HFA - 305

Date of Approval: DEC 31 2003

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SUMMARY

Supplement to NADA 140-338

NAXCEL Sterile Powder
(ceftiofur sodium)

"For updating the package insert by providing additional clinical microbiology data"

SPONSORED BY:

PHARMACIA & UPJOHN

Fo/S 1

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION:

a. File Number:	NADA 140-338
b. Sponsor:	Pharmacia & Upjohn Co. 7000 Portage Rd. Kalamazoo, MI 49001-0199 Drug Labeler Code: 000009
c. Established Name:	ceftiofur sodium
d. Proprietary Name:	NAXCEL Sterile Powder
e. Dosage Form:	Sterile powder for reconstitution
f. How Supplied:	1 gram and 4 gram vials
g. How Dispensed:	R_x
h. Amount of Active Ingredient:	Each mL of the reconstituted solution contains ceftiofur sodium equivalent to 50 mg ceftiofur.
i. Route of Administration:	intramuscular (IM) and subcutaneous (SC) injections
j. Species/class:	cattle, swine, sheep, goats, dogs, horses, day-old chickens, and day-old turkey poults
k. Recommended Dosage:	Cattle: 0.5 to 1.0 mg ceftiofur/lb body weight IM or SC.
	Swine: 1.36 to 2.27 mg ceftiofur/lb body weight IM only.
	Sheep: 0.5 to 1.0 mg ceftiofur/lb body weight IM only.
	Goat: 0.5 to 1.0 mg ceftiofur/lb body weight IM only.
	Horse: 1 to 2 mg ceftiofur/lb body weight IM only.
	Dog: 1 mg/lb body weight SC only.
	Day-old chick: 0.08 to 0.20 mg ceftiofur/chick once in the neck SC only.
	Day-old turkey poult: 0.17 to 0.5 mg ceftiofur/poult once in the neck SC only.

l. Pharmacological Category: antimicrobial

m. Indications:

Cattle: NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (shipping fever, pneumonia) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida* and *Haemophilus somnus.* NAXCEL Sterile Powder is also indicated for treatment of acute bovine interdigital necrobacillosis (foot rot, pododermatitis) associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Bacteroides melaninogenicus.*

Swine: NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for treatment/control of swine bacterial respiratory disease (swine bacterial pneumonia) associated with *Actinobacillus (Haemophilus) pleuropneumoniae, Pasteurella multocida, Salmonella choleraesuis* and *Streptococcus suis* type 2.

Sheep: NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for treatment of sheep respiratory disease (sheep pneumonia) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida.*

Goat: NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for treatment of caprine respiratory disease (goat pneumonia) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida.*

Horse: NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for the treatment of respiratory infections in horses associated with *Streptococcus zooepidemicus.*

Dog: NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for the treatment of canine urinary tract infections associated with *Escherichia coli* and *Proteus mirabilis.*

Day-old Chicken: NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for the control of early mortality, associated with *Escherichia coli* organisms susceptible to ceftiofur, in day-old chicks.

Day-old Turkey Poult: NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for the control of early mortality, associated with *Escherichia coli* organisms susceptible to ceftiofur, in day-old turkey poults.

n. Effect of this Supplement: This supplement provides four specific changes to the product insert, 1) revision of the "clinical microbiology" section to update the MIC table using the new MIC data for ceftiofur, 2) the addition of a table listing acceptable quality control ranges for ceftiofur, 3) the addition of the latest National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) reference at the end of the insert, and 4) clarification of the statement under "Storage Conditions" dealing with the storage of reconstituted Naxcel via freezing.

2. *EFFECTIVENESS:*

Updated *in vitro* minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) data for cattle, swine, sheep, chicken, and turkey pathogens are presented in tabular format in the labeling for NAXCEL Sterile Powder.

In the revised package insert, MIC data for bacterial isolates collected during clinical field studies have been placed in Table 1. Bacterial isolates collected over time, including those collected from diagnostic laboratories in the US and Canada as part of a surveillance program, are in Table 2. MICs were determined using a commercially available broth microdilution system that conforms to the guidelines for the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) broth microdilution method. Data from the QA organisms tested with each run are included in each study report.

In the clinical field studies isolate table (Table 1), data previously included on the EXCENEL RTU (NADA 140-890) package insert is now included in the NAXCEL package insert. Table 1 is the updated table with data for all bacterial isolates collected during clinical field studies.

Table 1. Ceftiofur MIC values of bacterial isolates from clinical field studies in the USA

Animal	Organism	Number Tested	Date Tested	MIC_{90}* (µg/mL)	MIC Range (µg/mL)
Bovine	*Mannheimia haemolytica*	461	1988-1992	0.06	≤ 0.03-0.13
	Mannheimia haemolytica	42	1993	0.015	≤ 0.003-0.03
	Pasteurella multocida	318	1988-1992	0.06	≤ 0.03-0.25
	Pasteurella multocida	48	1993	≤ 0.003	≤ 0.003-0.015
	Haemophilus somnus	109	1988-1992	0.06	≤ 0.03-0.13
	Haemophilus somnus	59	1993	≤ 0.0019	no range
	Fusobacterium necrophorum	17	1994	≤ 0.06	no range
Swine	*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*	83	1993	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.06
	Pasteurella multocida	74	1993	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.06
	Streptococcus suis	94	1993	0.25	≤ 0.03-1.0
	Salmonella choleraesuis	50	1993	1.0	1.0-2.0
	Beta hemolytic streptococcus spp.	24	1993	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.06
	Actinobacillus suis	77	1998	0.0078	0.0019-0.0078
	Haemophilus parasuis	76	1998	0.06	0.0039-0.25
Sheep	*Mannheimia haemolytica*	39	1992	0.13	≤ 0.03-0.13
	Pasteurella multocida	23	1992	≤ 0.03	no range
Canine	*Escherichia coli*	44	1992	4.0	0.06-64.0
	Escherichia coli	18	1990	0.25	0.13-0.5
	Proteus mirabilis	17	1990	≤ 0.06	≤ 0.06-0.5
	Proteus mirabilis	23	1992	1.0	≤ 0.06-4.0
Turkey	*Escherichia coli*	1204	1995	1.0	0.13->32.0

*Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for 90% of the isolates.

The diagnostic lab isolate table (Table 2) contains some MIC data that were previously included on the NAXCEL package insert. The remaining data are from study reports from the last four years of a surveillance program and other MIC surveys.

Table 2. Ceftiofur MIC values of bacterial isolates from diagnostic laboratories* in the USA and Canada

Animal	Organism	Number Tested	Date Tested	MIC_{90}** (µg/mL)	MIC Range (µg/mL)
Bovine	*Mannheimia haemolytica*	110	1997-1998	0.06	≤ 0.03-0.25
	Mannheimia haemolytica	139	1998-1999	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.5
	Mannheimia haemolytica	209	1999-2000	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.12
	Mannheimia haemolytica	189	2000-2001	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.12
	Pasteurella multocida	107	1997-1998	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.25
	Pasteurella multocida	181	1998-1999	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.5
	Pasteurella multocida	208	1999-2000	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.12
	Pasteurella multocida	259	2000-2001	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.12
	Haemophilus somnus	48	1997-1998	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.25
	Haemophilus somnus	87	1998-1999	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.125
	Haemophilus somnus	77	1999-2000	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.06
	Haemophilus somnus	129	2000-2001	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.12
	Bacteroides fragilis group	29	1994	16.0	≤ 0.06->16.0
	Bacteroides spp., non-fragilis group	12	1994	16.0	0.13->16.0
	Peptostreptococcus anaerobius	12	1994	2.0	0.13-2.0
Swine	*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*	97	1997-1998	≤ 0.03	no range
	Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae	111	1998-1999	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.25
	Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae	126	1999-2000	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.06
	Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae	89	2000-2001	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.06
	Pasteurella multocida	114	1997-1998	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-1.0
	Pasteurella multocida	147	1998-1999	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.5
	Pasteurella multocida	173	1999-2000	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.06
	Pasteurella multocida	186	2000-2001	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.12
	Streptococcus suis	106	1997-1998	0.5	≤ 0.03-4.0
	Streptococcus suis	142	1998-1999	0.25	≤ 0.03-1.0
	Streptococcus suis	146	1999-2000	0.06	≤ 0.03-4.0
	Streptococcus suis	167	2000-2001	0.06	≤ 0.03-4.0
	Salmonella choleraesuis	96	1999-2000	1.0	0.03->4.0
	Salmonella choleraesuis	101	2000-2001	1.0	0.5-2.0
	Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae	44	2002	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03-0.06
Equine	*Streptococcus equi* subsp. *equi*	12	1994	≤ 0.0019	no range
	Streptococcus zooepidemicus	48	1994	≤ 0.0019	no range
	Rhodococcus equi	66	1998	4.0	≤ 0.03-16.0
	Bacteroides fragilis group	32	1995	> 16.0	0.13->16.0

Table 2 (cont'd). Ceftiofur MIC values of bacterial isolates from diagnostic laboratories* in the USA and Canada

Animal	Organism	Number tested	Date tested	MIC_{90}** (µg/mL)	MIC range (µg/mL)
Equine	*Bacteroides* spp., non-fragilis group	12	1995	4.0	0.25-4.0
	Fusobacterium necrophorum	16	1995	≤ 0.06	no range
Canine	*Escherichia coli*	26	2000	32	0.25->32
	Proteus mirabilis	14	2000	0.25	0.06-0.25
Turkey	*Escherichia coli*	17	1998-1999	1.0	0.25-1.0
	Escherichia coli	25	1999-2000	0.50	0.12-0.50
	Escherichia coli	20	2000-2001	2.0	0.12-16
	Citrobacter spp.	37	1995	32.0	0.5->32.0
	Enterobacter spp.	51	1995	> 32.0	0.13->32.0
	Klebsiella spp.	100	1995	1.0	0.13-2.0
	Proteus spp.	19	1995	1.0	0.06-32.0
	Pseudomonas spp.***	31	1995	>32.0	0.06->32.0
	Salmonella spp.	24	1995	1.0	0.5-1.0
	Staphylococcus spp. (coagulase-positive)	17	1995	2.0	1.0-2.0
	Staphylococcus spp. (coagulase-negative)	26	1995	8.0	0.13->32.0
Chicken	*Escherichia coli*	62	1997-1998	0.50	0.25-2.0
	Escherichia coli	53	1998-1999	4.0	0.25->4
	Escherichia coli	67	1999-2000	0.50	0.12-16
	Escherichia coli	90	2000-2001	1.0	≤ 0.03-8

*The following *in vitro* data are available but their clinical significance is unknown.
**Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for 90% of the isolates.
***MIC_{50} is 32 µg/mL

Based on the pharmacokinetic studies of ceftiofur in swine and cattle after a single intramuscular injection of 1.36 to 2.27 mg ceftiofur equivalents/lb (3.0 to 5.0 mg/kg) body weight (swine) or 0.5 to 1.0 mg ceftiofur equivalents/lb (1.1 to 2.2 mg/kg) BW (cattle) and the MIC and disk (30 µg) diffusion data, the following breakpoints are recommended by NCCLS.

