


















Label	TULINOVET	25 ml
Nr.	registration only CANADA	
Dimensions	35 x 110 mm	
Drukker	X	EIGENDRUK
Text size	Arial Narrow 4.5 pt	
Colours		
Pantone 376 C		
Pantone 632 C		
Pantone 432 C		
Pantone 485 C		
Template		

Usage Vétérinaire Seulement Sterile • Antibiotique Veterinary Use Only Sterile • Antibiotic		 Tulinovet®	DIN 02530155
Voir le dépliant pour les mises en garde et mode d'emploi complet. See package insert for warnings and complete directions for use. Fabriqué pour / Manufactured for: V.M.D. n.v. • Arendonk, Belgium Importé par / Imported by: Modern Veterinary Therapeutics Inc. Balzac (Rocky View County), AB T4A 0T5		25 ml	Tulathromycine pour injection • Pour bovins, porcs, et moutons Tulathromycin injection • For cattle, swine, and sheep
Ingrédient actif: 100 mg de tulathromycine, par ml. Posologie et mode d'administration: Dans le cou, par injection SC chez les bovins, et par injection IM chez les porcs et les moutons, 2,5 mg par kg de poids corporel. Entreposage: Entreposer entre 15° et 30°C. Tout le contenu doit être utilisé 28 jours ou moins après le prélèvement de la première dose.		Active ingredient: Tulathromycin 100 mg/ml. Dosage and administration: In the neck, by SC injection in cattle and IM injection in swine and sheep, 2.5 mg/kg body weight. Storage: Store between 15° and 30°C. Contents should be used within 28 days after the first dose is removed.	EXP: LOT:
V.M.D. n.v. • Hoge Maas 900 • 2370 Arendonk • Belgique/Belgium		ET100036.02	



Label	TULINOVET	50 ml
NR	VPA-ET100033.02-CAN-E/F//	
Text size	Arial narrow 4,5 pt	
DRUKKER	X	Eigendruk
Dimensions	40 x 110 mm	
Colours		
Pantone 376 C		
Pantone 632 C		
Pantone 432 C		
Pantone 102 C		
Pantone 2728 C		
Template		

Usage Vétérinaire Seulement Stérile • Antibiotique Veterinary Use Only Sterile • Antibiotic		Tulinovet® <small>Pr</small>	DIN 02530155
Voir le dépliant pour les mises en garde et mode d'emploi complet. See package insert for warnings and complete directions for use. Fabriqué pour / Manufactured for: V.M.D. n.v. • Arendonk, Belgium Importé par / Imported by: Modern Veterinary Therapeutics Inc Balzac (Rocky View County), AB T4A 0T5	50 ml	Tulathromycine pour injection • Pour bovins, porcs, et moutons Tulathromycin injection • For cattle, swine, and sheep	LOT: 100033.02
		Ingrédient actif: 100 mg de tulathromycine, par ml. Posologie et mode d'administration: Administrer dans le cou, par injection sous-cutanée chez les bovins, et par injection intramusculaire chez les porcs et les moutons, une seule dose de 2,5 mg par kg de poids corporel. Ne pas injecter plus de 10 ml chez les bovins et 2,5 ml chez les porcs et les moutons, par site d'injection. Entreposage: Entreposer entre 15 et 30°C. Tout le contenu doit être utilisé 28 jours ou moins après le prélèvement de la première dose. Active ingredient: Tulathromycin 100 mg/ml. Dosage and administration: Administer in the neck, by subcutaneous injection in cattle and intramuscular injection in swine and sheep, a single dose of 2.5 mg/kg body weight. Do not inject more than 10 ml for cattle and 2.5 ml for swine and sheep per injection site. Storage: Store between 15 and 30°C. Contents should be used within 28 days after the first dose is removed.	100033.02
V.M.D. n.v. • Hoge Mauw 900 • 2370 Arendonk • Belgique/Belgium			

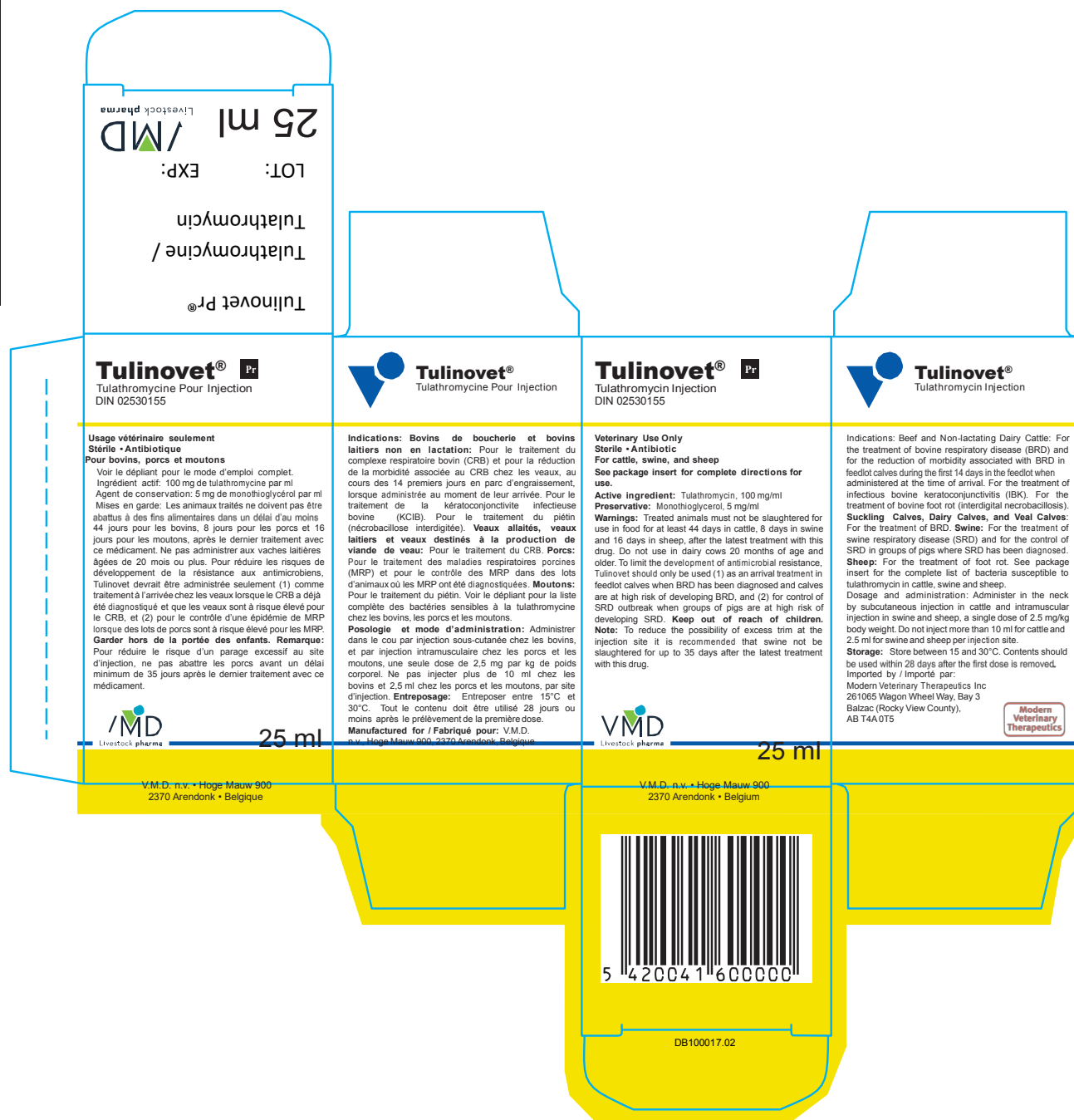
Label	TULINOVET	100 ml
NR	VPA-ET100034.02-CAN-E/F//	
Text size	Arial 5 pt	
Drukker	X	Eigendruk
Dimensions	48 x 148 mm	
Colours		
Pantone 376 C		
Pantone 632 C		
Pantone 432 C		
Pantone 102 C		
Pantone 2728 C		
Template		

