



# 1<sup>st</sup> International Congress of Veterinary Pharmacology & Pharmaceutical Sciences (1<sup>st</sup> ICVPS)

October 4 - 5, 2008 Tehran - Iran

## Comparative efficacy of tulathromycin versus combination of florfenicol & oxytetracycline in the treatment of undifferentiated respiratory diseases in feedlot calves

**Jampour M<sup>1</sup>, Taghipour AN<sup>1</sup>, Tehrani M<sup>2</sup>, Alavi M<sup>2</sup>, Abil M<sup>2</sup>, Vakili Hajeagha A<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Mehr Hospital of Veterinary Medicine, Garmsar, Iran, <sup>2</sup>Faculty of veterinary medicine, Azad University of Garmsar, Garmsar, Iran (iman\_jampoor@yahoo.com)

Respiratory disease is one of the most important diseases in sheep and cattle and economic losses due to disease are so important for food animal producing country. Tulathromycin (TUL) is a semi-synthetic, long acting Antibiotic which belongs to the macrolide group. It uses as an antibiotic in the treatment of respiratory diseases in domestic animals. In this study 200 calves that exhibiting clinical signs of respiratory disease with undifferentiated etiology selected & divided in to two groups. Group 1 treated with single injection of TUL 2.5 mg/kg BW SC and Group 2 treated with combination of oxytetracycline(OTC) 20 mg/kg BW IM & florfenicol (FFC) 40 mg/kg BW SC. Treated animals were examined 5 days after injection. In the first group (TUL) 89 calves showed signs of cure 5 days later after first injection. 11 calves needed further treatment in which 5 calves cured and 6 calves died. In the second group (OTC & FFC) 84 calves showed signs of cure 5 days later after single injection. 16 calves needed further treatment, of which 7 calves cured and 9 calves died. The results of this study indicates that usage of TUL is more effective than combination of FFC & OTC in treatment of respiratory disease with undifferentiated etiology and efficacy increased & mortality rate decreased considerably.

**Keywords:** Respiratory diseases, Feedlot calves, Tulathromycin, Florfenicol, Oxytetracycline

---

## Comparative efficacy of tulathromycin, versus combination of florfenicol & oxytetracycline in the treatment of undifferentiated respiratory disease in sheep

**Jampour M<sup>1</sup>, Alavi M<sup>2</sup>, Tehrani<sup>2</sup>, Abil<sup>2</sup>, Antekchi H<sup>2</sup>, Abasian Sh<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Mehr Hospital of Veterinary Medicine, Garmsar, Iran, <sup>2</sup>Faculty of veterinary medicine, Azad University of Garmsar, Garmsar, Iran (iman\_jampoor@yahoo.com)

Diseases of the respiratory system is some of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in large domestic animal and is a major cause of economic loss to animal husbandry farms. Tulathromycin (TUL) and combination of florfenicol (FFC) & oxytetracycline (OTC) are antibiotics that used for treatment of pulmonary disease in cattle and sheep. In this study 400 sheep that exhibiting clinical signs of respiratory disease with undifferentiated etiology selected & divided in two groups. The first group treated with single injection of TUL 2/5 mg / kg SC and the second group treated with single injection of OTC 20 mg / kg IM & FFC 40 mg/ kg SC. Treated animals were examined 5 days after injection. In the first group 186 sheep showed signs of cure 5 days later after first injection. 14 sheep needed further treatment in which 6 sheep cured and 8 sheep died. In the second group 172 sheep after first injection showed signs of cure and 28 sheep needed further treatment in which 10 sheep become cured and 18 died. The results of this study indicates that usage of TUL is more effective than combination of FFC & OTC in treatment of respiratory disease with undifferentiated etiology and efficacy increased & mortality rate decreased considerably.

**Keywords:** Respiratory diseases, sheep, Tulathromycin, Florfenicol, Oxytetracycline