Zone diameter (mm)	MIC (µg/mL)	Interpretation
≥21	≤2	(S) Susceptible
18-20	4.0	(I) Intermediate
≤17	≥8.0	(R) Resistant

A report of "Susceptible" indicates that the pathogen is likely to be inhibited by generally achievable blood levels. A report of "Intermediate" is a technical buffer zone and isolates falling into this category should be retested. Alternatively the organism may be successfully treated if infection is in a body site where the drug is physiologically concentrated. A report of "Resistant" indicates that the achievable drug concentrations are unlikely to be inhibitory and other therapy should be selected.

Standardized procedures recommended by NCCLS require the use of laboratory control organisms for both diffusion techniques and dilution techniques. The 30 µg ceftiofur sodium disk should give the following zone diameters and the ceftiofur sodium standard reference powder (or disk) should provide the following MIC values for the reference strains (Table 3). Ceftiofur sodium disk or powder reference standard is appropriate for both ceftiofur salts.

Table 3. Acceptable quality control ranges for ceftiofur against National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards recommended American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) reference strains

Organism Name (ATCC Number)	Zone Diameter * (mm)	MIC Range (µg/ml)
Escherichia coli (25922)	26-31	0.25-1.0
Staphylococcus aureus (29213)	--	0.25-1.0
Staphylococcus aureus (25923)	27-31	--
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (27853)	14-18	16.0-64.0
Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (27090)	34-42**	0.004-0.015***
Haemophilus somnus (700025)	36-46**	0.0005-0.004***

*All testing performed using a 30 µg disk.

** Quality control ranges are applicable only to tests performed by disk diffusion test using a chocolate Mueller-Hinton agar, incubated in 5-7% CO_2 for 20-24 hours.

***MIC quality control ranges are applicable only to tests performed by broth microdilution procedures using veterinary fastidious medium (VFM).

The references supporting the data provided in the revised clinical microbiology tables are listed below.

a. Portis, E.S., S.A. Salmon, C.A. Case, J.L. Watts. Results of 1997-1998 resistance monitoring program for premafloxacin with veterinary pathogens. Pharmacia & Upjohn Study Report a0032820, 9 February 1999.

b. Portis, E.S., S.A. Salmon, C.A. Case, J.L. Watts. Results of 1998-1999 susceptible monitoring program for premafloxacin with veterinary pathogens. Pharmacia & Upjohn Study Report a0086065, 19 September 2000.

c. Portis, E.S., S.A. Salmon, C.A. Case. Results of 2000 susceptibility monitoring program for ceftiofur with veterinary pathogens. Pharmacia Animal Health Study Report a0097495, 27 June 2001.

d. Portis, E.S., S.A. Salmon, C. Lindeman, C.A. Case. Results of 2001 susceptibility monitoring program for ceftiofur with veterinary pathogens. Pharmacia Animal Health Study Report SR-0829-7922-2002-006, 20 August 2002.

e. Lindeman, C., S.A. Salmon, E.S. Portis, C.A. Case. Minimum inhibitory concentration determinations for ceftiofur and comparators against *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* isolated from pigs in Iowa. Pharmacia Animal Health Study Report SR-0788-7922-2002-001, 1 July 2002.

f. Portis, E.S., S.A. Salmon. Minimum inhibitory concentration determinations for ceftiofur, desfuroylceftiofur, and cefpodoxime against bacterial pathogens of canines. Pharmacia Animal Health Study Report SR-0850-7922-2002-001, 24 June 2002.

g. Salmon, S.A., J.L. Watts. Minimum inhibitory concentration determinations for various antimicrobials agents against 1570 bacterial isolates from turkey poults. 2000. *Avian Diseases*. 44:85-98.

CONCLUSIONS:

The updated clinical microbiology tables provide the following:

a. Updated clinical microbiology data and interpretive criteria for cattle and swine.

b. An insert format that is user friendly by having all of the important information for a particular animal species in one section of the table, with isolates supported by clinical data in a separate table from isolates collected from diagnostic laboratories.

c. The practicing veterinarian will have more information that can be readily located on the insert to assist in making sound recommendations for the use of NAXCEL Sterile Powder.

3. *TARGET ANIMAL SAFETY:*

This supplement to NADA 140-338 does not change the target animal safety data for this product.

4. *HUMAN FOOD SAFETY:*

This supplement to NADA 140-338 does not change the human food safety data for this product.

5. *AGENCY CONCLUSIONS:*

The data submitted in support of this supplemental NADA satisfy the requirements of Section 512 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and 21 CFR Part 514.1 of the implementing regulations. The updated clinical microbiology data presented in the product insert is user friendly by having all the important use information for a particular animal species in one section of the insert. As a result, the practicing veterinarian will have more information that can be readily located on the insert to assist in making sound therapy recommendations for the use of NAXCEL Sterile Powder.

The product remains a prescription drug for safe and effective use by a veterinarian in the treatment of diseases in cattle, swine, sheep, goats, dogs, horses, day-old chicks and day-old turkey poults.

