

Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD) is the most common and costly disease affecting the beef cattle industry. BRD (also referred to as Shipping Fever) is associated with infections of the lungs causing pneumonia. This condition is often seen in stressed and high risk cattle. BRD is often reported as the main cause of morbidity (sickness) and mortality (deaths) in feedlots.

BRD is a multi-factorial disease that involves an interaction between several factors, including:

- Environmental factors such as transport, co-mingling, crowding, weather fluctuations, etc.
- Infectious agents including:
 - Bacteria
 - Viruses
 - Parasites

What is Norfenicol® Injectable Solution?

Norfenicol Injectable Solution is a broad-spectrum, fast-acting injectable antibiotic containing florfenicol.

Norfenicol contains the same active ingredient and is bioequivalent to Nuflor* (florfenicol).

What is Norfenicol® indicated for?

Norfenicol is indicated for **treatment** of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *M. haemolytica*, *P. multocida*, and *H. somni* – the three primary bacterial pathogens associated with BRD. It is also indicated

for the **control** of respiratory disease in cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *M. haemolytica*, *P. multocida*, and *H. somni*.

Norfenicol is also indicated for the **treatment** of bovine interdigital phlegmon (foot rot, acute interdigital necrobacillosis, infectious pododermatitis) associated with *F. necrophorum* and *B. melaninogenicus*.

What makes Norfenicol® effective when treating BRD?

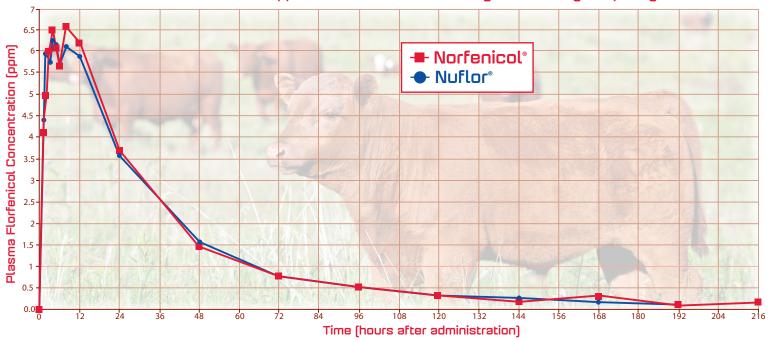
Norfenicol is a broad-spectrum, highly effective antibiotic that inhibits bacterial protein synthesis.

Norfenicol has both bacteriostatic and bactericidal activity against the major pathogens of BRD. In addition, it has a high volume of distribution allowing it to get to the site of infection for effective treatment and control of BRD.

How quickly is Norfenicol® absorbed and distributed to the site of infection?

Norfenicol reaches therapeutic levels quickly – usually within 30 minutes after adminstration. Florfenicol remained therapeutically active in the blood through at least 60 hours (2.5 + days). The fast absorption delivers rapid onset of action.

Mean Plasma Concentrations of Florfenicol (ppm) in Cattle Following a Single SQ Adminstration at an Approximate Dose Rate of 40 mg florenicol/kg Body Weight



What are the product benefits of Norfenicol®?

- Norfenicol is an excellent first-choice, broadspectrum antibiotic for the **treatment** and **control** of BRD and **treatment** of footrot. The major benefits of Norfenicol include:
- Shorter Sub-Q withdrawal period vs. Nuflor For one-dose Sub-Q Norfenicol, the withdrawal period is 33 days (vs. Nuflor at 38 days) prior to slaughter. For two-dose IM Norfenicol, the withdrawal period is 28 days prior to slaughter.
- New Plastic Bottles Norfenicol is the only injectable cattle antibiotic sold in the U.S. that is packaged in unbreakable plastic bottles. No more "protective sleeves" to deal with and no more expensive product losses due to breakage.
- Flexible Sub-Q Dosing to fit your management practices
 - High Risk Cattle Norfenicol can be used in high-risk cattle entering a feedyard. A single 6-mL/100 lbs. Sub-Q dose on arrival quickly and effectively helps reduce morbidity and mortality rates.
 - Hospital Treatment Norfenicol, either at one dose Sub-Q at 6 mL/100 lbs. OR two doses Intramuscular (IM) at 3 mL/100 lbs., two days apart, quickly provides effective relief from BRD.

