DESCRIPTION

Tilmovet® 90 is a Type A Medicated Article for use in Swine and Cattle Feeds.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Tilmicosin (as tilmicosin phosphate) – 90.7 grams/lb (200 g per kg)

INERT INGREDIENTS

Corncobs, macroglglycerol ricinoleate.

INDICATIONS

For the control of swine respiratory disease (SRD) associated with Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae and Pasteurella multocida.

For the control of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, and Histophilus somni in groups of beef and non-lactating dairy cattle, where active BRD has been diagnosed in at least 10% of the animals in the group.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

See label (back) for full feeding and mixing directions.

PRECAUTIONS

Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds containing tilmicosin.

Swine: Feed containing tilmicosin shall not be fed to pigs for more than 21 days during each phase of production without ceasing administration for re-evaluation of antimicrobial use by a licensed veterinarian before re-initiating a further course of therapy with an appropriate antimicrobial. Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) expiration date must not exceed ninety (90) days from the time of issuance. VFDs for tilmicosin phosphate shall not be refilled.

Cattle: Use only in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter. To assure both food safety and responsible use in cattle, the treatment of cattle with this medicated feed is required to be initiated within the first 45 days of the production period. The treatment should not occur concurrent with or following administration of an injectable macrolide, or within 3 days following administration of non-macrolide injectable BRD therapy. Tilmicosin medicated feed treatment has not been evaluated in cattle with severe clinical disease. Cattle with severe clinical illness should be evaluated for individual treatment with an alternative non-macrolide therapy. The expiration date for a tilmicosin Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) for cattle must not exceed 45 days from the time of issuance. VFDs for tilmicosin phosphate shall not be refilled.

WARNING

RESIDUE WARNING: Swine intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 7 days of the last treatment with this drug product.

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 28 days of the last treatment with this drug product. This drug product is not approved for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk. This drug product is not approved for use in calves intended to be processed for veal. A withdrawal period has not been established in pre-ruminating calves.

The safety of tilmicosin has not been established in male swine or cattle intended for breeding purposes.

STORAGE

Store at room temperature.

SAFETY

Avoid inhalation, oral exposure, and direct contact with skin or eyes. Operators mixing and handling Tilmovet should use protective clothing, impervious gloves, goggles, and a NIOSH-approved dust mask. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. If accidental eye contact occurs, immediately rinse thoroughly with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
For Use in Swine and Cattle Feeds Only

[Do Not Feed Undiluted]

Active Drug Ingredient: Tilmicosin (as tilmicosin phosphate) 90.7 g per lb (200 g per kg)

Invert Ingredients: Cornsorb, macrogolglycerol ricinoleate

Description: Tilmovet 90 is a formulation of the antibiotic tilmicosin. Tilmicosin is produced semi-synthetically and is in the macrolide class of antibiotics. Each kilogram of Type A Medicated Article contains 200 grams (0.44 lbs) of tilmicosin adsorbed onto ground corncobs.

Indications:

Swine: For the control of swine respiratory disease (SRD) associated with Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae and Pasteurella multocida.

Cattle: For the control of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida and Haemophilus somnus in groups of beef and non-lactating dairy cattle, where active BRD has been diagnosed in at least 10% of the animals in the group.

Feeding Directions:

Swine: Tilmicosin is to be fed continuously at 181 grams to 363 grams per ton (200 ppm to 400 ppm) of Type C medicated feed as the sole ration for a 21-day period, beginning approximately 7 days before an anticipated disease outbreak.

Cattle: Tilmicosin is to be fed continuously for a single, 14 day period at 568 grams to 757 grams (626 ppm to 834 ppm) per ton on a 100% dry matter basis of Type C medicated feed as the sole ration to provide 12.5 mg/kg of body weight/day.

IMPORTANT: Must be thoroughly mixed in swine or cattle feeds before use.