<p>Usage Vétérinaire Seulement Stérile • Antibiotique Veterinary Use Only Sterile • Antibiotic</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">DIN 02530155</p> <p>Tulinovet® Pr Tulathromycine pour injection • Pour bovins, porcs, et moutons Tulathromycin injection • For cattle, swine, and sheep</p>
<p>Voir le dépliant pour les mises en garde et mode d'emploi complet.</p>	<p>100 ml</p>	<p>Ingrédient actif: 100 mg de tulathromycine, par ml. Posologie et mode d'administration: Administrer dans le cou, par injection sous-cutanée chez les bovins, et par injection intramusculaire chez les porcs et les moutons, une seule dose de 2,5 mg par kg de poids corporel. Ne pas injecter plus de 10 ml chez les bovins et 2,5 ml chez les porcs et les moutons, par site d'injection. Entreposage: Entreposer entre 15 et 30°C. Tout le contenu doit être utilisé 28 jours ou moins après le prélèvement de la première dose.</p>
<p>See package insert for warnings and complete directions for use.</p> <p>Fabriqué pour / Manufactured for: V.M.D. n.v. • Arendonk, Belgium Importé par / Imported by: Modern Veterinary Therapeutics Inc Balzac (Rocky View County), AB T4A 0T5</p>		<p>Active ingredient: Tulathromycin 100 mg/ml. Dosage and administration: Administer in the neck, by subcutaneous injection in cattle and intramuscular injection in swine and sheep, a single dose of 2.5 mg/kg body weight. Do not inject more than 10 ml for cattle and 2.5 ml for swine and sheep per injection site. Storage: Store between 15 and 30°C. Contents should be used within 28 days after the first dose is removed.</p>
<p>V.M.D. n.v. • Hoge Mauw 900 • 2370 Arendonk • Belgique/Belgium</p>		
<p>100034.02</p>		

Label	TULINOVET	250 ml
NR	VPA-ET100035.02-CAN-E/F//	
Text size	Arial 5,5 pt	
Drukker	X	Eigendruk
Dimensions	56 x 150 mm	
Colours		
Pantone 376 C		
Pantone 632 C		
Pantone 432 C		
Pantone 102 C		
Pantone 2728 C		
Template		

<p>Usage Vétérinaire Seulement Stérile • Antibiotique Veterinary Use Only Sterile • Antibiotic</p>		<p>Tulinovet® Pr</p>	<p>DIN 02530155</p>
<p>Voir le dépliant pour les mises en garde et mode d'emploi complet.</p>	<p>250 ml</p>	<p>Tulathromycine pour injection • Pour bovins, porcs, et moutons Tulathromycin injection • For cattle, swine, and sheep</p>	<p>Exp.:</p>
<p>See package insert for warnings and complete directions for use.</p>		<p>Ingrédient actif: 100 mg de tulathromycine, par ml. Posologie et mode d'administration: Administrer dans le cou, par injection sous-cutanée chez les bovins, et par injection intramusculaire chez les porcs et les moutons, une seule dose de 2,5 mg par kg de poids corporel. Ne pas injecter plus de 10 ml chez les bovins et 2,5 ml chez les porcs et les moutons, par site d'injection. Entreposage: Entreposer entre 15 et 30°C. Tout le contenu doit être utilisé 28 jours ou moins après le prélèvement de la première dose.</p>	<p>Lot:</p>
<p>Fabriqué pour / Manufactured for: V.M.D. n.v. • Arendonk, Belgium Importé par / Imported by: Modern Veterinary Therapeutics Inc Balzac (Rocky View County), AB T4A 0T5</p>	<p>Active ingredient: Tulathromycin 100 mg/ml. Dosage and administration: Administer in the neck, by subcutaneous injection in cattle and intramuscular injection in swine and sheep, a single dose of 2.5 mg/kg body weight. Do not inject more than 10 ml for cattle and 2.5 ml for swine and sheep per injection site. Storage: Store between 15 and 30°C. Contents should be used within 28 days after the first dose is removed.</p>	<p>V.M.D. n.v. • Hoge Mauw 900 • 2370 Arendonk • Belgique/Belgium</p>	<p>100035.02</p>

Doosje	TULINOVET	25 ml
NR	registration only CANADA	
AFMETINGEN	44 x 44 x 79 mm	
Text size	Arial 4,7 pt (94%)	
Kleuren		
Pantone 376 C		
Pantone 632 C		
Pantone 102 C		
Pantone 485 C		
Pantone 2728 C		
Zwart		



Carton	Tulinovet	50 ml
NR	VPA-DB100013.02-CAN-E/F//	
Dimensions	46 x 46 x 80 mm (R392)	
Colours		
Pantone 376 C		
Pantone 632 C		
Pantone 485 C		
Pantone 102 C		
Pantone 2728 C		
Black		
Template		
Text size	Arial 5 pt 95%	