Norfenicol Injectable Solution Dosage Guide

Animal Weight (lbs)	IM Dosage 3.0 mL/100 lb Body Weight (mL)	SC Dosage 6.0 mL/100 lb Body Weight (mL)
100	3.0	6.0
200	6.0	12.0
300	9.0	18.0
400	12.0	24.0
500	15.0	30.0
600	18.0	36.0
700	21.0	42.0
800	24.0	48.0
900	27.0	54.0
1000	30.0	60.0

Injection
Location
Do not inject
more than 10 mL

per injection site

Recommended

- Fast Therapy Reaches therapeutic levels within 30 minutes after injection that promotes faster recovery from BRD and footrot.
- Broad-Spectrum Therapy Highly effective against the three major pathogens that cause BRD and footrot resulting in treatment success.

Florfenicol Comparison

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Comparisons	Norfenicol [®]	Nuflor®	Nuflor [®] Gold
	M. haemolytica	M. haemolytica	M. haemolytica
Dothonone	P. multocida	P. multocida	P. multocida
Pathogens	H. somni	H. somni	H. somni
	Fusobacterium Bacteroides	Fusobacterium Bacteroides	Mycoplasma bovis
	Treat BRD	Treat BRD	
Indications	Control BRD	Control BRD	Treat BRD
	Treat Footrot	Treat Footrot	
Withdrawal	33 Days (SQ)	38 Days (SQ)	44 Days (SQ)
Witharawai	28 Days (IM)	28 Days (IM)	77 Days (3Q)
Dose (SQ)	6 mL/cwt	6 mL/cwt	6 mL/cwt
Dose (IM)	3 mL/cwt repeat 48 hrs later	3 mL/cwt repeat 48 hrs later	N/A
mLs Per Injection Site	10 mL	10 mL	15 mL
Florfenicol Concentration	300 mg/mL	300 mg/mL	300 mg/mL
Bottle Composition	Plastic	Glass	Glass

Can Norfenicol® be used in lactating dairy cows?

Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older or in calves to be processed for veal.

How is Norfenicol® supplied?

Norfenicol Injectable Solution is packaged in 100 mL, 250 mL, and 500 mL **plastic** bottles.





INFORMATION PRODUCT

300 mg/mL Injectable Solution florfenicol)

non-lactating dairy cattle only. For intramuscular and subcutaneous use in beef and

older or in calves to be processed for veal Not for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or

the order of a licensed veterinarian. CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on

solution of the synthetic antibiotic florfenicol. Each milliliter of sterile Norfenicol Injectable Solution contains **DESCRIPTION:** Norfenicol® Injectable Solution is a 300 mg of florfenicol, 250 mg 2-pyrrolidone, and glycerol

interdigital necrobacillosis, infectious pododermatitis) treatment of bovine interdigital phlegmon (foot rot, acute haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, and Histophilus developing BRD associated with *Mannheimia* the control of respiratory disease in cattle at high risk of Bacteroides melaninogenicus. Also, it is indicated for associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and Pasteurella multocida, and Histophilus somni, and for the (BRD) associated with Mannheimia haemolytica, INDICATIONS: Norfenicol Injectable Solution is cated for treatment of bovine respiratory disease

NOTE: Intramuscular injection may result in local tissue reaction which persists beyond 28 days. This may result in tim loss of edible tissue at slaughter. Tissue reaction at injection sites other than the neck is likely to be more be administered by a single subcutaneous (SC) injection to cattle at a dose rate of 40 mg/kg body weight (6 mL/100 bs). Do not administer more than 10 mL at each severe later. Alternatively, Norfenicol Injectable Solution can lbs). A second dose should be administered 48 hours cattle at a dose rate of 20 mg/kg body weight (3 mL/100 should be administered by intramuscular injection to bovine respiratory disease (BRD) and bovine interdigital phlegmon (foot rot): Norfenicol Injectable Solution DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: For treatment of The injection should be given only in the neck.

injection to cattle at a dose rate of 40 mg/kg body weight (6 mL/100lbs). Do not administer more than 10 mL at each site. The injection should be given only in the neck. For control of respiratory disease in cattle at high-risk of developing BRD: Norfenicol Injectable Solution should be administered by a single subcutaneous The injection should be given only in the neck.