This approval does not qualify for marketing exclusivity under section 512(c)(2)(F)(iii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

In accordance with 21 CFR 514.106(b)(2), this is a Category II change which did not require a reevaluation of the safety and effectiveness data in the parent application.

6.- *ATTACHMENTS:*

A copy of the facsimile labeling, including the package insert, is attached to this document.

Veterinary Medicine Research and Development
Pfizer Inc 0225-190-43
7000 Portage Road
Kalamazoo, MI 49001-0199
1 360 833 2707

0814055520

0814055520

Naxcel®

brand of ceftiofur sodium
sterile powder

Pharmacia
&Upjohn

For intramuscular and subcutaneous injection in cattle only For intramuscular injection in swine, sheep, goats, and horses For subcutaneous injection only in dogs, day-old chickens and day-old turkey poults. This product may be used in lactating *dairy cattle, sheep, and goats.*

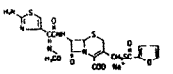
CAUTION: Federal (USA) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian

DESCRIPTION

NAXCEL Sterile Powder contains the sodium salt of ceftiofur which is a broad spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic active against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria including β lactamase-producing strains Like other cephalosporins ceftiofur is bactericidal *in vitro*, resulting from inhibition of cell wall synthesis.

Each mL of the reconstituted drug contains ceftiofur sodium equivalent to 50 mg ceftiofur The pH was adjusted with sodium hydroxide and monobasic potassium phosphate

Chemical Structure of Ceftiofur Sodium



Chemical Name of Ceftiofur Sodium

5-Thia-1-azabicyclo[4 2 0]oct-2 ene-2-carboxylic acid, 7-[[(2-amino-4-thiazolyl)(methoxyimino) acetyl]amino]-3 [[(2-furanylcarbonyl) thio[methyl]-8-oxo-, monosodium salt, [6R-[6α,7β (Z)]]

RECONSTITUTION OF THE STERILE POWDER

NAXCEL Sterile Powder should be reconstituted as follows

1 gram vial—Reconstitute with 20 mL Sterile Water for Injection Each mL of the resulting solution contains ceftiofur sodium equivalent to 50 mg ceftiofur

4 gram vial—Reconstitute with 80 mL Sterile Water for Injection Each mL of the resulting solution contains ceftiofur sodium equivalent to 50 mg ceftiofur

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store unreconstituted product at controlled room temperature 20° to 25° C (68° to 77° F) [see USP]

Store reconstituted product either in a refrigerator 2° to 8° C (36° to 46° F) for up to 7 days or at controlled room temperature 20° to 25° C (68° to 77° F) [see USP] for up to 12 hours

Protect from light Color of the cake may vary from off-white to a tan color Color does not affect potency.

ONE-TIME SALVAGE PROCEDURE FOR RECONSTITUTED PRODUCT

At the end of the 7-day refrigeration or 12-hour room temperature storage period following reconstitution, any remaining reconstituted product may be frozen for up to 8 weeks, without loss in potency or other chemical properties. This is a one-time only salvage procedure for the remaining product. To use this salvaged product at any time during the 8-week storage period, hold the vial under warm running water, gently swirling the container to accelerate thawing, or allow the frozen material to thaw at room temperature. Rapid freezing or thawing may result in vial breakage. Any product not used immediately upon thawing should be discarded.

CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Summaries of MIC data are presented in Tables 1 and 2 Testing followed NCCLS Guidelines (National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards)

Table 1. Ceftiofur MIC Values of Bacterial Isolates from Clinical Field Studies in the USA

Animal	Organism	Number Tested	Date Tested	MIC_{90}* (µg/mL)	MIC Range (µg/mL)
Bovine	*Mannheimia haemolytica*	461	1988-1992	0.06	≤0.03-0.13
	Mannheimia haemolytica	42	1993	0.015	≤0.003-0.03
	Pasteurella multocida	316	1988-1992	0.06	≤0.03-0.25
	Pasteurella multocida	48	1993	≤0.003	≤0.003-0.015
	Haemophilus somnus	109	1988-1992	0.06	≤0.03-0.13
	Haemophilus somnus	59	1993	≤0.0019	no range
	Fusobacterium necrophorum	17	1994	≤0.06	no range
Swine	*Actinobacillus pleuropn.*	83	1993	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.06
	Pasteurella multocida	74	1993	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.06
	Streptococcus suis	94	1993	0.25	≤0.03-1.0
	Salmonella choleraesuis	50	1993	1.0	1.0-2.0
	beta-hemolytic *Streptococcus* spp.	24	1993	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.06
	Actinobacillus suis	77	1996	0.0076	0.0019-0.0076
	Haemophilus parasuis	76	1996	0.06	0.0039-0.25
Sheep	*Mannheimia haemolytica*	39	1992	0.13	≤0.03-0.13
	Pasteurella multocida	23	1992	≤0.03	no range
Canine	*Escherichia coli*	44	1992	4.0	0.06-64.0
	Escherichia coli	18	1990	0.25	0.13-0.5
	Proteus mirabilis	17	1990	≤0.06	≤0.06-0.5
	Proteus mirabilis	23	1992	1.0	≤0.06-4.0
Turkey	*Escherichia coli*	1204	1995	1.0	0.13->32.0

*Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for 90% of the isolates.

