

New indication  
**Mycoplasma bovis**

# TREAT

# CARE



## ZELERIS<sup>®</sup>

Breathe & feel better



Specially designed for BRD



Eco-friendly  
Clas Vial<sup>†</sup>



One single\*  
injection

**cevolution**

PRACTICAL INNOVATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH



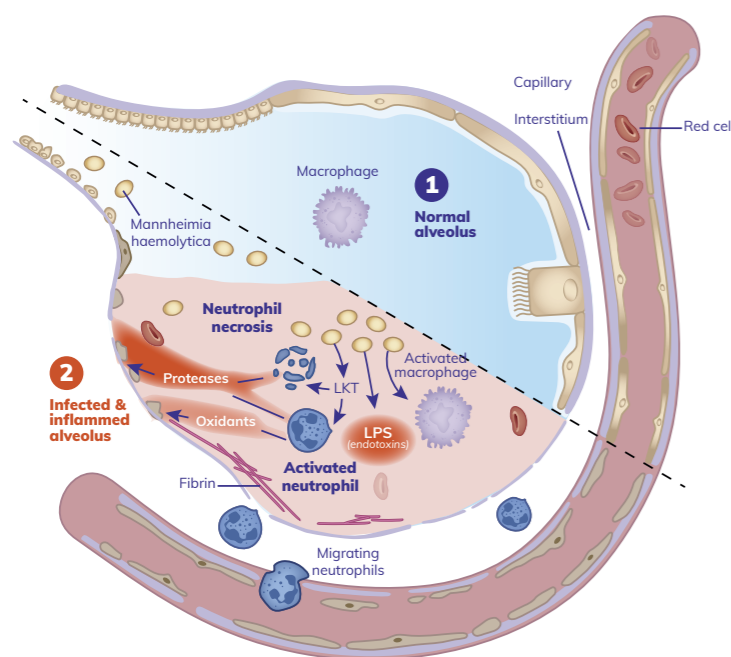
# BRD a disease with significant health and economic impact

# BRD treatment it is not only about infection



**Pulmonary inflammation** associated with BRD can be deleterious<sup>†</sup>

**BRD** is associated with important effects on health and performance<sup>5,6</sup>



- Fever & depression
- Pain
- Alveolar exudation
- Lung lesions

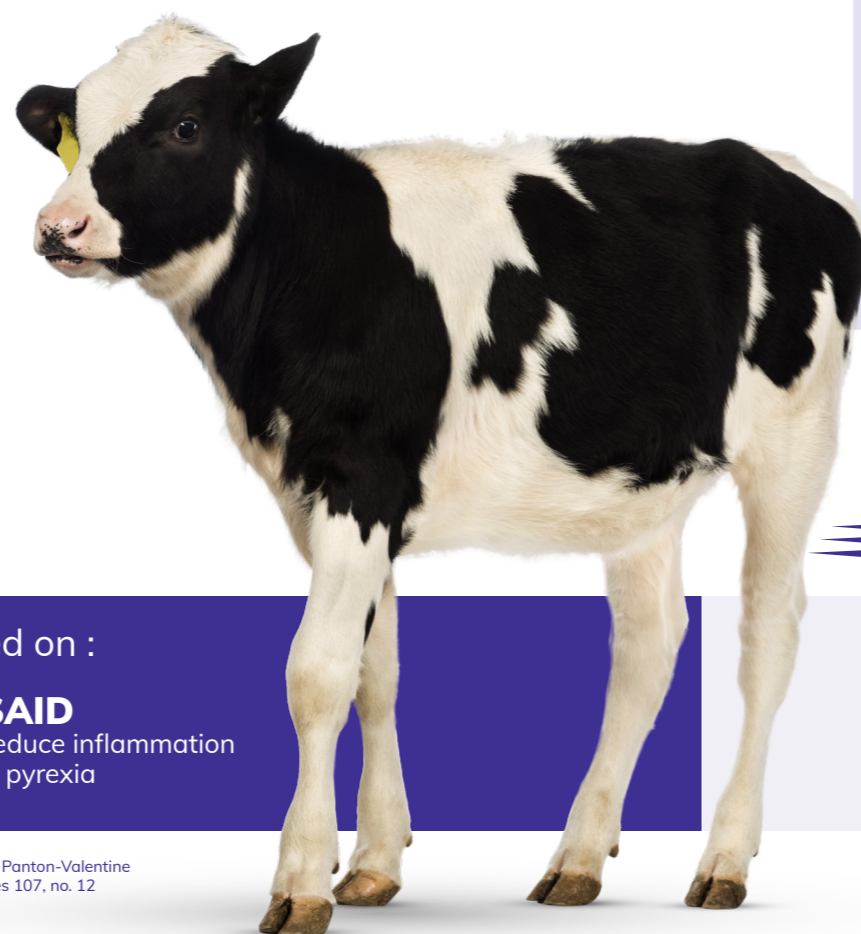
- Reduced growth
- Premature culling
- Reduced fertility
- Reduced milk production
- Dystocia