NORFENICOL INJECTABLE SOLUTION DOSAGE GUID

1000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100	ANIMAL WEIGHT (lbs)
30.0	27.0	24.0	21.0	18.0	15.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	3.0	IM DOSAGE 3.0 mL/100 lb Body Weight (mL
60.0	54.0	48.0	42.0	36.0	30.0	24.0	18.0	12.0	6.0	SC DOSAGE 6.0 mL/100 lb Body Weight (m

Recommended Injection Location

Do not inject more than 10 mL per injection site.



positive response is not noted within 72 hours of subjects within 24 hours of initiation of treatment. If a Clinical improvement should be evident in most treater initiation of treatment, the diagnosis should be

shown hypersensitivity to florfenicol. CONTRAINDICATIONS: Do not use in animals that have

minutes. In case of accidental skin exposure, wash wi soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Consi this product may cause local irritation. Consult a a physician if irritation persists. Accidental injection of accidental eye exposure, flush with water for 15 contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. In case of WARNINGS: NOT FOR HUMAN USE. KEEP OUT OF physician immediately. The Material Safety Data Shee that can be irritating to skin and eyes. Avoid direct REACH OF CHILDREN. This product contains materials MSDS) contains more detailed occupational safety

edible tissue at slaughter. Tissue reaction at injection sites other than the neck is likely to be more severe. and mice have associated the use of florfenicol with reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined. Toxicity studies in dogs, rat breeding purposes. The effects of florfenical on bovine PRECAUTIONS: Not for use in animals intended for persists beyond 28 days. This may result in trim loss o injection may result in local tissue reaction which testicular degeneration and atrophy. Intramuscular

a copy of the MSDS, call 1-866-591-5777

For customer service, adverse effects reporting, and/o

and/or in calves born to these cows. A withdrawal product is not approved for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, including dry dairy cows. within 33 days of subcutaneous treatment. of the last intramuscular treatment. Animals intended **RESIDUE WARNINGS:** Animals intended for human Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk for human consumption must not be slaughtered consumption must not be slaughtered within 28 days

> following treatment. consumption, or diarrhea may occur transiently ADVERSE REACTIONS: Inappetence, decreased water

(Table 1). distribution, clearance, and percent bioavailability same cattle in order to calculate the volume of solution was also administered intravenously (IV) to the dose of 20 mg/kg body weight. Florfenicol injectable intramuscular (IM) administration at the recommended evaluated in feeder calves following single disposition of florfenicol injectable solution was CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: The pharmacokinetic

Body Weight to Feeder Calves (n=10). **TABLE 1.** Pharmacokinetic Parameter Values for orfenicol Following IM Administration of 20 mg/kg

Parameter	Median	Range
Cmax (µg/mL)	3.07*	1.43 - 5.60
Tmax (hr)	3.33	0.75 - 8.00
T ½ (hr)	18.3**	8.30 - 44.0
AUC (μg·min/mL)	4242	3200 - 6250
Bioavailability (%)	78.5	59.3 - 106
Vdss (L/kg)***	0.77	0.68 - 0.85
Clt (mL/min/kg)***	3.75	3.17 - 4.31
*	NA	

*** following IV administration

C_{max} Maximum serum concentration T_{max} Time at which C_{max} is observed T½ Biological half-life

Cl_t Total body clearance Vd_{ss} Volume of distribution at steady state AUC Area under the curve

