

Amoxi-Mast[®]

(amoxicillin intramammary infusion)

Target mastitis with high efficacy and low cost-per-cure.

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



Why AMOXI-MAST?



TARGETS THE MOST IMPORTANT MASTITIS PATHOGENS



AS EFFECTIVE AS LEADING COMPETITORS^{1,2}



CURE RATES ABOVE 80%^{1,2}



LOWEST COST-PER-CURE AMONG COMPETITORS



ONLY FOUR DAYS OUT OF THE MILK TANK



SHORT TIP FOR FEWER INTRAMAMMARY INFECTIONS

AMOXI-MAST

3 TREATMENTS

12 HOURS APART

1.5 TOTAL DAYS

SPECTRAMAST LC

5 TREATMENTS

24 HOURS APART

5 TOTAL DAYS

BOTH TREATMENTS

EQUAL

80% PLUS CURE

Why target Gram-positive bacteria?

Three separate studies show that Gram-positive mastitis represents 35% to 42% of all clinical cases.²⁻⁴ Research demonstrates that antibiotic therapy has the highest success rate against Gram-positive bacteria.^{1,2} Gram-negative infections, which account for 25% to 30% of infections,³ are much less responsive to treatment. Depending on the bacteria species, up to 94% of Gram-negative mastitis cases self-cure without treatment.⁵ 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.⁶

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.

Compare mastitis treatment and milk withhold timelines.

Product	Number of Treatments	Milk Withhold		DAY 1		DAY 2		DAY 3		DAY 4		DAY 5		DAY 6		DAY 7		DAY 8		DAY 9		DAY 10		DAY 11	
		Hrs	Days	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM																
AMOXI-MAST®	3	60	2.5	•	•	•							✓												
MASTI-CLEAR®	3	60	2.5	•	•	•							✓												
ToDAY®	2	96	4	•	•									✓											
POLYMAST®	3	72	3	•		•		•							✓										
PIRSUE®	2-8	36	1.5	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•					✓		
SPECTRAMAST® LC	2-8	72	3	•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•							✓

PIRSUE and SPECTRAMAST LC show the maximum days of treatment. The timelines would be shorter with less days of treatment.

• Treatment ✓ Milk Returns to Tank

Compare cost-per-cure to understand true treatment costs.

Product	Company	Number of Treatments	Treatment Cost* (Box of 12)	Value of Milk Loss**	Treatment Cost and Milk Loss	Study 1	Cost-Per-Cure***
						Bacteriological Cure Rate ¹	
AMOXI-MAST®	Merck Animal Health	3	\$9.75	\$52.50	\$62.25	82%	\$75.91
MASTI-CLEAR®	US VET™	3	\$5.10	\$52.50	\$57.60	65%	\$88.62
ToDAY®	Boehringer Ingelheim	2	\$7.50	\$65.63	\$73.13	68%	\$107.54
POLYMAST®	Boehringer Ingelheim	3	\$11.72	\$78.75	\$90.45	62%	\$145.89
PIRSUE®	Zoetis	2-8	\$26.00	\$85.31	\$111.31	44%	\$252.98

Product	Company	Number of Treatments	Treatment Cost* (Box of 12)	Value of Milk Loss**	Treatment Cost and Milk Loss	Study 2	Cost-Per-Cure***
						Clinical Cure Rate ²	
AMOXI-MAST®	Merck Animal Health	3	\$9.75	\$52.50	\$62.25	84%	\$74.11
SPECTRAMAST® LC	Zoetis	2-8	\$25.56	\$105.00	\$130.56	89%	\$146.70

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

*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.

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

AMOXI-MAST is an ideal choice for targeted mastitis therapy during lactation.



Short tip for fewer intramammary infections.

Compared to full insertion, partial insertion or use of a short tip when administering intramammary treatments has been shown to reduce new infection risk by 50%.⁷

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Each 10-mL tube of AMOXI-MAST contains 62.5 mg of amoxicillin.
- Infuse one tube of AMOXI-MAST into each infected quarter, then grasp the teat end firmly and massage medication up into the milk cistern.
- For complete directions and dosing regimen, refer to the package insert.

PRESENTATION

Available in 12-syringe boxes.

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™** – dry cow mastitis treatment that targets Gram-positive bacteria, with the shortest required dry period and zero milk withhold post-calving.

- **SHUTOUT®** – an internal teat sealant that functions as a physical barrier to help prevent bacterial invasion of the teat canal, in a tube designed for superior syringeability.
- **BOVILIS® J-5** – 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.⁸



For more information, talk to your veterinarian or visit AmoxiMast.com.

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¹Wilson DJ, et al. Comparison of seven antibiotic treatments with no treatment for bacteriological efficacy against bovine mastitis pathogens. *J Dairy Sci.* 1999;82:1664-1670.

²Tomazi T, et al. Negatively controlled, randomized clinical trial comparing different antimicrobial interventions for treatment of clinical mastitis caused by Gram-positive pathogens. *J Dairy Sci.* 2021;104(3):3364-3385.

³Ruegg PL. Making antibiotic treatment decisions for clinical mastitis. *Vet Clin Food Anim Pract.* 2018;34(3):413-425.

⁴Oliveira L, et al. Characterization of clinical mastitis occurring in cows on 50 large dairy herds in Wisconsin. *J Dairy Sci.* 2013;96:7538-7549.

⁵Fuenzalida MJ, et al. Negatively controlled, randomized clinical trial to evaluate intramammary treatment of nonsevere, Gram-negative clinical mastitis. *J Dairy Sci.* 2019;102(6):5438-5457.

⁶Rollin E, et al. The cost of clinical mastitis in the first 30 days of lactation: An economic modeling tool. *Prev Vet Med.* 2015;122(3):257-264.

⁷Nickerson SC. Resistance mechanisms of the bovine udder: New implications for mastitis control at the teat end. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1987;91(11):1484-1488.

⁸Comparison of endotoxin concentrations in BOVILIS[®] J-5 with those in three commercially available Gram-negative, lipopolysaccharide core-antigen vaccines, Merck Animal Health technical bulletin, 2020.

AMOXI-MAST 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.

 **MADE IN THE USA**

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 D(-)- 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*.

In vitro studies have demonstrated the susceptibility of the following strains of bacteria: α - and β -haemolytic streptococci, nonpenicillinase-producing staphylococci, and *Escherichia coli*. Susceptibility has not been demonstrated against penicillinase-producing bacteria, particularly resistant staphylococci. Most strains of *Pseudomonas*, *Klebsiella*, and *Enterobacter* are resistant. The clinical or subclinical significance of these in vitro studies is not known.

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.

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).

DOSAGE 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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