50 ml

LOT: EXP:

/ Tula
thromycin
Tulinovet Pr[®]

Tulinovet[®]
Tulathromycine Pour Injection
DIN 02530155

Usage vétérinaire seulement
Sterile • Antibiotique
Pour bovins, porcs et moutons
Voir le dépliant pour le mode d'emploi complet.
Ingédient actif: 100 mg de tulathromycine par ml
Agent de conservation: 5 mg de monohioglycérol par ml

Mises en garde: Les animaux traités ne doivent pas être abattus à des fins alimentaires dans un délai d'au moins 44 jours pour les bovins, 9 jours pour les porcs et 16 jours pour les moutons, après le dernier traitement avec ce médicament. Ne pas administrer aux vaches laitières âgées de 20 mois ou plus. Pour réduire les risques de développement de la résistance aux antimicrobiens, Tulinovet devrait être administré seulement (1) comme traitement à l'arrivée chez les veaux lorsque le CRB a déjà été diagnostiqué et que les veaux sont à risque élevé pour le CRB, et (2) pour le contrôle d'une épidémie de MRP lorsque des lots de porcs sont à risque élevé pour les MRP. **Garder hors de la portée des enfants.** **Remarque:** Pour réduire le risque d'un parage excessif au site d'injection, ne pas abattre les porcs avant un délai minimum de 35 jours après le dernier traitement avec ce médicament.

50 ml

V.M.D. n.v. • Hoge Maasw 900
2370 Arendonk • Belgique

Tulinovet[®]
Tulathromycine Pour Injection

Indications: Bovins de boucherie et bovins laitiers non en lactation: Pour le traitement du complexe respiratoire bovin (CRB) et pour la réduction de la morbidité associée au CRB chez les veaux, au cours des 14 premiers jours en parc d'engraissement, lorsque administrée au moment de leur arrivée. Pour le traitement de la kératoconjunctivite infectieuse bovine (KCIB). Pour le traitement du piétin (nécrobacillose interdigitale). **Veaux allaités, veaux laitiers et veaux destinés à la production de viande de veau:** Pour le traitement du CRB. **Porcs:** Pour le traitement des maladies respiratoires porcines (MRP) et pour le contrôle des MRP dans des lots d'animaux où les MRP ont été diagnostiqués. **Moutons:** Pour le traitement du piétin. Voir le dépliant pour la liste complète des bactéries sensibles à la tulathromycine chez les bovins, les porcs et les moutons.
Posologie et mode d'administration: Administrer dans le cou par injection sous-cutanée chez les bovins, et par injection intramusculaire chez les porcs et les moutons, une seule dose de 2,5 mg par kg de poids corporel. Ne pas injecter plus de 10 ml chez les bovins et 2,5 ml chez les porcs et les moutons, par site d'injection.
Entreposage: Entreposer entre 15°C et 30°C. Tout le contenu doit être utilisé 28 jours ou moins après le prélèvement de la première dose. **Manufactured for Fabrice pour V.M.D. n.v. Hoge Maasw 900**
2370 Arendonk, Belgique

Tulinovet[®]
Tulathromycin Injection
DIN 02530155

Veterinary Use Only
Sterile • Antibiotic
For cattle, swine, and sheep
See package insert for complete directions for use.
Active ingredient: Tulathromycin, 100 mg/ml
Preservative: Monohioglycerol, 5 mg/ml
Warnings: Treated animals must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 44 days in cattle, 8 days in swine and 16 days in sheep, after the latest treatment with this drug. Do not use in dairy cows 20 months of age and older. To limit the development of antimicrobial resistance, Tulinovet should only be used (1) as an arrival treatment in feedlot calves when BRD has been diagnosed and calves are at high risk of developing BRD, and (2) for control of SRD outbreak when groups of pigs are at high risk of developing SRD. **Keep out of reach of children.** **Note:** To reduce the possibility of excess trim at the injection site it is recommended that swine not be slaughtered for up to 35 days after the latest treatment with this drug.

Indications: Beef and Non-lactating Dairy Cattle: For the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) and for the reduction of morbidity associated with BRD in feedlot calves during the first 14 days in the feedlot when administered at the time of arrival. For the treatment of infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK). For the treatment of bovine foot rot (interdigital necrobacillosis). **Suckling Calves, Dairy Calves, and Veal Calves:** For the treatment of BRD. **Swine:** For the treatment of swine respiratory disease (SRD) and for the control of SRD in groups of pigs where SRD has been diagnosed. **Sheep:** For the treatment of foot rot. See package insert for the complete list of bacteria susceptible to tulathromycin in cattle, swine and sheep.
Dosage and administration: Administer in the neck by subcutaneous injection in cattle and intramuscular injection in swine and sheep, a single dose of 2.5 mg/ kg body weight. Do not inject more than 10 ml for cattle and 2.5 ml for swine and sheep per injection site. **Storage:** Store between 15 and 30°C. Contents should be used within 28 days after the first dose is removed.
Imported by / Importé par: Modern Veterinary Therapeutics Inc
261055 Wagon Wheel Way, Bay 3
Salaco (Rocky View County)

50 ml

V.M.D. n.v. • Hoge Maasw 900
2370 Arendonk • Belgium

5 42004 1600116

100013.02

AB T4A 0T5

Carton	Tulinovet	100 ml
NR	VPA-DB100014.02-CAN-E/F//	
Dimensions	53 x 53 x 102 mm (R415)	
Colours		
Pantone 376 C		
Pantone 632 C		
Pantone 485 C		
Pantone 102 C		
Pantone 2728 C		
Black		
Template		
Text size	Arial 5,5 pt	

100 ml

EXP:

LOT:

Tulathromycin /
Tulinovet Pr®

Tulinovet® Pr
Tulathromycine Pour Injection
DIN 02530155

Usage vétérinaire seulement • Stérile • Antibiotique
Pour bovins, porcs et moutons
Voir le dépliant pour le mode d'emploi complet.
Ingredient actif: 100 mg de tulathromycine par ml
Agent de conservation: 5 mg de monothiolglycérol par ml

Mises en garde: Les animaux traités ne doivent pas être abattus à des fins alimentaires dans un délai d'au moins 44 jours pour les bovins, 8 jours pour les porcs et 16 jours pour les moutons, après le dernier traitement avec ce médicament. Ne pas administrer aux vaches laitières âgées de 20 mois ou plus. Pour réduire les risques de développement de la résistance aux antimicrobiens, Tulinovet devrait être administrée seulement (1) comme traitement à l'arrivée chez les veaux lorsque le CRB a déjà été diagnostiqué et que les veaux sont à risque élevé pour le CRB, et (2) pour le contrôle d'une épidémie de MRP lorsque des lots de porcs sont à risque élevé pour les MRP. **Garder hors de la portée des enfants.** Remarque: Pour réduire le risque d'un parage excessif au site d'injection, ne pas abattre les porcs avant un délai minimum de 35 jours après le dernier traitement avec ce médicament.