Florfenicol was detectible in the serum of most animals through 60 hours after intramuscular administration with a mean concentration of 0.19 µg/mL. The potein binding of florfenicol was 12.7%, 13.2%, and 18.3% at serum concentrations of 0.5, 3.0, and 16.0 µg/mL

against certain bacterial species. *In vitro* studies demonstrate that florfenicol is active against the bovine respiratory disease (BRD) pathogens *Mannheimia* pathogens in bovine interdigital phlegmon including Fusobacterium necrophorum and Bacteroides somni, and that florfenicol exhibits bactericidal activity against strains of M. haemolytica and H. somni. Clinical synthesis. Horfenicol is generally considered a bacteriostatic drug, but exhibits bactericidal activity broad-spectrum antibiotic active against many Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria isolated meraninogenicus. as well as against commonly isolated bacterial studies confirm the efficacy of florfenicol against BRD haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, and Histophilus ribosomal subunit and inhibiting bacterial protein from domestic animals. It acts by binding to the 50S MICROBIOLOGY: Florfenicol is a synthetic,

infections from 1973 to 1997 (Table 2). were determined using isolates obtained from natural isolates obtained from natural infections from 1990 to florfenicol for BRD organisms were determined using he minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of The MICs for interdigital phlegmon organisms

> **TABLE 2.** Florfenicol Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) Values*of Indicated Pathogens Isolated from Natural Infections of Cattle.

Indicated	Year of		MIC ₅₀ **	MIC ₉₀ **
Pathogens	Isolation	of isolates	(µg/mL)	(µg/mL)
Mannheimia				
haemolytica	1990 to 1993	398	0.5	_
Pasteurella multocida	1990 to 1993	350	0.5	0.5
Histophilus somni	1990 to 1993	66	0.25	0.5
Fusobacterium		1		1
necrophorum	1973 to 1997	జ	0.25	0.25
Bacteroides				
melaninogenicus	1973 to 1997	20	0.25	0.25

*The correlation between the in vitro's usceptibility data and clinical effectiveness is unknown **The lowest MIC to encompass 50% to 90% of the most suceptible isolates, respectively.

effects resolved by the end of the study were observed following dose administration. These decreased body weight, and increased serum enzymes dose. Marked anorexia, decreased water consumption calves were monitored for 14 days after the second mg/kg were administered at a 48-hour interval. The feeder calves. Two intramuscular injections of 200 ANIMAL SAFETY: A 10X safety study was conducted in

and dehydration were also observed in some animals water consumption, body weight, urine pH, and observed in the 1X dose group. Decreased feed and decrease in feed and water consumption was A 1X, 3X, and 5X (20, 60, and 100 mg/kg) safety study was conducted in feeder calves for 3X the duration of near the end of dosing (most frequently at the 3X and 5X dose levels), primarily and 5X dose groups. Depression, soft stool consistency, increased serum enzymes, were observed in the 3X treatment (6 injections at 48-hour intervals). Slight

solution administered at the recommended dose on cattle to evaluate effects of florfenicol injectable A 43-day controlled study was conducted in healthy weight, rate of gain, or feed consumption. solution administration had no long-term effect on body feed consumption was observed, florfenicol injectable feed consumption. Although a transient decrease in

(25°C). Refrigeration is not required. Excursions permitted up to 86°F (30°C). Brief exposure to temperature up to 104°F (40°C) may be tolerated minimized. The solution is light yellow to straw colored. Color does not affect potency. provided the mean kinetic temperature does not exceed 77°F (25°C); however, such exposure should be STORAGE INFORMATION: Store at or below 77°F Use within 28 days of first vial puncture.

multiple-dose vials. packaged in 100 mL, 250 mL, and 500 mL sterile **HOW SUPPLIED:** Norfenicol Injectable Solution is

Pharmacokinetics of florfenicol following intravenous and intramuscular doses to cattle. J Vet Pharmacol REFERENCE: 1 Lobell RD, Varma KJ, et al. herap. 1994; 17: 253-258

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