**BRD** is a costly disease

CALF TYPE	LIFETIME COST OF BRD
Dairy Heifer	<b>£772</b>
Dairy-bred beef (moderate infection)	<b>£131</b>
Dairy-bred beef (severe infection)	<b>£327</b>
Suckled beef (moderate infection)	<b>£128</b>
Suckled beef (severe infection)	<b>£263</b>

The total economic lifetime cost of respiratory disease can be as high as £772 per case in dairy heifers<sup>7</sup>

The combination of an NSAID with an antibiotic can enhance the reduction of pyrexia, a faster clinical resolution of the respiratory signs and a decrease in lung lesions that ultimately translate into better productivity of affected cattle<sup>2,3,4</sup>



**BRD** impacts milk production and growth

A complete BRD treatment should be based on :

- 1.** Antibiotic to eliminate causal bacteria
- 2.** NSAID to reduce inflammation and pyrexia

**525 kg**  
milk in first lactation<sup>8</sup>

**202 g**  
DLWG<sup>7</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Adapted from Diep, Binh An et al. "Polymorphonuclear Leukocytes Mediate Staphylococcus Aureus Pantón-Valentine Leukocidin-Induced Lung Inflammation and Injury." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 107, no. 12 (March 23, 2010): 5587-92. doi:10.1073/pnas.0912403107




### Florfenicol

Florfenicol as a mono product is a trusted antimicrobial for the treatment of BRD

Wide spectrum of activity including major BRD bacteria *Mycoplasma bovis*, *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, and *Histophilus somni*

	Number of strains	MIC <sub>90</sub>	Percentage of susceptible strains
<i>M. haemolytica</i>	149	1 µg/ml	100%
<i>P. multocida</i>	134	0.5 µg/ml	100%
<i>H. somni</i>	66	0.25 µg/ml	100%
<i>M. bovis</i>	223	2 - 8 µg/ml	73.3%



**Limited cases of resistance<sup>9</sup>**

**M. bovis:** There is currently no validated breakpoint (the concentration at which a bacteria is susceptible to treatment) for *M. bovis*, as such calculating accurate susceptibility/resistance percentages is not possible at this time. Florfenicol has a range of MIC<sub>90</sub> values with 73.3% of isolates having an MIC<sub>90</sub> ranging between 2 and 8 µg/ml<sup>10</sup>.

High penetration in lung tissues where bacteria are located<sup>11</sup>

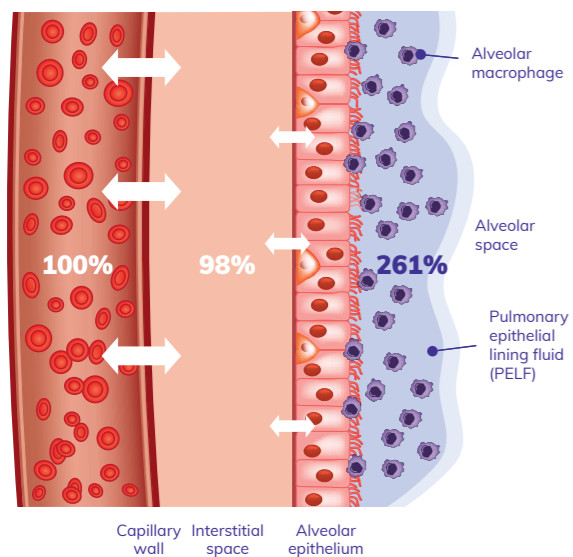


Diagram showing percentage penetration of florfenicol into lung tissues compared to plasma (100%)<sup>11</sup>

Fast and sustained action<sup>12</sup>



Well recognised field efficacy



### Meloxicam

Meloxicam as a mono product is the U.K. vets' preferred choice of NSAID to treat the inflammation associated with BRD<sup>13</sup>

Reduce the impact of inflammation<sup>3</sup>  
Decrease the level of lung lesions

Treatment	Average % of lung tissue affected by inflammatory lesions
Saline	27.6 %
Antibiotic	22.6 %
Antibiotic + Meloxicam	11.2 %

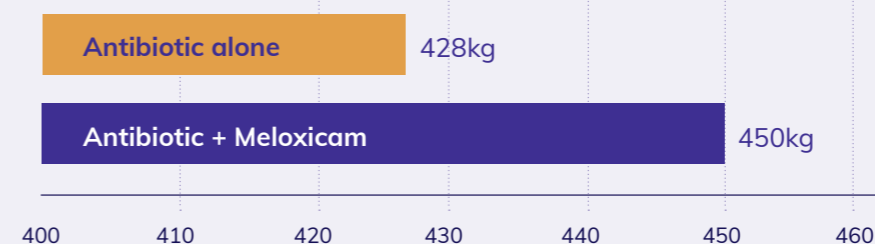
A single shot as a result of the longer acting NSAID



