AMOXI-MAST (amoxicillin intramammary infusion) effectively targets Gram-positive mastitis-causing bacteria in just three treatments. With a high cure rate and one of the shortest required milk withholds, AMOXI-MAST gets cows out of the hospital pen and milk back into the tank fast.

**Efficacious, affordable AMOXI-MAST.**
Research confirms that AMOXI-MAST is highly effective when compared to other mastitis treatments.

In a study to determine the efficacy of six intramammary antibiotics for treating subclinical mastitis, AMOXI-MAST showed the highest overall cure rate of 82% against 21 mastitis pathogens. AMOXI-MAST was also the most effective treatment tested against *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus spp.* and coagulase-negative *staphylococci*, with cure rates of more than 85% for each.¹

**As effective as SPECTRAMAST® LC.**
A Cornell University study comparing AMOXI-MAST to SPECTRAMAST® LC (ceftiofur hydrochloride) found that both were effective in treating clinical mastitis caused by Gram-positive pathogens. Plus, cows treated with AMOXI-MAST produced 3.5 pounds more milk than the SPECTRAMAST LC group on the second test day after clinical mastitis diagnosis.²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOXI-MAST</th>
<th>SPECTRAMAST LC</th>
<th>BOTH TREATMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 TREATMENTS</td>
<td>5 TREATMENTS</td>
<td>EQUAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 HOURS APART</td>
<td>24 HOURS APART</td>
<td>80% PLUS CURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 TOTAL DAYS</td>
<td>5 TOTAL DAYS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Why target Gram-positive bacteria?

Three separate studies show that Gram-positive mastitis represents 35% to 42% of all clinical cases. Research demonstrates that antibiotic therapy has the highest success rate against Gram-positive bacteria. Gram-negative infections, which account for 25% to 30% of infections, are much less responsive to treatment. Depending on the bacteria species, up to 94% of Gram-negative mastitis cases self-cure without treatment. No growth accounted for the other 30% of infections.

Using AMOXI-MAST for targeted treatment of Gram-positive infections supports responsible antibiotic use by minimizing the level of intramammary treatment required to cure mastitis. A narrow-spectrum short-duration treatment is the most judicious and economical choice for mastitis therapy.

AMOXI-MAST gets cows back in the milking string faster.

When evaluating options for mastitis therapy, minimize production losses by choosing a treatment that quickly achieves a true bacteriological cure and eliminates the need for re-treatment. A single case of mastitis can cost up to $444 per cow, 71% of which are indirect costs that extend into future lactations. With three treatments at 12-hour intervals and a 60-hour milk withhold, one of the shortest on the market, AMOXI-MAST gets cows back in the milking string in just four days.

**Total cost-per-cure calculated by dividing treatment cost and milk loss by cure rate.**

**Value of milk loss calculated by multiplying the number of days out of the tank, 75 pounds of milk produced per cow per day and $17.50 milk price per hundredweight.

* Treatment costs based on product prices sourced from PBSAnimalHealth.com on May 4, 2021. Costs for PIRSUE and SPECTRAMAST LC calculated assuming five treatments. ** Value of milk loss calculated by multiplying the number of days out of the tank, 75 pounds of milk produced per cow per day and $17.50 milk price per hundredweight.

** Study 1 Bacteriological Cure Rate

Comparative study results are based on treatment effectiveness under laboratory conditions. Individual results may vary. ** Cost-Per-Cure

When considering treatment cost, value of lost milk and cure rate, AMOXI-MAST delivers the lowest cost-per-cure of leading mastitis treatments. **Comprehensive mastitis prevention.

In addition to mastitis therapy during lactation, prevention during the dry period is another important element of a mastitis management program. Along with AMOXI-MAST, help protect your herd from mastitis during the dry period and early lactation with:

- ORBENIN-DC™ – a Gram-negative core-antigen vaccine that aids in the reduction of mastitis due to Escherichia coli and features the lowest endotoxin level in its class.

- SHUTOUT™ – an internal test sealant that functions as a physical barrier to help prevent bacterial invasion of the teat canal, in a tube designed for superior syringeability.

- BOVISIL® J-5 – a Gram-negative core-antigen vaccine that aids in the reduction of mastitis risk by 50%.

For more information, talk to your veterinarian or visit AmoxiMast.com.
Amoxi-Mast®
(amoxicillin intramammary infusion)

LACTATING COW FORMULA
Intramammary Infusion

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.
Amoxi-Mast (amoxicillin intramammary infusion) is specially prepared for the treatment of bovine mastitis in lactating cows.

DESCRIPTION: Amoxi-Mast is a stable, nonirritating suspension of amoxicillin trihydrate containing the equivalent of 62.5 mg of amoxicillin per disposable syringe. Amoxi-Mast is manufactured by a nonsterilizing process.
Amoxicillin trihydrate is a semisynthetic penicillin derived from the penicillin nucleus, 6-amino-penicillanic acid. Chemically, it is (-)-α-amino-p-hydroxybenzyl penicillin trihydrate.

ACTION: Amoxicillin trihydrate is bactericidal in action against susceptible organisms. It is a broad-spectrum antibiotic which is effective against common infectious mastitis pathogens, namely Streptococcus agalactiae and penicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus.

INDICATIONS: Amoxi-Mast is indicated in the treatment of subclinical infectious bovine mastitis in lactating cows due to Streptococcus agalactiae and penicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus. Early detection and treatment of mastitis is advised.

WARNINGS: Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 60 hours (2.5 days) after the last treatment must not be used for food. Treated animals must not be slaughtered for food purposes within 12 days after the last treatment. For complete information, refer to the product label.

PRECAUTION: Because it is a derivative of 6-amino-penicillanic acid, Amoxi-Mast has the potential for producing allergic reactions. Such reactions are rare; however, should they occur, the subject should be treated with the usual agents (antihistamines, pressor amines).

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Milk out udder completely. Wash udder and teats thoroughly with warm water containing a suitable dairy antiseptic. Dry thoroughly. Clean and disinfect the teat with alcohol swabs provided in the carton. Remove the syringe tip cover and insert the tip of the syringe into the teat orifice. Express the suspension into the quarter with gentle and continuous pressure. Withdraw the syringe and grasp the end of the teat firmly. Massage the medication up into the milk cistern.

For optimum response, the drug should be administered by intramammary infusion in each infected quarter as described above. Treatment should be repeated at 12-hour intervals for a total of 3 doses. At the next routine milking after the last dose, the treated quarter should be milked out and the milk discarded.

Each carton contains 12 alcohol swabs to facilitate proper cleaning and disinfecting of the teat orifice.

HOW SUPPLIED: Amoxi-Mast is supplied in cartons of 12 single-dose syringes with 12 alcohol swabs. Each 10-mL, disposable syringe contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 62.5 mg of amoxicillin activity.

Do Not Store Above 24°C (75°F)
NADA #55-100, Approved by FDA
Manufactured by:
G.C. Hanford Mfg. Co.
Syracuse, NY 13201
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