

Cefa-Safe™: Benefits of cephalosporin DCT with a shorter dry period.

Cefa-Safe is ideal for farmers demanding they achieve excellent cure, with a short residue period.

Cefa-Safe is an excellent alternative to long-acting cephalosporins (e.g. Cepravin®) in situations where there:

- ▶ is a short dry period.
- ▶ are early-calving cows in a herd that will be treated with Cepravin.

- ▶ is a desire to reduce the potential for positive inhibitory substances tests in colostrum.
- ▶ is an indication to use a combination of a short WHP antibiotic with an internal teat sealant.
- ▶ is a need to switch from cephalosporin/aminoglycoside combination dry cow therapy.

Cefa-Safe delivers the excellent cure rates achieved with cephalosporin DCT, but with a minimum treatment to calving interval of 35 days. After this, Cefa-Safe demonstrates a rapid deletion of residues post-calving.

Cefa-Safe contains cephapirin, a first generation cephalosporin with high potency (a low MIC) against mastitis pathogens. Its broad-spectrum of activity includes penicillinase producing Staphylococci and coliform bacteria (*E. coli*).

Cephapirin has demonstrated 2 to 4 times greater activity against strains of Streptococci and greater potency against both penicillin resistant and penicillin sensitive *S. aureus* than other cephalosporins.

The low MIC of cephapirin against target pathogens and penetration into the udder allows optimal clearance of existing infections.

Comparison of MIC (µg/mL) of cephapirin and cephalixin¹

Bacterial species	Cephapirin	Cephalixin
<i>S. agalactiae</i>	0.05	0.4
<i>S. dysgalactiae</i>	0.1	0.2
<i>S. uberis</i>	0.1	0.4
<i>S. aureus</i> penicillinase +	0.4	3.1
<i>S. aureus</i> penicillinase -	0.4	1.6
<i>E. coli</i>	3.1	12.5
<i>C. pyogenes</i>	0.1	0.4

Summary of cure rates seen with Cefa-Safe in international trials

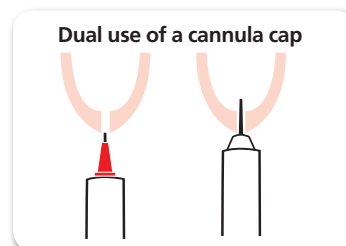
	Nickerson et al. ²	Bouchout ³	Harmon et al. ⁴	Wager and Vines ³	Christie ⁵
<i>S. uberis</i>		100%			96%
<i>S. aureus</i>	78%	75%		60%	81%
Coagulase-negative Staph		69%	80%		
<i>C. bovis</i>			100%		89%
Overall		85%	74%		87%
Negative control			14%	35%	16%

Cefa-Safe: Duo-Tip Insertion Cap.

The cap of the Cefa-Safe syringe can be partially or fully removed allowing either partial or full insertion of the syringe nozzle.

Studies indicate that partial insertion can:

- ▶ reduce impairment of the keratin plug formation.
- ▶ reduce damage to the teat canal.
- ▶ reduce the chance of contamination of the teat.



1. Ziv G. (1976). Activity of Four Cephalosporin Antibiotics In Vitro Against Abovine Udder Pathogens and Pathogenic Bacteria Isolated from Newborn Calves. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy.
 2. Nickerson S. C. et al. (1999). Comparison of Tilmicosin and Cephapirin as Therapeutics for *Staphylococcus aureus* Mastitis at Dry-off. J Dairy Sci.
 3. Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health data on file.
 4. Harmon R. J. (1986). Prevalence of Minor Udder Pathogens After Intramammary Dry Treatment. J Dairy Sci.
 5. Christie G. J. (1978). Intramammary Infusion of Cephapirin Benzathine for the Treatment on Mastitis in Dairy Cows. Veterinary Medicine/Small Animal Clinician - Agripractice.