Speedy recovery and return to productivity

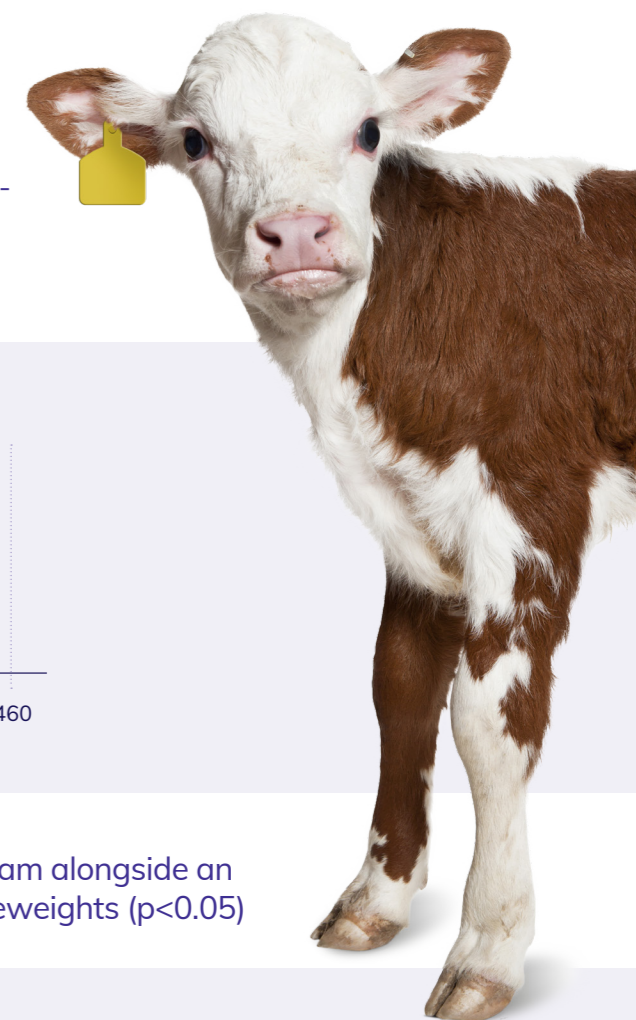
- Control of pyrexia
- Faster clinical recovery in the first days after treatment - Improved cattle welfare
- Optimised long term productivity

Comparison of the liveweights of animals treated with an antibiotic and meloxicam vs. antibiotic alone, 172 days after treatment<sup>15</sup>



172 days after treatment

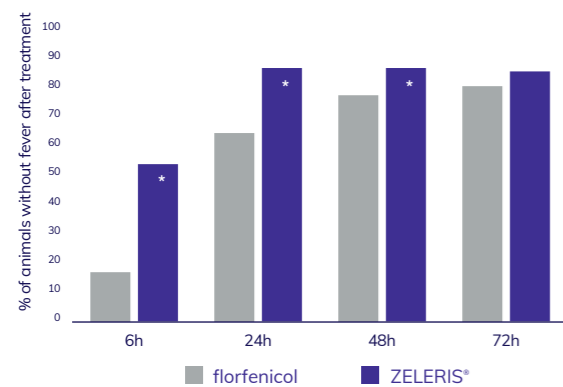
animals treated with meloxicam alongside an antibiotic achieved higher liveweights (p<0.05)



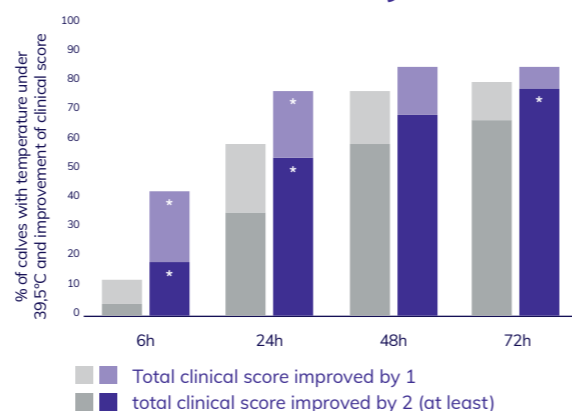


### In field conditions, ZELERIS® achieved better results against BRD than florfenicol alone<sup>16</sup>

#### Zeleris vs. florfenicol alone in the control of fever



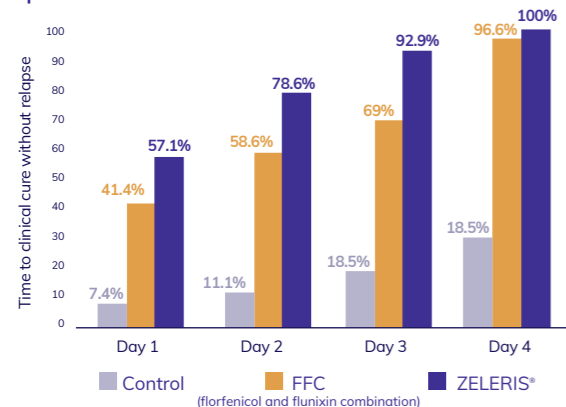
#### Zeleris vs. florfenicol alone for clinical recovery



