Dry-Clox®
(Cloxacillin benzathine)
Intramammary Infusion
FOR USE IN DRY COW ONLY

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

Dry-Clox® is a product which provides bactericidal activity against gram-positive bacteria. The active agent, cloxacillin benzathine, is manufactured by a non-sterilizing process.

The class disc, Methicillin 5 mcg, should be used to estimate the in vitro susceptibility of bacteria to cloxacillin.

Caution: also active against non-penicillinase-producing Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus agalactiae.

Dry-Clox has been shown by extensive clinical studies to be efficacious in the treatment of mastitis in dairy cows, when caused by Streptococcus agalactiae and Staphylococcus aureus including penicillin-resistant strains. Dry-Clox is administered to the teat end at the time of drying off. A dosage of 500 mg of cloxacillin activity per teat is recommended. The dry cow treatment period is 30 days prior to calving. See Directions for Use.

Treatmet of the dry cow with Dry-Clox is indicated in any cow known to have mastitis at drying off, if caused by susceptible organisms.

Dry-Clox is packaged with the Opi-Sert® Protective Cap. The procedure for administration is as follows:

Opi-Sert Protective Cap is broken or damaged.

How Supplied:
Each 10 mL disposable syringe contains cloxacillin benzathine equivalent to 500 mg of cloxacillin activity in a stable peanut oil gel. This product was manufactured for: Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc., Overland Park, KS 66211. NDC 0010-4720-01 - 10 mL syringe. One display carton contains 12 syringes.

Dosing for Dry Cows:

1. Complete milking out all four quarters. The udder and teats should be thoroughly washed with warm water containing a suitable dairy antiseptic and dried, preferably using individual paper towels. Carefully scrub the teat end and orifice with 70% alcohol, using a separate swab for each teat.

2. Insert syringe tip into the teat canal and expel the entire contents of the syringe into the teat canal. Withdraw the syringe and gently massage the teat tip. Do not infuse contents of the mastitis syringe into the teat canal if the teat canal is not visible. Inspect the teat to ensure that the contents of the syringe have been expelled.

3. After the teat has been drawn down, clinical signs of inflammation should be visible. A mastitis test may be used to confirm the efficacy of the treatment.

Residue Warnings:

1. Not to be used within 30 days of calving.

2. Any animal infused with this product must not be slaughtered for food until 30 days after the latest infusion.

For the treatment of mastitis in dairy cows during the dry period.

Dry-Clox has the potential for producing allergic reactions. Such reactions are rare; however, should they occur, the subject should be treated with antihistamines or pressor amines, such as epinephrine.

Dry-Clox is a sterile solution. Each 10 mL disposable syringe contains cloxacillin benzathine equivalent to 500 mg of cloxacillin activity in a stable peanut oil gel. This product was manufactured by a non-sterilizing process.

Caution: because it is a derivative of 6-aminoopenicillanic acid, Dry-Clox is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme, penicillinase, and therefore, is not destroyed by the enzyme.

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