Mixing Directions:

For Incorporation into Swine Feeds: Thoroughly mix Tilmovet Type A medicated article with feed to provide a Type B medicated feed containing up to 36,300 grams tilmicosin per ton to provide a complete Type C medicated feed containing 181 to 363 g tilmicosin per ton. Do not use in any feeds containing bentonite. Bentonite in feeds may affect the efficacy of tilmicosin.

For Incorporation into Cattle Feeds: Thoroughly mix Tilmovet Type A medicated article with feed to provide a Type B medicated feed containing up to 36,300 grams tilmicosin per ton on a 100% dry matter basis or to provide a complete Type C medicated feed containing 568 to 757 g tilmicosin per ton on a 100% dry matter basis. Complete Type C medicated feeds should not be pelleted. Do not use in any feeds containing bentonite, cottonseed meal, or cottonseed hulls. Bentonite, cottonseed meal, or cottonseed hulls in feeds may affect the efficacy of tilmicosin.

Starting concentration of Tilmovet 90 Type A Medicated Article:

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<td>Resulting concentration of Tilmovet 90 Type B Medicated Feed</td>
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Tilmovet contains 90.7 g tilmicosin phosphate per pound

100% dry matter basis

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Clinical Pharmacology: Oral dosing of tilmicosin phosphate to swine at 181 to 363 g/ton of feed resulted in serum tilmicosin levels, which do not correlate with efficacy. Lung concentrations of tilmicosin are significantly higher than serum. Following 7 consecutive days of administering tilmicosin-medicated feeds to swine, the concentration of tilmicosin in respiratory tissues, phagocytic cells, and nasal secretions was significantly higher than that of plasma or serum. Lung levels are achieved within 2 days after beginning feeding and plateau by 4 days. Using in vivo incubation techniques, the ratio of intracellular to extracellular concentrations of tilmicosin for neutrophils, monocyte-macrophages and alveolar macrophages were 61, 19 and 17, respectively, after four hours of incubation. Although lower levels of accumulation were observed in vivo, swine alveolar macrophages have been shown in vitro and in vivo to concentrate large amounts of tilmicosin, these cells may be important for in vivo distribution of the drug and may serve as an important reservoir for tilmicosin in lung tissue.

Toxicology: The cardiovascular system is the target of toxicity in laboratory and domestic animals given tilmicosin by oral or parenteral routes. Primary cardiac effects are increased heart rate (tachycardia) and decreased contractility (negative inotropy). Given orally, the median lethal dose is 800 mg/kg in fasted rats and 2500 mg/kg in non-fasted rats. No compound-related lesions were found at necropsy. Results of generic toxicology studies were all negative. Results of teratology and reproduction studies in rats were all negative. The effect level in dogs after daily oral doses was up to one year is 4 mg/kg of body weight. Tilmicosin was included in the diet of 18 adult horses for a period of 14 days at doses of 400, 1200 and 2000 ppm. Some horses at both the low and high doses demonstrated gastrointestinal disturbance with more severe colic evident at the highest levels. One horse died after consuming the 2000 ppm diet. A study was conducted in cattle administered oral tilmicosin at 12.5, 25.0 or 37.5 mg/kg for 42 days or administered 12.5 mg/kg of oral tilmicosin for 14 days followed by 20 mg/kg injection of tilmicosin or saline (volume equivalent). Cardiac lesions observed (one animal in the 12.5 mg/kg for 42 days treatment group, one animal in the 12.5 mg/kg for 14 days treatment group) were not considered clinically significant as no other abnormalities were seen and the affected animals were clinically normal.

Storage Information: Store at room temperature 25°C (77°F). Excursions permitted to 30°C (86°F).

Not to be used after the date printed on the bag

Restricted Drug (California) – Use only as Directed

ANADA 200-509, Approved by FDA

Manufactured For: Huvepharma, Inc., Peachtree City, GA 30269, USA

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HVP-TMV-90-PDS-5.18

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