**Cure rate obtained with ZELERIS® at D7 was higher than florfenicol alone (93.9% vs 88.5%)**

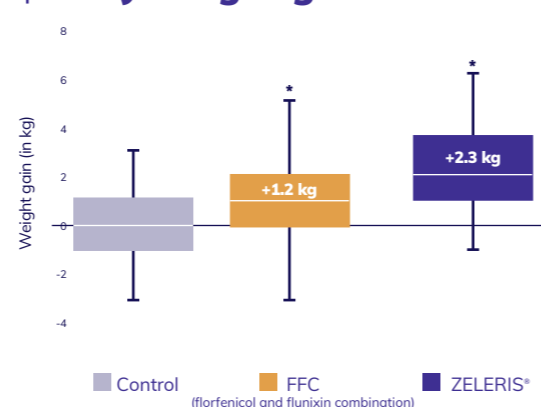
### ZELERIS® can deliver enhanced benefits vs. other combinations<sup>17</sup>

#### Clinical cure



Time to clinical cure without relapse (cumulative %) after treatment with ZELERIS® or FFC. Calves are considered in relapse when cured on a specific day and not cured on the following day<sup>17</sup>

#### Body weight gain

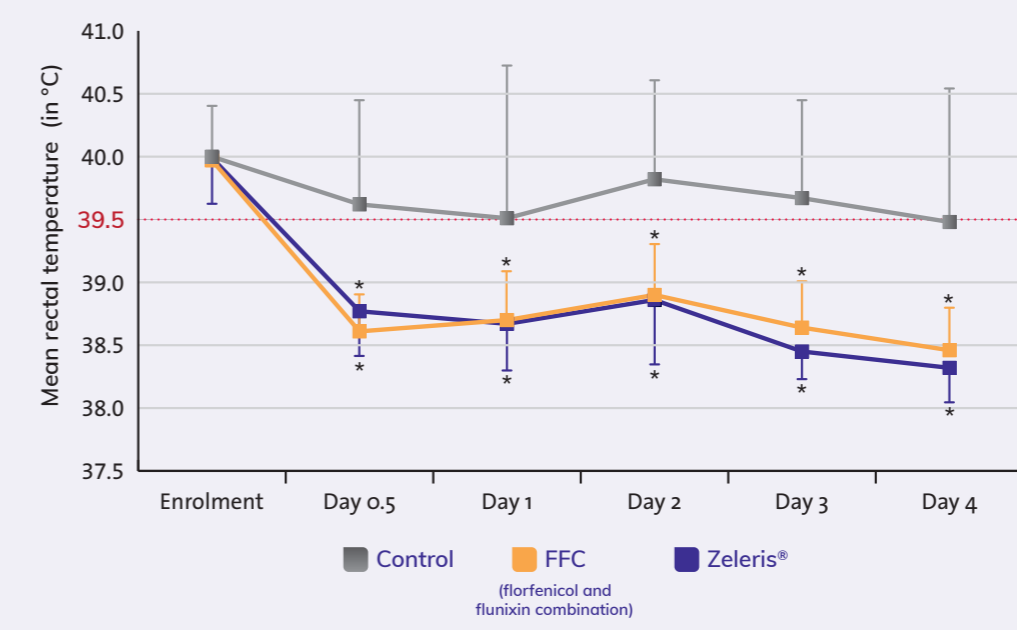


Bodyweight gain (in kg) between D-3 (3 days before challenge) and D4 in calves in calves experimentally challenged with *M.haemolytica*<sup>17</sup>

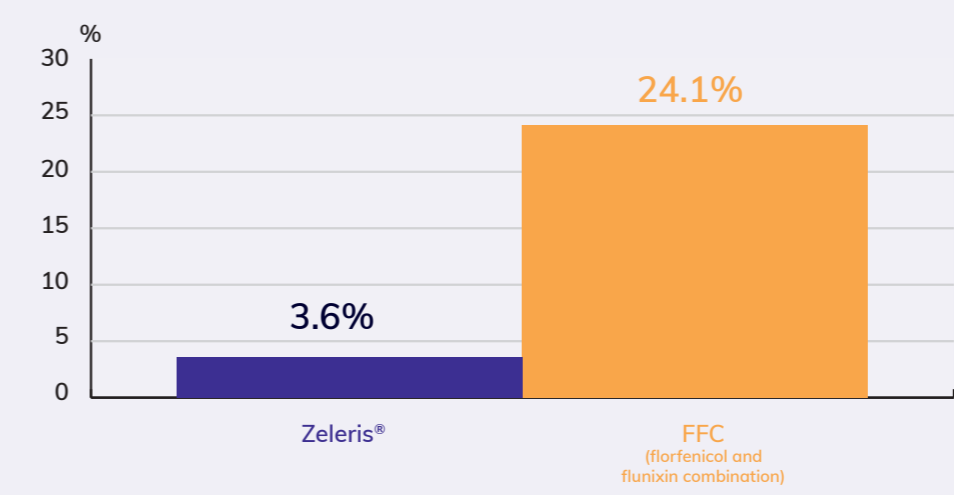
**Calves that received Zeleris® were more rapidly cured without relapses and tended to show a higher bodyweight gain**