Entreposage: Entreposer entre 15°C et 30°C. Tout médicament doit être utilisé 28 jours ou moins après le début de la première dose.

VMD
Livestock pharma

100 ml

V.M.D. n.v. • Hoge Mauw 900
2370 Arendonk • Belgique

Tulinovet® Pr
Tulathromycine Pour Injection

Indications: Bovins de boucherie et bovins laitiers non en lactation: Pour le traitement du complexe respiratoire bovin (CRB) et pour la réduction de la morbidité associée au CRB chez les veaux, au cours des 14 premiers jours en parc d'engraissement, lorsque administrée au moment de leur arrivée. Pour le traitement de la kératoconjunctivite infectieuse bovine (KCIB). Pour le traitement du piétn (nécrobacillose interdigitée). **Veaux allaités, veaux laitiers et veaux destinés à la production de viande de veau:** Pour le traitement du CRB. **Porcs:** Pour le traitement des maladies respiratoires porcines (MRP) et pour le contrôle des MRP dans des lots d'animaux où les MRP ont été diagnostiqués. **Moutons:** Pour le traitement du piétn. Voir le dépliant pour la liste complète des bactéries sensibles à la tulathromycine chez les bovins, les porcs et les moutons.

Posologie et mode d'administration: Administrer dans le cou par injection sous-cutanée chez les bovins, et par injection intramusculaire chez les porcs et les moutons, une seule dose de 2,5 mg par kg de poids corporel. Ne pas injecter plus de 10 ml chez les bovins et 2,5 ml chez les porcs et les moutons, par site d'injection.

Fabriqué pour: V.M.D. n.v., Hoge Mauw 900, 2370 Arendonk, Belgique
Importé par: Modern Veterinary Therapeutics Inc., 261065 Wagon Wheel Way, Bay 3 Balzac (Rocky View County), AB T4A 0T5

Tulinovet® Pr
Tulathromycin Injection
DIN 02530155

Veterinary Use Only • Sterile • Antibiotic
For cattle, swine, and sheep
See package insert for complete directions for use.

Active ingredient: Tulathromycin, 100 mg/ml
Preservative: Monothiolglycerol, 5 mg/ml
Warnings: Treated animals must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 44 days in cattle, 8 days in swine and 16 days in sheep, after the latest treatment with this drug. Do not use in dairy cows 20 months of age and older. To limit the development of antimicrobial resistance, Tulinovet should only be used (1) as an arrival treatment in feedlot calves when BRD has been diagnosed and calves are at high risk of developing BRD, and (2) for control of SRD outbreak when groups of pigs are at high risk of developing SRD. **Keep out of reach of children.** **Note:** To reduce the possibility of excess trim at the injection site it is recommended that swine not be slaughtered for up to 35 days after the latest treatment with this drug.
Storage: Store between 15 and 30°C. Contents should be used within 28 days after the first dose is removed.

Indications: Beef and Non-lactating Dairy Cattle: For the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) and for the reduction of morbidity associated with BRD in feedlot calves during the first 14 days in the feedlot when administered at the time of arrival. For the treatment of infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK). For the treatment of bovine foot rot (interdigital necrobacillosis). **Suckling Calves, Dairy Calves, and Veal Calves:** For the treatment of BRD. **Swine:** For the treatment of swine respiratory disease (SRD) and for the control of SRD in groups of pigs where SRD has been diagnosed. **Sheep:** For the treatment of foot rot. See package insert for the complete list of bacteria susceptible to tulathromycin in cattle, swine and sheep.


Dosage and administration: Administer in the neck by subcutaneous injection in cattle and intramuscular injection in swine and sheep, a single dose of 2.5 mg/kg body weight. Do not inject more than 10 ml for cattle and 2.5 ml for swine and sheep per injection site.

Manufactured for: V.M.D. n.v., Hoge Mauw 900, 2370 Arendonk, Belgium
Imported by: Modern Veterinary Therapeutics Inc., 261065 Wagon Wheel Way, Bay 3 Balzac (Rocky View County), AB T4A 0T5