Naxcel

brand of ceftiofur sodium sterile powder

Table 2 Ceftiofur MIC Values of Bacterial Isolates from Diagnostic Laboratories in the USA and Canada*

Animal	Organism	Number Tested	Date Tested	MIC_{90}** (µg/mL)	MIC Range (µg/mL)
Bovine	*Mannheimia haemolytica*	110	1997-1998	0.06	≤0.03-0.25
	Mannheimia haemolytica	139	1998-1999	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.5
	Mannheimia haemolytica	209	1999-2000	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.12
	Mannheimia haemolytica	189	2000-2001	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.12
	Pasteurella multocida	107	1997-1998	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.25
	Pasteurella multocida	161	1998-1999	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.5
	Pasteurella multocida	208	1999-2000	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.12
	Pasteurella multocida	259	2000-2001	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.12
	Haemophilus somnus	48	1997-1998	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.25
	Haemophilus somnus	87	1998-1999	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.125
	Haemophilus somnus	77	1999-2000	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.06
	Haemophilus somnus	129	2000-2001	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.12
	Bacteroides fragilis group	29	1994	16.0	≤0.06->16.0
	Bacteroides spp., non-fragilis group	12	1994	16.0	0.13->16.0
	Peptostreptococcus anaerobius	12	1994	2.0	0.13-2.0
Swine	*Actinobacillus pleuropn*	97	1997-1998	≤0.03	no range
	Actinobacillus pleuropn	111	1998-1999	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.25
	Actinobacillus pleuropn	126	1999-2000	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.06
	Actinobacillus pleuropn	69	2000-2001	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.06
	Pasteurella multocida	114	1997-1998	≤0.03	≤0.03-1.0
	Pasteurella multocida	147	1998-1999	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.5
	Pasteurella multocida	173	1999-2000	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.06
	Pasteurella multocida	186	2000-2001	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.12
	Streptococcus suis	106	1997-1998	0.5	≤0.03-4.0
	Streptococcus suis	142	1998-1999	0.25	≤0.03-1.0
	Streptococcus suis	146	1999-2000	0.06	≤0.03-4.0
	Streptococcus suis	167	2000-2001	0.06	≤0.03-4.0
	Salmonella choleraesuis	96	1999-2000	1.0	0.03->4.0
	Salmonella choleraesuis	101	2000-2001	1.0	0.5-2.0
	Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae	44	2002	≤0.03	≤0.03-0.06
Equine	*Streptococcus equi subsp. equi*	12	1994	≤0.0019	no range
	Streptococcus zooepidemicus	48	1994	≤0.0019	no range
	Rhodococcus equi	66	1998	4.0	≤0.03-16.0
	Bacteroides fragilis group	32	1995	>16.0	0.13->16.0
	Bacteroides spp. non-fragilis group	12	1995	4.0	0.25-4.0
	Fusobacterium necrophorum	16	1995	≤0.06	no range
Canine	*Escherichia coli*	26	2000	32	0.25->32
	Proteus mirabilis	14	2000	0.25	0.06-0.25
Turkey	*Escherichia coli*	17	1998-1999	1.0	0.25-1.0
	Escherichia coli	25	1999-2000	0.50	0.12-0.5
	Escherichia coli	20	2000-2001	2.0	0.12-16.0
	Citrobacter spp.	37	1995	32.0	0.5->32.0
	Enterobacter spp.	51	1995	>32.0	0.13->32.0
	Klebsiella spp.	100	1995	1.0	0.13-2.0
	Proteus spp.	19	1995	1.0	0.06-32.0
	Pseudomonas spp.***	31	1995	>32.0	0.06->32.0
	Salmonella spp	24	1995	1.0	0.5-1.0
	Staphylococcus spp. (coagulase positive)	17	1995	2.0	1.0-2.0
	Staphylococcus spp. (coagulase negative)	26	1995	8.0	0.13->32.0
Chicken	*Escherichia coli*	82	1997-1998	0.50	0.25-2.0
	Escherichia coli	53	1998-1999	4.0	0.25->4.0
	Escherichia coli	67	1999-2000	0.50	0.12-16.0
	Escherichia coli	90	2000-2001	1.0	≤0.03-8.0

* The following *in vitro* data are available but their clinical significance is unknown.
** Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for 90% of the isolates.
*** MIC_{50} is 32 µg/mL.

Pfizer

Composition Unit 2566

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3362-83		693433	1658A
	8A x 1A"	8.5 x 1.25"	PB3170
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Based on the pharmacokinetic studies of ceftiofur in swine and cattle after a single intramuscular injection of 1 36 to 2 27 mg ceftiofur equivalents/lb (3 0 to 5 0 mg/kg) BW (swine) or 0 5 to 1 0 mg ceftiofur equivalents/lb (1 1 to 2 2 mg/kg) BW (cattle) and the MIC and disk (30 µg) diffusion data, the following breakpoints are recommended by NCCLS

Zone Diameter (mm)	MIC (µg/mL)	Interpretation
≥ 21	≤ 2 0	(S) Susceptible
18 20	4 0	(I) Intermediate
≤ 17	≥ 8 0	(R) Resistant

A report of "Susceptible" indicates that the pathogen is likely to be inhibited by generally achievable blood levels A report of "Intermediate" is a technical buffer zone and isolates falling into this category should be retested Alternatively the organism may be successfully treated if the infection is in a body site where drug is physiologically concentrated. A report of "Resistant" indicates that the achievable drug concentrations are unlikely to be inhibitory and other therapy should be selected

