cost-effective, broad-spectrum mastitis control.

Bovaclox has a minimum treatment to calving interval of 30 days.

Reduction of new infections in the late dry period is not achieved using short-acting DCT.

Bovaclox is a broad-spectrum combination of cloxacillin and ampicillin, effective against important mastitis pathogens.

Cloxacillin is a semisynthetic penicillin, utilised to target penicillinase producing Staphylococci. Cloxacillin is less potent than penicillin vs non-penicillinase producing Gram-positive bacteria and has no appreciable Gram-negative activity.

Dual activity against enhances effectiveness.

The addition of ampicillin confers several advantages:

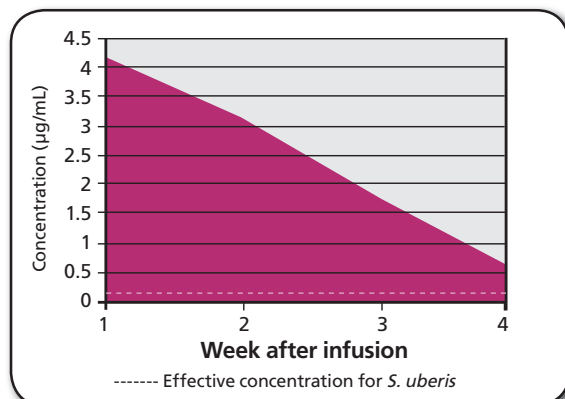
- ▶ an additive (and in some cases synergistic) action.
- ▶ an extension of spectrum to include some Gram-negative pathogens (notably coliforms).
- ▶ higher potency against Streptococci.

This is especially important in light of reports of oxacillin/cloxacillin resistance in New Zealand Streptococcal isolates¹.

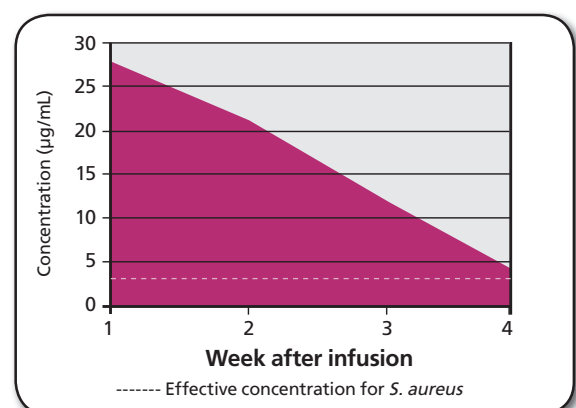
Bovaclox maintains effective levels of antibiotic in udder tissue and secretions to prevent new infections for up to 4 weeks, including those caused by:

- ▶ *S. aureus* and CNS (including penicillin-resistant strains).
- ▶ Streptococci: *S. uberis*, *S. dysgalactiae*, *S. agalactiae*.
- ▶ *Acarnobacterium* (*Actinomyces*) species.
- ▶ Coliform bacteria at drying off.

Ampicillin concentration after infusion of Bovaclox Dry Cow



Cloxacillin concentration after infusion of Bovaclox Dry Cow



References

1. Gibson I. (2007). Oxacillin resistance in *Streptococcus uberis*. NZ Veterinary Pathology 'Synopsis' issue 25.