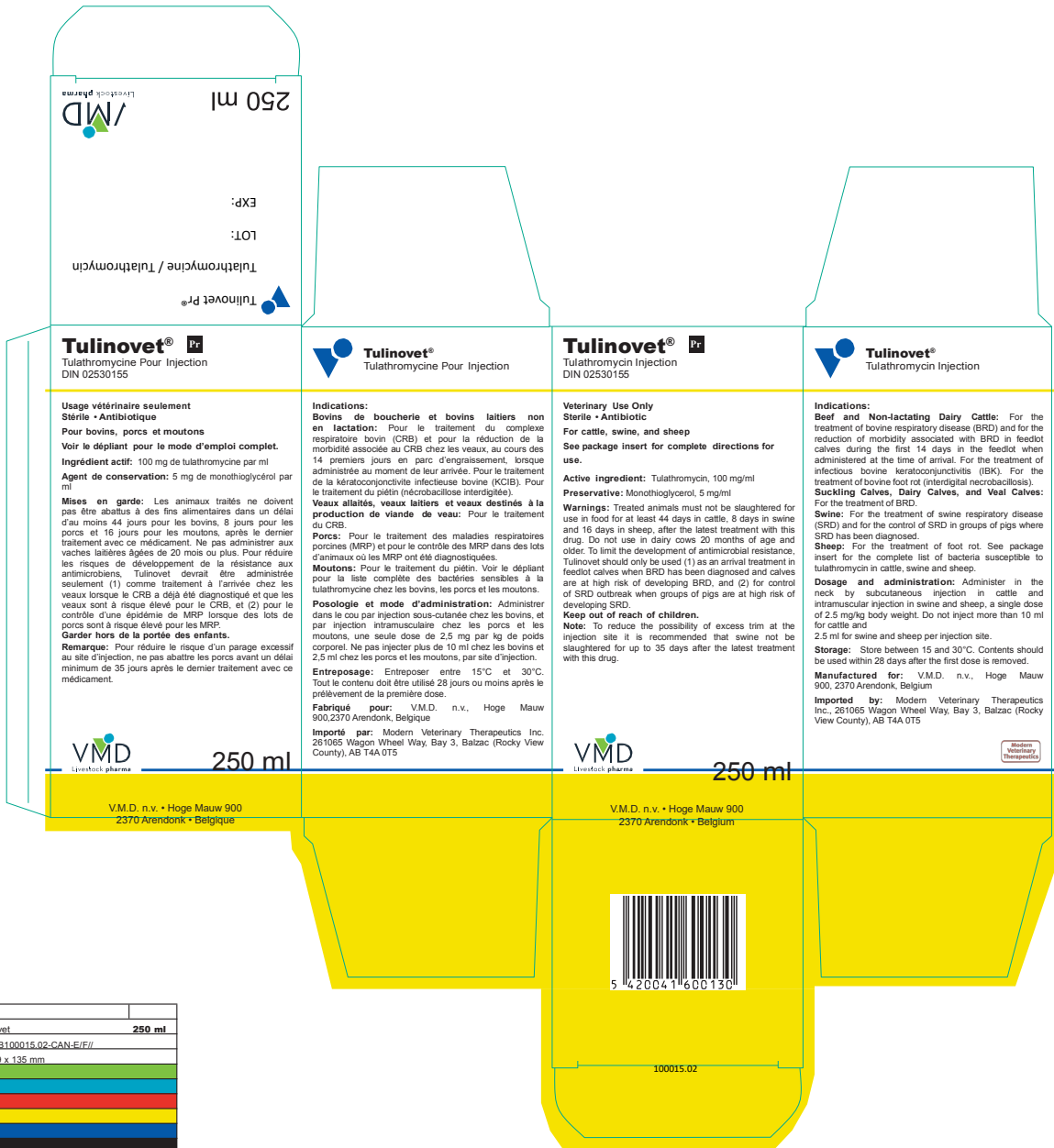
VMD
Livestock pharma

100 ml

V.M.D. n.v. • Hoge Mauw 900
2370 Arendonk • Belgique


5 42004 1600 123

100014.02

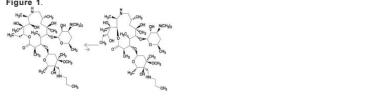


Carton	Tulinovet	250 ml
NR	VPA-DB100015.02-CAN-EF//	
Dimensions	69 x 69 x 135 mm	
Colours	[Color swatches]	
Pantone 376 C	[Color swatch]	
Pantone 632 C	[Color swatch]	
Pantone 485 C	[Color swatch]	
Pantone 102 C	[Color swatch]	
Pantone 2728 C	[Color swatch]	
Black	[Color swatch]	
Template	[Color swatch]	
Text size	Arial 7 pt	

Tulinovet® BR
Tulathromycin Injection, 100 mg/ml

Veterinary Use Only
Sterile / Antibiotic
DN 0253015

Description:
Tulinovet® is a ready-to-use sterile prepackaged preparation containing tulathromycin, a semi-synthetic macrolide antibiotic of the subclass trimide. Each ml of Tulinovet contains 100 mg of tulathromycin as the free base as a propylene glycol solution. Tulinovet consists of an equimolar mixture of two isomeric forms of tulathromycin in a 9:1 ratio. Structures of the isomers are shown below in Figure 1.



The chemical names of the isomers are: (2S,3R,4R,6R,10R,11R,12S,13S,14R)-13-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-4-C-[propylamino]methyl]-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2-ethyl-3,4,10-trihydroxy-3,5,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[(3,4,6-triideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-ribofuranosyl)oxy]-6,9-azabicyclo[3.4.1]octan-15-one and (2S,3R,6R,8R,10S,11S,12R)-11-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-4-C-[propylamino]methyl]-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2-ethyl-3,4,10-trihydroxy-3,5,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[(3,4,6-triideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-ribofuranosyl)oxy]-6,9-azabicyclo[3.4.1]octan-15-one, respectively.