Standardized procedures[1] require the use of laboratory control organisms for both standardized diffusion techniques and standardized dilution techniques. The 30 µg ceftiofur sodium disk should give the following zone diameters and the ceftiofur sodium standard reference powder (or disk) should provide the following MIC values for the reference strain Ceftiofur sodium disks or powder reference standard is appropriate for both ceftiofur salts

Table 3. Acceptable Quality Control Ranges for Ceftiofur against National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards Recommended American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) Reference Strains

Organism Name (ATCC No.)	Zone Diameter* (mm)	MIC Range (µg/mL)
Escherichia coli (25922)	26-31	0.25-1 0
Staphylococcus aureus (29213)	—	0 25-1 0
Staphylococcus aureus (25923)	27-31	—
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (27853)	14-18	16 0-64 0
Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (27090)	34-42**	0.004-0.015***
Haemophilus somnus (700025)	36-46**	0 0005-0.004***

* All testing performed using a 30µg disk.
** Quality control ranges are applicable only to tests performed by disk diffusion test using a chocolate Mueller-Hinton agar, incubated in 5-7% CO_2 for 20-24 hours.
*** MIC quality control ranges are applicable only to tests performed by broth microdilution procedures using veterinary fastidious medium (VFM)

CATTLE USE INFORMATION

Indications

NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for treatment of bovine respiratory disease (shipping fever, pneumonia) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Haemophilus somnus*. NAXCEL Sterile Powder is also indicated for treatment of acute bovine interdigital necrobacillosis (foot rot, pododermatitis) associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Bacteroides melaninogenicus*.

Dosage and Administration

Administer to cattle at the dosage of 0.5 to 1.0 mg ceftiofur per pound of body weight (1-2 mL reconstituted sterile solution per 100 lb body weight). Treatment should be repeated at 24-hour intervals for a total of three consecutive days. Additional treatments may be given on days four and five for animals which do not show a satisfactory response (not recovered) after the initial three treatments. Selection of dosage (0.5 to 1.0 mg/lb) should be based on the practitioner's judgment of severity of disease (i.e., for respiratory disease, extent of elevated body temperature, depressed physical appearance, increased respiratory rate, coughing and/or loss of appetite; and for foot rot, extent of swelling, lesion and severity of lameness).

Animal Safety

Results from a five-day tolerance study in normal feeder calves indicated that formulated ceftiofur was well tolerated at 25 times (25 mg/lb/day) the highest recommended dose of 1.0 mg/lb/day for five consecutive days. Ceftiofur administered intramuscularly had no adverse systemic effects.

In a 15-day safety/toxicity study, five steer and five heifer calves per group were intramuscularly administered formulated ceftiofur at 0 (vehicle control), 1, 3, 5 and 10 times the highest recommended dose of 1.0 mg/lb/day to determine the safety factor. There were no adverse systemic effects indicating that the formulated ceftiofur has a wide margin of safety when injected intramuscularly into the feeder calves at 10 times (10 mg/lb/day) the recommended dose for three times (15 days) the recommended three to five days of therapy. The formulation was shown to be a slight muscle irritant based on results of histopathological evaluation of the injection sites at 1 and 3 times the highest recommended dose of 1.0 mg/lb/day. The histopathological evaluations were conducted at posttreatment days 1, 3, 7 and 14.

The injection of NAXCEL® Sterile Powder at the recommended dose administered SC in the neck of cattle was well tolerated. However, a several square centimeter area of yellow-red discoloration resulting from a single SC injection persisted in many of the cattle beyond 4.5 days post-injection. Also, one of the animals developed an abscess at the injection site.

Residue Warnings: Neither a pre-slaughter drug withdrawal interval nor a milk discard time is required when this product is used according to label indications, dosage, and route of administration. Use of dosages in excess of those indicated or by unapproved routes of administration, such as intramammary, may result in illegal residues in edible tissues and/or in milk.

Precautions

Following subcutaneous administration of ceftiofur sodium in the neck, small areas of discoloration at the site may persist beyond five days, potentially resulting in trim loss of edible tissues at slaughter.

As with any parenteral injection, localized post-injection bacterial infections may result in abscess formation. Attention to hygienic procedures can minimize their occurrence.

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SWINE USE INFORMATION

Indications

NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for treatment/control of swine bacterial respiratory disease (swine bacterial pneumonia) associated with *Actinobacillus (Haemophilus) pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Salmonella choleraesuis* and *Streptococcus suis* type 2

Dosage and Administration

Administer to swine at a dosage of 1 36 to 2.27 mg ceftiofur/lb (3 0 to 5 0 mg/kg) of body weight (1 mL of reconstituted sterile solution 22 to 37 pounds of body weight) Treatment should be repeated at 24 hour intervals for a total of three consecutive days

Animal Safety

Results from a five day tolerance study in normal feeder pigs indicated that formulated ceftiofur was well tolerated when administered at 57 mg/lb (more than 25 times the highest recommended daily dosage of 2 27 mg/lb of body weight) for five consecutive days Ceftiofur administered intramuscularly to pigs produced no overt adverse signs of toxicity

To determine the safety factor and to measure the muscle irritancy potential in swine, a safety/toxicity study was conducted Five barrows and five gilts per group were intramuscularly administered formulated ceftiofur at 0, 2.27, 6.81 and 11 36 mg/lb of body weight for 15 days which is 0 1, 3 and 5 times the highest recommended dose of 2.27 mg/lb of body weight/day and 5 times the recommended treatment length of 3 days There were no adverse systemic effects indicating that formulated ceftiofur has a wide margin of safety when injected intramuscularly into feeder pigs at the highest recommended dose of 2 27 mg/lb/day for 3 days or at levels up to 5 times the highest recommended dose for 5 times the recommended length of treatment The formulation was shown to be a slight muscle irritant based on results of histopathological evaluation of the injection sites at posttreatment days 1, 2, 3 and 4. By day 10 post injection the muscle reaction was subsiding and at day 15 post injection there was little evidence of muscle damage in any of the pigs in any of the treatment groups.