\*statistically significant difference

### Evolution of the rectal temperature



Graph showing the evolution of rectal temperature in calves with BRD following treatment with Zeleris®, an FFC combination product and a control group<sup>17</sup>



Graph showing the percentage of calves with relapses caused by pyrexia<sup>17</sup>

Through the course of this study, only 3.60% of calves (1/28) receiving Zeleris® had a relapse caused by pyrexia compared to 24.10% of calves (7/29) treated with FFC (p=0.052). **A single treatment with Zeleris reduces the pyrexia associated with BRD for longer and calves experience significantly fewer relapses vs. other combination products<sup>14</sup>**

\*statistically significant difference

## A combination specifically designed for the treatment of BRD

**FLORFENICOL**  
ELIMINATES BACTERIA



**MELOXICAM**  
MINIMISES INFLAMMATION

## A convenient BRD solution



**Practical dose rate: 1 ml / 10 kg**

- Easy to remember
- Easy to calculate



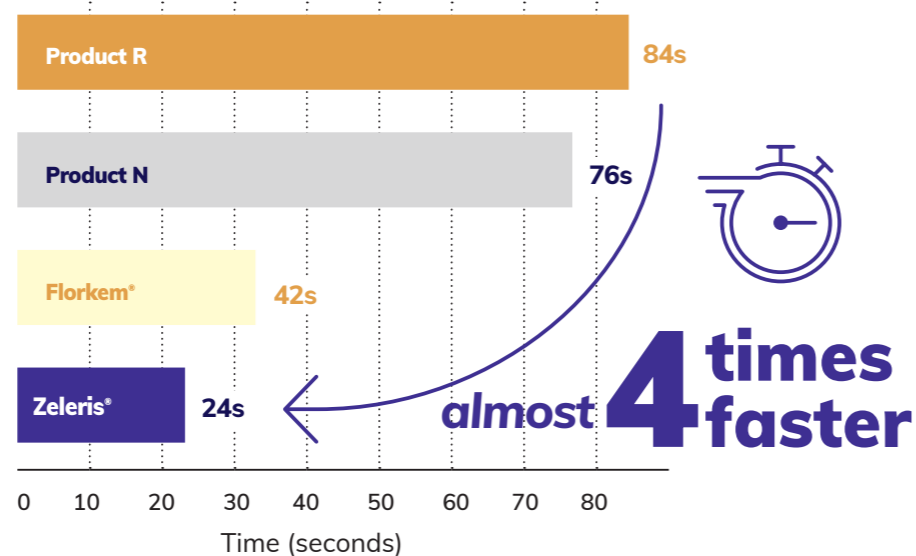
**Single shot\***

- Simplify the treatment process
- Decrease stress and handling of treated animals



**Good syringeability<sup>18</sup>**

Graph showing the relative time needed to inject 10ml of each of four products<sup>18</sup>



- **Product R:** a combination of 300 mg/ml florfenicol and 6.5 mg/ml flunixin
- **Product N:** 300 mg/ml florfenicol
- **Florkem\*:** 300 mg/ml florfenicol



\*refer to SPC

**Shock resistance** for less breakages and fewer losses<sup>19</sup>



**Ergonomic “grip groove”** for easier handling<sup>20</sup>



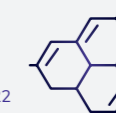
**Eco-friendly** for 33% less impact on the environment<sup>2</sup>



**Lightweight material** for easier transportation and handling<sup>21</sup>



**Hi-tech multi-layered structure** for product stability<sup>22</sup>



Designed for **practicality on farm**

# TULAVEN®

Part of Ceva's BRD Treatment Range

## Tulaven®

Tulaven® contains tulathromycin, an efficient and trusted antibiotic for the treatment and metaphylaxis of BRD<sup>23,24</sup>. It is characterised by intensive lung distribution, slow elimination, a dual mechanism of action, involving inhibition of protein synthesis at the ribosome level and anti-inflammatory properties<sup>25</sup>



Tulaven® persists above the MIC in tissues, enabling:<sup>25,26</sup>



- 15 days of coverage for *P. multocida*
- 15 days of coverage for *H. somni*
- 9 days of coverage for *M. haemolytica*

Tulaven® is highly syringeable with a convenient low dose volume and and requires only a single subcutaneous administration in cattle

## PINK EYE

Pink eye, the most common ocular disease of cattle, is caused by the bacterium, *Moraxella bovis*. A **single dose** of tulathromycin administered subcutaneously, was found to be **an effective treatment**<sup>27</sup>



## OVINE FOOT ROT

Ovine foot rot is a major cause of lameness, affecting the welfare of sheep. The main transmissible pathogen is the bacterium *Dichelobacter nodosus*. In a multicentre field trial, a **single dose** of tulathromycin **successfully treated** early stage foot rot in sheep<sup>28</sup>