Indications:
Bovine and Non-lactating Dairy Cattle:
Bovine respiratory disease (BRD): Tulinovet is indicated for the treatment of BRD associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni* (Haemophilus somni) and *Mycoplasma bovis* and for the reduction of morbidity associated with BRD in feedlot calves caused by *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni* and *Mycoplasma bovis* during the first 14 days in the feedlot when administered at the time of arrival.
Infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK): Tulinovet is indicated for the treatment of IBK associated with *Moraxella bovis*.
Foot Rot: Tulinovet is indicated for the treatment of bovine foot rot (interdigital necrobacillosis) associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Porphyrmonas* spp.
Suckling Calves, Dairy Calves, and Veal Calves: BRD: Tulinovet is indicated for the treatment of BRD associated with *M. haemolytica*, *F. multocida*, *H. somni*, and *M. bovis*.
Swine Respiratory Disease (SRD): Tulinovet is indicated for the treatment of SRD associated with *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* and for the control of SRD caused by *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* in groups of pigs where SRD has been diagnosed.
Sheep: Tulinovet is indicated for the treatment of ovine foot rot associated with *Dichelobacter nodosus* when systemic treatment is required due to the presence of active lesions.
Dosage and administration:
Cattle: Inject subcutaneously in the neck, a single dose of 2.5 mg/kg body weight (125 mL/50 kg). Care should be taken to dose accurately. Do not inject more than 10 mL per injection site. Most animals will respond to treatment within 3 to 5 days. If no improvement is observed, the diagnosis should be re-evaluated. On Arrival Treatment.
Note: To limit the development of antimicrobial resistance, Tulinovet should only be used as an adjunct treatment when: (1) BRD has been diagnosed and (2) calves are at high risk of developing BRD. One or more of the following factors typically characterizes calves at high risk of developing BRD: Cattle are from multiple farm origins; calves have extended transport times (that may have included few or any rest stops); and/or ambient temperature changes) from origin to arrival of 17°C or more; and/or animals have had continued exposure to extremely wet and cold weather conditions; and/or cattle have experienced excessive shrink or stressful procedures such as castration and dehorning.
Dairy Cattle: Inject intramuscularly in the neck, a single dose of 2.5 mg/kg body weight (0.25 mL/10 kg). Care should be taken to dose accurately. For multiple use, an automatic dosing syringe is recommended to avoid excessive bronchitis or the lungs.
Note: Foot rot in sheep is a multifactorial disease process for which there are no unique approaches for prevention and control. This product is to be used as part of a whole-farm management program which may also include environmental management, such as providing a dry environment.
Contraindications:
Tulinovet is contraindicated in animals previously found to be hypersensitive to macrolide antibiotics.
Cautions:
The effects of Tulinovet on bovine, ovine and porcine reproductive performance, pregnancy and lactation have not been determined. Subcutaneous injection in cattle and intramuscular injection in swine can cause a local tissue reaction that may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter. The safety of Tulinovet has not been demonstrated in pigs less than 4 weeks of age in sheep less than 6 weeks of age.
Warnings:
Treated animals must not be slaughtered for use in food for at least 44 days in cattle, 8 days in swine and 16 days in sheep after the latest treatment with this drug. Do not use in dairy cows 20 months of age and older. To limit the development of antimicrobial resistance, Tulinovet should only be used (1) as an adjunct treatment in feedlot calves when BRD has been diagnosed and calves are at high risk of developing BRD, and (2) for control of BRD outbreak in groups of pigs are at high risk of developing SRD.
Keep out of reach of children.
Note: To reduce the possibility of excess trim at the injection site it is recommended that swine not be slaughtered for up to 30 days after the latest treatment with this drug.
Adverse reactions:
On rare occasions, anaphylactic type reactions, sometimes fatal, have been reported with the use of this product in all animal species.
In one BRD field study, two calves treated with tulathromycin injectable solution at 2.5 mg/kg body weight exhibited transient hyperventilation. One of these calves also exhibited transient dyspnea, which may have been related to pneumonia.
In sheep, pain at the injection site and injection site reactions have been reported.
Clinical pharmacology:
At physiological pH, tulathromycin (a weak base) is approximately 50 times more soluble in hydrophilic than hydrophobic media. This solubility profile is consistent with the extracellular pathogen activity typically associated with macrolides.¹ Markedly higher tulathromycin concentrations are observed in the lungs as compared to the plasma. The extent to which lung concentrations represent free (active) drug was not examined. Therefore, the clinical relevance of these elevated lung concentrations is undetermined.
Although the relationship between tulathromycin and the characteristics of its antimicrobial effects has not been characterized, as a class, macrolides tend to be primarily bacteriostatic, but may be bactericidal against some pathogens.² They also tend to exhibit bactericidal activity only in body tissues, as evidenced by volume of distribution values of approximately 11 L/kg in healthy ruminating animals.³ These extensive volume distributions are largely responsible for drug elimination half-life of this compound (approximately 2.75 days in the plasma (based on quantifiable terminal plasma drug concentrations) versus 8.75 days for total lung concentrations (based on data from terminal animals).³ Linear pharmacokinetics are observed with subcutaneous doses ranging from 1.27 mg/kg body weight to 5.0 mg/kg body weight. No pharmacokinetic differences are observed in castrated male versus female calves.
¹Clearance and volume estimates are based on intersubject comparisons of 2.5 mg/kg body weight administered by either subcutaneous or intravenous injection.
²Swine: Following intramuscular administration to feeder pigs at a dosage of 2.5 mg/kg body weight, tulathromycin is completely and rapidly absorbed (T_{1/2} ~0.25 hours). Subsequently the drug rapidly distributes into body tissues, achieving a volume of distribution exceeding 15 L/kg. The free drug is rapidly cleared from the systemic circulation (C_{50%} ~187 minutes). However, it has a long terminal elimination half-life (60 to 90 hours) owing to its extensive volume of distribution. Although pulmonary tulathromycin concentrations are substantially higher than concentrations observed in the plasma, the clinical significance of these findings is undetermined. There are no gender differences in swine tulathromycin pharmacokinetics.
³Sheep: Following a single intramuscular dose of 2.5 mg/kg body weight, tulathromycin achieved a maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}) of 1.19 μg/ml in approximately 15 minutes (T_{max}) post-dosing and had an elimination half-life (t_{1/2}) of 69.7 hours. Plasma protein binding was approximately 60-75%. Following intravenous dosing, the volume of distribution at steady-state (V_d) was 317 L/kg. The bioavailability of tulathromycin after intramuscular administration in sheep was 100%.

Table 1. Tulinovet Cattle Dosing Guide

Animal Weight (kg)	Dose Volume (ml)	Animal Weight (kg)	Dose Volume (ml)
50	1.25	400	10.0
100	2.5	500	12.5
200	5.0	600	15.0
300	7.5		

Table 2. Tulinovet Swine Dosing Guide

Animal Weight (kg)	Dose Volume (ml)	Animal Weight (kg)	Dose Volume (ml)
12	0.3	72	1.8
18	0.4	80	2.0
24	0.6	88	2.2
32	0.8	100	2.5
40	1.0	120	3.0
56	1.4	140	3.5

Microbiology:
Tulinovet is primarily bacteriostatic but may be bactericidal against some pathogens. It acts by binding to bacterial ribosomal subunit thereby inhibiting protein synthesis.
Cattle: In vitro activity of tulathromycin has been demonstrated against commonly isolated bacterial and mycoplasma pathogens involving BRD including *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni* and *Mycoplasma bovis*, for *Moraxella bovis* associated with IBK and for *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Porphyrmonas* spp. associated with foot rot.
Table 3. The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of Tulathromycin injectable solution were determined from natural BRD infections for isolates obtained from animals enrolled in field studies in the U.S. during 1999, for *Moraxella bovis* associated with IBK in clinical studies in the U.S. during 2004, and from natural foot rot infections for isolates obtained from animals in field studies in Canada and the U.S. in 2007.

Organism	Date Isolate	No. Isolates	MIC range (μg/ml)	MIC50* (μg/ml)	MIC90* (μg/ml)
<i>Histophilus somni</i> ¹	1999	36	1 to 4	4	4
<i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i>	1999	84	20.5 to 64	2	2
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	1999	22	10.25 to 64	0.5	0.5
<i>Mycoplasma bovis</i>	1999	43	50.003 to >64	0.125	1

Table 4. The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of Tulathromycin injectable solution were determined from natural BRD infections for isolates obtained from animals enrolled in field studies in the U.S. during 1999, for *Moraxella bovis* associated with IBK in clinical studies in the U.S. during 2004, and from natural foot rot infections for isolates obtained from animals in field studies in Canada and the U.S. in 2007.