Residue Warnings: No pre-slaughter drug withdrawal interval is required when using this product according to label indications, dosage, and route of administration Use of dosages in excess of those indicated or by unapproved routes may result in illegal residues in edible tissues

Precautions

The safety of ceftiofur has not been determined for swine intended for breeding

SHEEP USE INFORMATION

Indications

NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for treatment of sheep respiratory disease (sheep pneumonia) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida*.

Dosage and Administration

Administer to sheep at the dosage of 0.5 to 1.0 mg ceftiofur per pound of body weight (1-2 mL reconstituted sterile solution per 100 lbs body weight). Treatment should be repeated at 24-hour intervals for a total of three consecutive days. Additional treatments may be given on days four and five for animals which do not show a satisfactory response (not recovered) after the initial three treatments. Selection of dosage (0.5 to 1.0 mg/lb) should be based on the practitioner's judgement of severity of disease (i.e., extent of elevated body temperature, depressed physical appearance, increased respiratory rate, coughing and/or loss of appetite).

Animal Safety

In a 15-day safety/toxicity study in sheep, three wether and three ewe lambs per group were given formulated ceftiofur sodium by the intramuscular route 0 (sterile water vehicle), 1, 3 or 5 times the recommended dose of 1.0 mg/lb/day for 3 times the recommended maximum duration of 5 days of treatment. There were no adverse systemic effects indicating that formulated ceftiofur is well tolerated and has a wide margin of safety in sheep. Based on examination of injection sites from study days 9, 11, 13 and 15, a low incidence of visual changes and histopathologic findings of mild, reversible inflammation from all groups including the controls indicated that the formulation is a slight muscle irritant.

Residue Warnings: Neither a pre-slaughter drug withdrawal interval nor a milk discard time is required when this product is used according to label indications, dosage, and route of administration. Use of dosages in excess of those indicated or by unapproved routes of administration, such as intramammary, may result in illegal residues in edible tissues and/or in milk.

GOAT USE INFORMATION

Indications

NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for treatment of caprine respiratory disease (goat pneumonia) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida*.

Dosage and Administration

Administer to goats at the dosage of 0.5 to 1.0 mg ceftiofur per pound of body weight (1-2 mL reconstituted sterile solution per 100 lbs body weight). Treatment should be repeated at 24-hour intervals for a total of three consecutive days. Additional treatments may be given on days four and five for animals which do not show a satisfactory response (not recovered) after the initial three treatments. Selection of dosage (0.5 to 1.0 mg/lb) should be based on the practitioner's judgement of severity of disease (i.e., extent of elevated body temperature, depressed physical appearance, increased respiratory rate, coughing and/or loss of appetite). Pharmacokinetic data indicate that elimination of the drug is more rapid in lactating does. For lactating does, the high end of the dose range is recommended.

Animal Safety

In a 15-day safety-toxicity study 5 lactating does, 5 dry does, and 5 wethers were given formulated ceftiofur by the intramuscular route with 11 mg/kg/day for 15 days. This constitutes 5 times the recommended dose for 3 times the recommended maximum duration of 5 days of treatment. There were no adverse systemic effects indicating that formulated ceftiofur is well tolerated and has a wide margin of safety in goats.

Residue Warnings: Neither a pre-slaughter drug withdrawal interval nor a milk discard time is required when this product is used according to label indications, dosage, and route of administration. Use of dosages in excess of those indicated or by unapproved routes of administration, such as intramammary, may result in illegal residues in edible tissues and/or in milk.

HORSE USE INFORMATION

Indications

NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for treatment of respiratory infections in horses associated with *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*.

Dosage and Administration

Administer to horses at a dosage of 1.0 to 2.0 mg ceftiofur per pound of body weight (2—4 mL reconstituted sterile solution per 100 lb body weight). A maximum of 10 mL may be admin-

istered per injection site Treatment should be repeated at 24 hour intervals continued for 48 hours after clinical signs have disappeared and should not exceed 10 days

Animal Safety

In a safety study, horses received a daily intramuscular injection of either 0 mg/lb/day (saline control), 1 0 mg/lb/day (50 mg/mL) 3 0 mg/lb/day (100 mg/mL) or 5 0 mg/lb/day (200 mg/mL) of an aqueous solution of ceftiofur sodium for 30 or 31 days Ceftiofur sodium was well tolerated when administered intramuscularly to male and female horses at doses up to 5 0 mg/lb/day for 30 or 31 days No clinical evidence of irritation was noted at any dose The drug-related changes detected in this study were limited to a transient decrease in food consumption in horses receiving 3 0 or 5 0 mg/lb/day ceftiofur and general mild skeletal muscle irritation at the injection sites which resolved by regeneration of muscle fibers