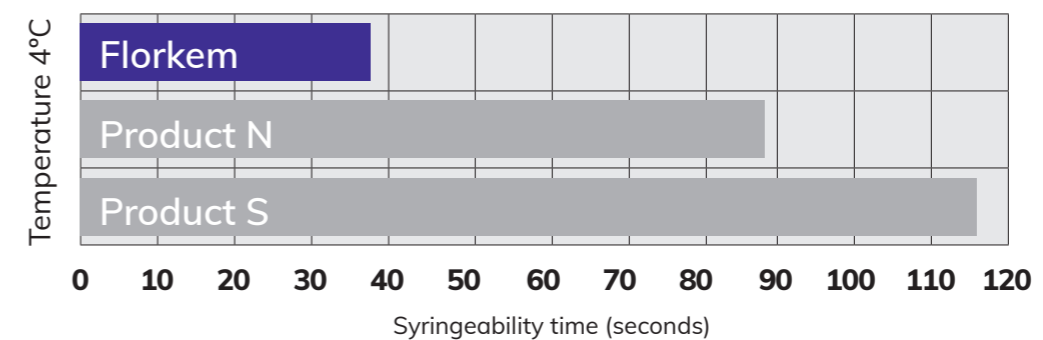
# Florkem®

Part of Ceva's BRD Treatment Range

## Florkem®

Florkem® is easy to inject, even at low temperatures<sup>29</sup>, reducing the chance of dosing errors and possible muscle trauma

Graph to show the relative syringeability of three florfenicol products at 4°C using a 16G needle<sup>29</sup>



Cold proof



Shock resistant



# Meloxidyl®

Part of Ceva's BRD Treatment Range

# Allewinix®

Part of Ceva's BRD Treatment Range

## Meloxidyl®

Meloxidyl® is indicated for use in:

- **acute respiratory infections** alongside appropriate antibiotic therapy
- **diarrhoea** in combination with oral re-hydration therapy to reduce clinical signs in calves of over one week of age and young, non-lactating cattle
- **acute mastitis** in lactating cows in combination with antibiotic therapy
- the relief of post-operative pain following **dehorning** in calves



**72h** Duration of Action .....> A single injection lasts up to 3 days<sup>14,17</sup>

## Allewinix®

- **Flexible administration:** the **ONLY** flunixin which can be administered to cattle I/V and I/M over 1 to 3 days, enabling follow-up doses to be given with minimal cost and hassle
- **Easy to remember dose rate:** 4ml per 100kg liveweight in cattle, aiding accurate dosing on-farm
- **Short milk withdrawal times, reducing losses:**
  - o 24 hours after I/V injection
  - o 36 hours after I/M injection
- **Fast acting:** C<sub>Max</sub> is just 30 minutes following I/M injection, supporting a rapid recovery
- **100ml and 250ml vials available:** ideal for in-car or on-farm
- **Range of species indicated:** licensed to treat cattle, pigs and horses, so suitable for mixed practices



**DOSAGE**  
2.5 ml per 100 kg  
bodyweight  
(IV or SC)  
as a single  
injection

**IV**  
**SC**

milk withdrawal	5 days	meat withdrawal	15 days
milk withdrawal	5 days	meat withdrawal	15 days

### OTHER SPECIES:

#### PIGS

- Symptomatic treatment of **non-infectious musculoskeletal disorders** to reduce lameness and inflammation
- Symptomatic treatment of **mastitis- metritis- agalactia syndrome (MMA)** in combination with appropriate antibiotic therapy
- **Single IM injection**  
2 ml per 100 kg body weight
- **Meat withdrawal:** 5 days

#### HORSES

- **Reduction of the inflammation and pain** associated with **acute and chronic musculoskeletal conditions**
- **Relief from the pain** associated with colic
- **Single IV injection**  
3 ml per 100 kg body weight.



**Licensed for I/V and I/M administration in cattle**

# Vetrimoxin® L.A.

Part of Ceva's BRD Treatment Range

## Vetrimoxin® LA

With the responsible move away from CIAs and the increased use of more basic, yet effective antibacterials, **Vetrimoxin® L.A.** has been developed with ease of use in mind



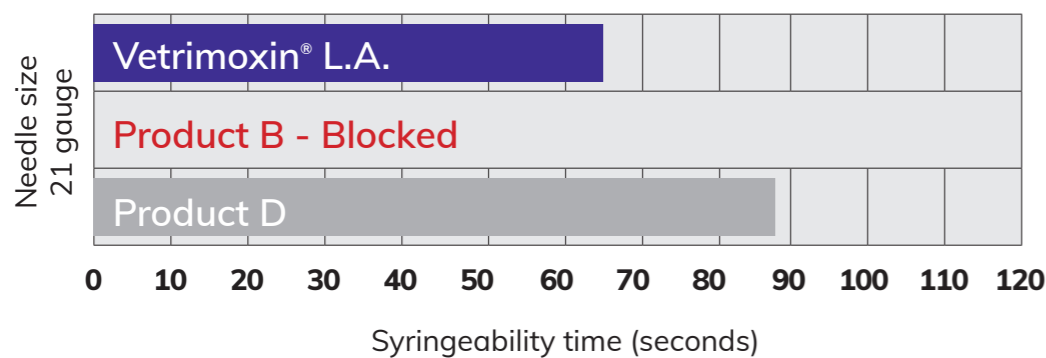
### WHAT HAS VETRIMOXIN® L.A. GOT TO OFFER?