Organism	Date Isolate	No. Isolates	MIC range (μg/ml)	MIC50* (μg/ml)	MIC90* (μg/ml)
<i>Moraxella bovis</i>	2004	55	0.25 to 1	0.5	0.5
<i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i>	2007	116	50.25 to >128	2	84
<i>Porphyrmonas</i> sp.	2007	103	50.25 to >128	8	128

Table 5. The minimum inhibitory concentration for 50% and 90% of the isolates.
The bacterial name *Porphyrmonas* levii comes from the taxonomic reclassification of *Bacteroides meningosepticus* subspecies levii.
Swine: In vitro activity of tulathromycin has been demonstrated against commonly isolated bacterial and mycoplasma pathogens involved in SRD including *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*, *Bacteroides bronchiseptica*, *Haemophilus parasuis*, *Streptococcus suis* and *Arcanobacterium (Adhesionis) pyogenes*.
Table 6. The MICs of tulathromycin were determined for isolates obtained from saline enrolled in SRD field studies in the U.S. and Canada during 2004 through and during 2007-2008.

Organism	Date Isolate	No. Isolates	MIC range (μg/ml)	MIC50* (μg/ml)	MIC90* (μg/ml)
<i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i>	2000-2002	135	16 to 32	16	32
<i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i>	2007-2008	89	4 to 32	16	16
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	2000-2002	55	0.5 to >64	2	2
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	2007-2008	40	0.03 to 2	1	2
<i>Mycoplasma</i>	2000-2002	30	50.063 to >32	8	>32
<i>Mycoplasma</i>	2007-2008	48	50.125 to >64	>64	>64

