

Aureomycin®

Benefits for Grazing Cattle



Aureomycin® Type A Medicated Article aids in the control of bacterial infections, improving health and resulting in improved performance and thriftier cattle coming off pasture or out of backgrounding programs.

Aureomycin for Improved Health

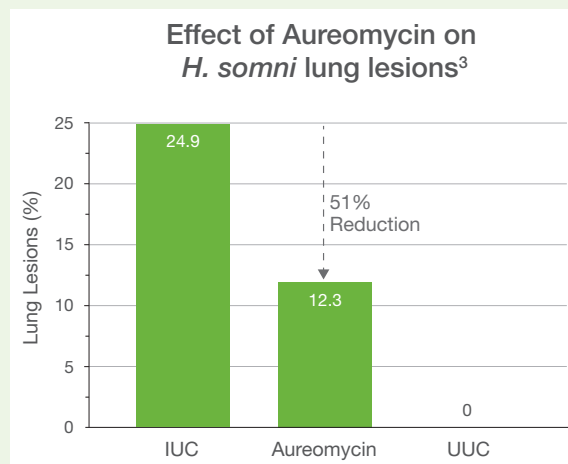
Aureomycin helps keep cattle healthy, resulting in increased growth rates and improved profitability. Feeding trials^{1,2} have demonstrated steers fed Aureomycin, compared to nonmedicated control, experienced:

- Lower incidence of respiratory disease
- Fewer respiratory disease treatments
- 3 – 5% improvement in daily gain

A study at Iowa State University³ was conducted to determine the efficacy of Aureomycin in reducing lung lesions in calves challenged with *Histophilus somni*, a bacteria causing respiratory diseases. Calves were in three groups shown below:

- Infected, unmedicated control (IUC)
- Aureomycin (350 mg/hd/day)
- Uninfected, unmedicated control (UUC)

Calves fed Aureomycin experienced 51% fewer lung lesions than infected calves.



Improve Heifer Reproductive Efficiency With Aureomycin

Aureomycin was fed in a trace mineralized salt⁴ to determine the effect on pregnancy rate and time to conception. Heifers were treated before and/or during the breeding period to evaluate body condition score and body weight.

- Heifers receiving Aureomycin before breeding were 7% more likely to become pregnant than those not treated before breeding.
- Heifers fed Aureomycin before and during breeding demonstrated the highest pregnancy rate compared to all other groups ($P < 0.03$).



Improved Heifer Reproduction, Growth With Aureomycin^a

Item	Treatment				SE
	No Aureomycin	Aureomycin before breeding	Aureomycin during breeding	Aureomycin before and during breeding	
Animals, n	189	191	190	190	
Pregnancy % improvement ^b	—	+4	-10	+10	—
Time to conception, days ^c	60.4 ^e	60.1	69.4 ^f	59.8	2.3
Gain/day, lb ^d	0.64 ^e	0.73	0.71	0.88 ^f	0.02

^a Aureomycin was provided in a trace mineral at a rate of 4480 grams/ton and fed either 30 days before or the first 35 days during a breeding season; targeted dose was 300 mg/head/day.

^b Determined by rectal palpation at 45 days after the end of the breeding season.

^c Estimated time to conception within the breeding season (February 11 to May 15) determined by rectal palpation.

^d Determined between the initial and final examination days of the study (January 13 to June 30).

^{e,f} Row values with different superscripts differ significantly from the no Aureomycin controls ($P < 0.05$).

Effects of Aureomycin on Cow-calf Health

A four-year grazing trial⁵ was conducted to determine the effects of Aureomycin for control of anaplasmosis in cow-calf pairs on conception rate and calf weaning weight. 583 cows and 340 calves were treated during the four-year period with a breeding unit average of 500 mg Aureomycin.

Pairs fed Aureomycin demonstrated:

- 6% improvement in average daily gain
- 3% improved conception rate
- Earlier calving dates (almost 2 full weeks)



4-year Summary	Control	Aureomycin
Average weight gain (lb)	257	272
Average daily gain (lb)	1.48	1.57
205-day adjusted calf weight (lb)	426	450
Conception rate (%)*	73.9	76.6
* Conception rates were low in general due to poor conception among younger cows, heat stress, and high endophyte pastures (fescue toxicity).		

Research⁶ conducted during May – October grazing determined the effect of Aureomycin for anaplasmosis control or Rumensin[®] on cow herd performance. Aureomycin was fed in a mineral supplement containing 5,600 g/ton to provide a dose of 0.5 mg/lb body weight.

Herd Health Results			
	Control	Aureomycin	Rumensin
No. of cow-calf pairs	124	182	184
Cow BCS change (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pregnancy rate improvement (%)	—	+1.8	-0.3
Calf weight gain (lb)	343	362	362
Percentage of Cattle Treated for Illness			
Foot rot (% treated)	21	6.6	19.4
Respiratory disease (% treated)	0.0	0.0	0.5
All illnesses* (% treated)	21.8	6.6	20.4

* Incidence of bovine respiratory disease, foot rot and general health concerns for cattle were measured throughout the study.

Cows fed Aureomycin demonstrated:

- 1.8% improved pregnancy rate
- 19 lb additional calf weight gain

Feeding Aureomycin Doesn't Cost, It Pays

Implementing an Aureomycin program for grazing cattle is an investment. To make the most of your investment:

- Ensure cattle consume enough mix to obtain results. Keep mineral fresh, dry and in front of your cattle for best results.
- In addition to Aureomycin, a high level of nutrition is important to help maintain the immune system's ability to control common grass cattle infections.
- Follow the Aureomycin label instructions as outlined below:

Animal	Drug	Use Level	Indications for Use
Beef cattle	Aureomycin	350 mg/head/day	Control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by <i>Pasteurella</i> spp.
Beef cattle (under 700 lb)	Aureomycin	350 mg/head/day	Control of active anaplasmosis infection caused by <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> .
Beef cattle (Over 700 lb)	Aureomycin	0.5 mg/lb of body weight/day	Control of active anaplasmosis infection caused by <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> .
Beef cattle and nonlactating dairy cattle	Aureomycin	0.5 – 2.0 mg/lb of body weight/day	Control of active anaplasmosis infection caused by <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> in free choice cattle feeds such as feed blocks or salt/mineral mixes.

Aureomycin Delivers Multiple Advantages

Aureomycin addresses a wide range of respiratory, rickettsia, enteric and reproductive diseases observed in grazing cattle. Unique label claims, zero-day withdrawal and years of experience in manufacturing and sales/technical support combine to make Aureomycin the tetracycline of choice compared to competitive chlortetracycline and oxytetracycline.



Do not use Aureomycin in calves to be processed for veal.

Caution: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug (Aureomycin) to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Aureomycin®

The only tetracycline approved for use in free choice mineral, Aureomycin keeps grazing cattle healthy and growing.

¹ Study Report No. 28. ANH-4014. July 1984.
² Study Report No. 91. ANH-4032. March 1987.
³ Andrews J. Veterinary Medical Research Institute, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa; Lucas TE, D.V.M., MS, Cyanamid, 1991.
⁴ Rae DO, et al. 2002. Effect of chlortetracycline in a trace mineral salt mix on fertility traits in beef cattle females in Florida. J. Anim. Sci. 80:880-885.
⁵ Study Report No. 324. ANH-4039. 1992.
⁶ Breiner RM, Llewellyn DA, Martson TT. 2005 Effect of adding Aureomycin for anaplasmosis control or Rumensin to mineral supplements on summer beef cowherd performance. *Beef Cattle Research*, Kansas State University Report of Progress. 943;50-53.