#### Rapid and long lasting efficacy

- The plasma peak is reached two hours after injection
- Duration of action up to 48 hours

#### Unparalleled syringeability<sup>29</sup>

- **Vetrimoxin® L.A.** is easy to inject, even through a 21 gauge needle, reducing the chance of needle blockage and possible muscle trauma



Syringeability of **Vetrimoxin® L.A.** at room temperature, compared to key competitors<sup>30</sup>

**DOSAGE**  
**1 ml per 10 kg**  
**bodyweight (IM)**  
 corresponding to 15 mg/kg  
 Should be repeated after 48 hours

## Low hassle, low waste

#### Withdrawal period

Vetrimoxin® LA has a relatively short milk withdrawal period of **3 days**, compared to other LA amoxicillin products for cattle



## References

- 1) Jacquet C. *et al.* Comparative life cycle analysis, final report with critical review, CLAS packaging system and traditional glass packaging system. 2016, APESA 0393 Impact 2002 fig 18 p33, fig.21 p36
- 2) Friton GM. *et al.* 2004. Clinical efficacy of meloxicam (Metacam) and flunixin (Finadyne) as adjuncts to antibacterial treatment of respiratory disease in fattening cattle. Berl Munch Tierarztl Wochenschr 2004;117(7-8):304-9.
- 3) Okkinga, K., 1998. Investigations on the use of meloxicam (Metacam) and oxytetracycline, alone and in combination, in calves with an experimental *Pasteurella* infection. Presented at the 20th World Association for Buiatrics Congress, Sydney.
- 4) Schmidt H. *et al.* 2000. Effects of the additional treatment with Metacam® (Meloxicam) on the course of acute respiratory disease in bovines. March 2000. Der Praktische Tierarzt 81(3):240-244
- 5) Van der Fels-Klerx, H. J. *et al.* 2002. Effects on productivity and risk factors of Bovine Respiratory Disease in dairy heifers; a review for the Netherlands. NJAS - Wagening. J. Life Sci. 50, 27-45 (2002).
- 6) Buczinski S. *et al.* 2021. Effects of calfhood respiratory disease on health and performance of dairy cattle: A systematic review and meta-analysis. J Dairy Sci. 104 (7): 8214-8227
- 7) Bartram *et al.* 2017. Estimating the Lifetime Total Economic Costs of Respiratory Disease in Beef and Dairy Calves In The UK. Value in Health 20 A399-A811.
- 8) Dunn, T.R., *et al.* 2018. The effect of lung consolidation, as determined by ultrasonography, on first-lactation milk production in Holstein dairy calves. Journal of Dairy Science 101,5404-5410
- 9) Andrés-Lasheras S. *et al.* 2019. Serotyping and antimicrobial resistance of *Mannheimia haemolytica* strains from European cattle with bovine respiratory disease. Research in Veterinary Science 124:10-12
- 10) New antimicrobial susceptibility data from monitoring of *Mycoplasma bovis* isolated in Europe. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0378113519307953?via%3Dihub>
- 11) Foster, D. M. *et al.* 2016. Comparison of Active Drug Concentrations in the Pulmonary Epithelial Lining Fluid and Interstitial Fluid of Calves Injected with Enrofloxacin, Florfenicol, Ceftiofur, or Tulathromycin. PLoS ONE 11, e0149100
- 12) Varma K.J. 1994 Microbiology, pharmacokinetic disposition and safety of florfenicol in cattle in Proceedings International Symposium on Bovine Respiratory Disease. World Buiatrics Congress, Toulouse, 18-24.
- 13) 80 10 minute online interviews with vets who spend at least 50% of their professional time treating cattle. Mo Gannon Associates. July 2021
- 14) Okkinga, K., 1998. Comparative clinical efficacy of a single versus three subcutaneous injections of Meloxicam (Metacam®) as adjunct to antibiotic therapy for the treatment of respiratory diseased calves. Presented at the 20th World Association for Buiatrics Congress, Sydney.
- 15) Friton, G. M. *et al.* 2005. Long-term effects of meloxicam in the treatment of respiratory disease in fattening cattle. Vet. Rec. 156, 809-811
- 16) Achard D. *et al.* 2018. Comparative efficacy of a single administration of a new fixed combination of florfenicol and meloxicam (Zeleris®) with florfenicol alone (Nuflor®300) in naturally occurring cases of BRD in young cattle. World Buiatrics Forum, Sapporo, Japan.
- 17) Achard, D. *et al.* 2018. Treatment of experimentally induced bovine respiratory disease in young calves with a single administration of a combination of florfenicol and meloxicam. Veterinary Record 183, 535-535.
- 18) Achard D. *et al.* 2017 Comparison of the syringeability of a new fixed combination of florfenicol and meloxicam (Zeleris®) with florfenicol-based products commonly used in bovine respiratory disease (BRD). Presented EBF
- 19) Cavaroc P. J. *et al.* - Comparative breakage study of injectable anti-infectives vials under vertical drop test by free fall under standardized conditions. IPVS Congress, 2012, 100
- 20) CLAS vials reference book (2012). Section 5.2: Artis Factis and Ceva developed hand zone ergonomic study (2003). P 16
- 21) CLAS vials reference book (2012). Section 5.4: Comparison of the weight of CLAS vials vs. glass vials showing that CLAS vials are 6 X lighter than glass vials of the same size. P19
- 22) CLAS vials reference book (2012). Section 5.1: R&D challenge: how to create a plastic vial as secure as a glass vial? P14 - 15
- 23) O'Connor, A.M. *et al.* 2016. A mixed treatment meta-analysis of antibiotic treatment options for bovine respiratory disease - An update. Preventive Veterinary Medicine 132, 130-139.
- 24) O'Connor, A.M. *et al.* 2019. A systematic review and network meta-analysis of injectable antibiotic options for the control of bovine respiratory disease in the first 45 days post arrival at the feedlot. Anim Health Res Rev 20, 163-181.
- 25) Nowakowski, M.A. *et al.* 2004. Pharmacokinetics and lung tissue concentrations of tulathromycin, a new triamidine antibiotic, in cattle. Vet. Ther. 5, 60-74.
- 26) Godinho, K.S. *et al.* 2005. Minimum inhibitory concentrations of tulathromycin against respiratory bacterial pathogens isolated from clinical cases in European cattle and swine and variability arising from changes in *in vitro* methodology. Vet. Ther. 6, 113-121.
- 27) Lane, V.M. *et al.* 2006. Efficacy of tulathromycin for treatment of cattle with acute ocular *Moraxella bovis* infections. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 229, 557-561.
- 28) CVMP final report for DRAXXIN to add sheep as target species for the 100 mg/ml strength (not for the 500 ml vial) (EMA/V/C/000077/X/0029)
- 29) Manteca C, Lacoste S, Riboud C, Remmy D (2011) Comparison of injectability of 4 different formulations of florfenicol. European Buiatrics Forum, Marseille. 189.
- 30) Lacoste (2011) Study Report Ceva Sante Animal Health. GAL-SLA-C581.0-11030-N.