The minimum inhibitory concentration for 50% and 90% of the isolates.
Sheep: In vitro activity of tulathromycin has been demonstrated against *Dichelobacter nodosus*, the most common bacterial pathogen isolated in foot rot. MICs of tulathromycin were determined for isolates obtained from sheep enrolled in a foot rot field study in Germany during 2011 to 2013. Of the 8 D. nodosus isolates collected all 8 were found to have a MIC of 0.25 μg/ml.
Efficacy:
Cattle: BRD in a multi-location field study conducted in the U.S. 314 calves with naturally occurring BRD were treated with tulathromycin injectable solution and 160 were treated with saline. Responses to treatment were compared to saline-treated controls. A cure was defined as a calf with a 40°C on Day 14. The cure rate was significantly higher (P < 0.05) in tulathromycin injectable solution-treated calves (78%) compared to saline-treated calves (23.8%). There were two BRD-related deaths in the saline-treated, non-injectable solution-treated calves compared to zero BRD-related deaths in the 160 saline-treated calves.
Table 7. A Bayesian meta-analysis was conducted to compare the BRD treatment success rate in young calves weighing 200 lbs or less and fed primarily a milk-based diet) treated with tulathromycin injectable solution to the success rate in older calves (calves weighing more than 250 lbs and fed primarily a roughage and grain-based diet) treated with tulathromycin injectable solution. The analysis included data from four BRD treatment effectiveness studies conducted in the U.S. and nine contemporary studies conducted in Europe. The analysis showed that the BRD treatment success rate in young calves was at least as good as the BRD treatment success rate in older calves. As a result, tulathromycin injectable solution is considered effective for the treatment of BRD associated with *M. haemolytica*, *P. multocida*, *H. somni*, and *M. bovis* in suckling calves, dairy calves, and veal calves. In another U.S. multi-location field study with calves at high risk of developing BRD, administration of tulathromycin injectable solution resulted in a significantly reduced incidence of BRD (13.3%, 53 of 399 treated calves) compared to saline-treated calves (58.7%, 236 of 402 treated calves). Effectiveness was based on scored clinical signs including normal antifebrile activity, normal respiration, and a rectal temperature of 54.0°C on Day 14. There were no BRD-related deaths in the 399 tulathromycin injectable solution-treated calves compared to two BRD-related deaths in the 402 saline-treated calves.
Table 8. Two experimentally induced infection model studies using *Mycoplasma bovis* pathogenic strains were conducted to assess the efficacy of tulathromycin in the treatment of BRD associated with *M. bovis*. The efficacy was evaluated based on pneumonic lung lesions and on clinical signs of respiratory disease such as pyrexia, abnormal respiration and depression. In both studies, calves treated with tulathromycin injectable solution had significantly less percentage of pneumonic lung lesions than the saline-treated calves (11.3% vs. 28.9%, P = 0.001 and 16% vs. 30.7%, P < 0.001). Treatment with tulathromycin injectable solution did not eliminate *Mycoplasma bovis* from infected lungs. The clinical significance of this finding, as it relates to potential release and/or persistent subclinical infections, is unknown.
IBK: Two field efficacy studies were conducted evaluating tulathromycin injectable solution for the treatment of infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK) associated with *Moraxella bovis* in calves. The primary clinical endpoint of these studies was cure rate as assessed on Days 6, 9, 13, 17 and 21. The secondary endpoint of the studies was time to improvement. At all timepoints, in both studies, the cure rate was significantly higher (P < 0.05) for tulathromycin injectable solution-treated calves compared to saline-treated calves. Additionally, time to improvement was significantly greater (P < 0.05) in the tulathromycin injectable solution-treated calves compared to saline-treated calves. There were no adverse product experiences observed in either study.
Foot Rot: The effectiveness of a single dose of tulathromycin injectable solution for the treatment of foot rot was evaluated in two field studies. In both studies the cattle were clinically evaluated on day 7 and treatment success was determined based on defined decreases in lesion, swelling and lameness. In one of the studies, 50 (8% of 620) calves in the tulathromycin injectable solution-treated group were white (30 of 60%) of the tulathromycin injectable solution-treated cattle met the success criteria. The treatment success rate for the tulathromycin injectable solution-treated group was significantly greater (P < 0.0001) compared to the saline-treated group. In the second study 17 of the 36 saline-treated cattle met the success criteria while 30 of 36 (83.3%) of the tulathromycin injectable solution-treated cattle met the success criteria. The treatment success rate for the tulathromycin injectable solution-treated group was significantly greater (P < 0.0008) compared to the saline-treated group.
Swine: A total of 266 pigs with naturally occurring SRD were treated with tulathromycin injectable solution in a multi-location field study in United States, 1 in Canada). Responses to treatment were compared to 267 saline-treated controls. Success was defined as a pig with normal attitude, normal respiration, and a rectal temperature of 54.0°C on day 7. The treatment success rate was significantly greater (P < 0.001) in the tulathromycin injectable solution-treated pigs (71.1%) compared to saline-treated pigs (48.4%). Mortality rates were 2.6% (7 of 266) in the tulathromycin injectable solution-treated compared to 9.0% (24 of 267) in the saline-treated controls. The efficacy of tulathromycin in the treatment of SRD associated with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* was confirmed in two experimentally induced infection model studies using *M. hyopneumoniae* strains with MIC of tulathromycin < 4 μg/ml. In each study, 30 pigs were administered saline intramuscularly (IM) at a dosage of 0.025 mg/kg body weight and 30 pigs were administered tulathromycin (IM) at a dosage of 2.5 mg/kg body weight. Treatments were administered ten days after the first *M. hyopneumoniae* inoculation. All pigs were monitored and necropsied in the second study day. For each study, the percent of gross pneumonic lesions by lobe was determined. The primary clinical endpoint to determine the efficacy of tulathromycin was the difference in lung lesions scores between treatment groups. The percentage of gross pneumonic lesions was significantly less (P < 0.0001) for tulathromycin-treated pigs than for saline-treated pigs in both studies (8.2% vs. 23.62% and 11.31% vs. 26.42%). Treatment with tulathromycin injectable solution did not eliminate *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* from infected lungs. The clinical significance of this finding, as it relates to potential release and/or persistent subclinical infections, is unknown.
**In another multi-location field study to evaluate the control of SRD (5 in United States, 1 in Canada), 226 pigs exposed to naturally occurring SRD were administered tulathromycin injectable solution. Treatment was initiated when at least 15% of the pigs in the pen exhibited clinical signs associated with SRD (rectal temperature 40°C and at least moderate distress in breathing and at least moderate depression). Tulathromycin injectable solution-treated pigs had a significant (P < 0.05) higher treatment success (59%) compared to saline-treated pigs (41%). An animal was classified as a Treatment Success on Study Day 7, if it was alive and had a rectal temperature of 54.0°C on 3 weeks (9 is normal), and had a rectal temperature of < 40°C. Failure to meet any one of the criteria classified the animal as a Treatment Failure.
Sheep: The efficacy of a single intramuscular dose of 2.5 mg/kg body weight of tulathromycin injectable solution in the treatment of foot rot associated with *D. nodosus* was investigated in a multi-location, controlled clinical field study, including sites in Spain, France and the United Kingdom. Treatment success was evaluated at 14 days post-treatment and was determined to have occurred when all active foot rot lesions (foul smell and exudate) present at the time of treatment were no longer active and the animal showed no evidence of lameness. Eighty-four percent of animals treated with tulathromycin injectable solution were considered a treatment success and the efficacy of tulathromycin injectable solution was found to be non-inferior when compared to another macrolide antibiotic used as the positive control.
Animal safety:
Cattle: Safety studies were conducted in feeder calves receiving a single subcutaneous dose of 2.5 mg tulathromycin per kg body weight, or 3 weekly treatments of 2.5, 7.5 or 12.5 mg/kg body weight. In all groups, transient indications of pain after injection were seen, including head shaking and pawing at the ground, injection site swelling, discoloration of the subcutaneous tissues at the injection site and corresponding histopathologic changes were seen in animals at all dosage groups. These lesions showed signs of resolving over time. No other drug-related lesions were observed macroscopically or microscopically.
An exploratory study was conducted in feeder calves receiving a single subcutaneous dose of 10, 12.5 or 15 mg tulathromycin per kg body weight. Macroscopically, no lesions were observed. Macroscopically minimal to mild myocardial depression was seen in one of six calves administered 12.5 mg/kg body weight once and two of six calves administered 15 mg/kg body weight.
A safety study was conducted in calves 13 to 27 days of age receiving 2.5 or 7.5 mg of tulathromycin per kg body weight once subcutaneously. With the exception of minimal to mild injection site reactions, no drug-related clinical signs or other lesions were observed macroscopically or microscopically.
An injection site study conducted in feeder calves using maximum injection volumes (10 mL) demonstrated that tulathromycin injectable solution will induce transient irritation in the subcutaneous tissues.
Swine: Safety studies were conducted in pigs receiving a single intramuscular dose of 2.5 mg tulathromycin per kg body weight, or 3 weekly intramuscular doses of 2.5, 7.5, or 12.5 mg/kg body weight. In all groups, transient indications of pain after injection were seen, including restlessness and excessive vocalization. Tremors occurred briefly in one animal receiving 7.5 mg/kg body weight. Discoloration and edema of injection site tissues and corresponding histopathologic changes were seen in animals at all dosages and resolved over time. No other drug-related lesions were observed macroscopically or microscopically.
Sheep: The local tolerance of tulathromycin injectable solution was investigated in one study on sheep aged approximately 7 months after intramuscular injection of 2.5 mg tulathromycin per kg body weight into the neck. Macroscopic and microscopic examination of the injection sites revealed minimal irritant effects related to the procedural effect of injection.
In a margin-of-safety study, tulathromycin injectable solution was administered intramuscularly to lambs aged 6 weeks or more at doses corresponding to 0, 1, 3 or 5 times the label dose of 2.5 mg/kg body weight, on three occasions, one week apart. The injection of tulathromycin injectable solution resulted in no observed clinical signs and no drug-related clinical or microscopic lesions were observed in any of the animals. All signs were mild and resolved within less than a minute. Macroscopic and microscopic post-mortem examinations revealed no abnormal findings.
Storage:
Store between 15 and 30°C. Contents should be used within 28 days after the first dose is removed.
Presentation:
Tulinovet is available in 25 ml, 50 ml, 100 ml, and 250 ml vials.**

Manufactured by: V.M.D. n.v. • Hoop Maw 900 • 2370 Arendonk • Belgium
Imported by: Modern Veterinary Therapeutics Inc.
28110 Highway 109 West, S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2B 3Y7, Canada
Baltac (Rocky View County), AB T4A 0T5
Orders & product information: Call 1 888 590 8639
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