**Allevinix® 50 mg/ml** solution for injection for cattle, pigs and horses. **Active ingredients:** each ml contains 50 mg flunixin (as meglumine). **Legal category:** UK [POM-V]

**Florkem® 300 mg/ml** solution for injection for cattle and pigs. **Active ingredients:** each ml contains 300 mg florfenicol. **Legal category:** UK [POM-V]

**Meloxidyl® 20 mg/ml** solution for injection for cattle, pigs and horses. **Active ingredients:** each ml contains 20 mg meloxicam. **Legal category:** UK [POM-V]

**Tulaven® 100 mg/ml** solution for injection for cattle, pigs and sheep. **Active ingredients:** each ml contains 100 mg tulathromycin. **Legal category:** UK [POM-V]

**Vetrimoxin® L.A. 150 mg/ml** solution for injection for cattle and pigs. **Active ingredients:** each ml contains 150 mg amoxicillin (as trihydrate). **Legal category:** UK [POM-V]

**Zeleris® 400 mg/ml + 5 mg/ml** solution for injection for cattle. **Active ingredients:** each ml contains 400 mg florfenicol and 5 mg meloxicam. **Legal category:** UK [POM-V]

For further information on any of the above products please refer to the SPC, datasheet or pack insert.

Prescription decisions are for the person issuing the prescription alone. Use medicines responsibly ([www.noah.co.uk/responsible](http://www.noah.co.uk/responsible))



# ZELERIS<sup>®</sup> in practice



**One single\*** shot for a complete **BRD** treatment



Dose rate **1 ml / 10 kg**



presented in a **CLAS<sup>®</sup> vial**

Available in  
**3 presentations**

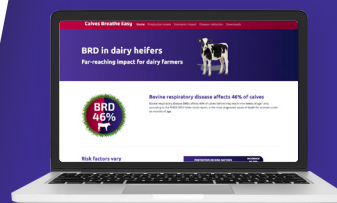


## BRD support

Ceva has developed a number of support and information tools to help you educate farmers as to the best way to manage and treat BRD



Bulletins



Website



Information

For information about any of the Ceva BRD treatment range or support items please contact your territory manager or call Ceva Animal Health on 01494 781510

\*refer to SPC