In a tolerance study, horses received a single daily intravenous infusion of either 0 (saline), 10 0 or 25 0 mg/lb/day of an aqueous solution (50 mg/mL) of ceftiofur for 10 days The results indicated that ceftiofur administered intravenously at a dose of 10 0 or 25 0 mg/lb/day apparently can change the bacterial flora of the large intestine thereby leading to inflammation of the large intestine with subsequent diarrhea and other clinical signs (loose feces, eating bedding straw, dehydration, rolling or colic and a dull, inactive demeanor) Decreased food consumption, a loss of body weight, hematologic changes related to acute inflammation and stress, and serum chemistry changes related to decreased food consumption and diarrhea were also associated with treatment at these doses The adverse effects were most severe a few days after dosing was initiated and tended to become less severe toward the end of the 10-day dosing period

Residue Warninge: Not for use in horses intended for human consumption

Precautions

The safety of ceftiofur has not been determined for horses intended for breeding The administration of antimicrobials to horses under conditions of stress may be associated with acute diarrhea that could be fatal If acute diarrhea is observed, discontinue use of this antimicrobial and initiate appropriate therapy

DOG USE INFORMATION

Indications

NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for the treatment of canine urinary tract infections associated with *Escherichia coli* and *Proteus mirabilis*

Dosage and Administration

Administer to dogs by subcutaneous injection at a dosage of 1 0 mg ceftiofur per pound of body weight (0.1 mL reconstituted sterile solution per 5 lbs of body weight) Treatment should be repeated at 24-hour intervals for 5-14 days

Reconstituted NAXCEL Sterile Powder is to be administered to dogs by subcutaneous injection. No vial closure should be entered more than 20 times Therefore, only the 1 gram vial is approved for use in dogs

Animal Safety

Ceftiofur sodium was well tolerated at the therapeutic dose and is safe for the treatment of urinary tract infections in dogs In the acute safety study, ceftiofur was well tolerated by dogs at the recommended level (1 0 mg/lb) for 5-14 days. When administered subcutaneously for 42 consecutive days, one of four females developed thrombocytopenia (15 days) and anemia (36 days). Thrombocytopenia and anemia also occurred at the 3X and 5X dose levels In the reversibility phase of the study (5X dose), the thrombocytopenia reversed within 8 days, and of the two anemic animals the male recovered within 6 weeks and the female was sacrificed due to the severity of the anemia

In the 15-day tolerance study in dogs, high subcutaneous doses (25 and 125 times the recommended therapeutic dose) produced a progressive and dose-related thrombocytopenia, with some dogs also exhibiting anemia and bone marrow changes. The hematopoietic changes noted in dogs treated with ceftiofur were similar to those associated with long-term cephalosporin administration in dogs and also man The hematopoietic effects are not expected to occur as a result of recommended therapy

Precautions

The safety of ceftiofur has not been determined for dogs intended for breeding, or pregnant dogs.

DAY-OLD CHICKEN USE INFORMATION

Indications

NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for the control of early mortality, associated with *E. coli* organisms susceptible to ceftiofur, in day-old chicks.

Dosage and Administration

Administer by subcutaneous injection in the neck region of day-old chicks at a dosage of 0.08 to 0.20 mg ceftiofur/chick. One mL of the 50 mg/mL reconstituted solution will treat approximately 250 to 625 day-old chicks

Reconstituted NAXCEL Sterile Powder is to be administered by subcutaneous injection only. A sterile 26 gauge needle and syringe or properly cleaned automatic injection machine should be used.

Animal Safety

In an acute toxicity study of ceftiofur in day-old chicks, a total of 60 male and 60 female chicks were each given single subcutaneous injections of 10, 100 or 1,000 mg/kg of body weight. Treatment on day 1 was followed by 6 days of observation; body weight was determined on days 1, 4 and 7; and selected hematology parameters were evaluated on day 4. No meaningful differences were noted among the treated and control groups of chicks for the parameters evaluated. Histopathologic evaluation of all deaths and chicks surviving to termination did not reveal a target organ or tissue of potential toxicity of ceftiofur when administered at up to 20 times (100 mg/kg) the intended highest use dosage

DAY-OLD TURKEY POULTS USE INFORMATION

Indications

NAXCEL Sterile Powder is indicated for the control of early mortality, associated with *E. coli* organisms susceptible to ceftiofur, in day-old turkey poults.

Dosage and Administration

Administer by subcutaneous injection in the neck region of day-old turkey poults at a dosage of 0.17 to 0.5 mg ceftiofur/poult. One mL of the 50 mg/mL reconstituted solution will treat approximately 100 to 294 day-old turkey poults

Reconstituted NAXCEL Sterile Powder is to be administered by subcutaneous injection only.

Animal Safety

In an acute toxicity study of ceftiofur in day-old turkey poults, a total of 30 male and 30 female poults were each administered single subcutaneous injections of 100, 400 or 800 mg/kg body weight. Injection on day 1 was followed by 6 days of observation; body weight on days

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1 4 and 7, and selected hematology parameters on day 4 No meaningful differences were noted between the treated groups at 100 or 400 mg ceftiofur/kg and a negative control group for the parameters evaluated Histopathologic evaluation of deaths and poults surviving to termination did not reveal a target organ or tissue of potential toxicity of ceftiofur when administered at up to 50 times (400 mg/kg) the highest use dosage A dose of 800 mg/kg (100 times the intended highest use dosage) was toxic, resulting in clinical signs and deaths accompanied by gross and microscopic morphologic tissue alterations

CONTRAINDICATIONS

As with all drugs, the use of NAXCEL Sterile Powder is contraindicated in animals previously found to be hypersensitive to the drug

WARNINGS

NOT FOR HUMAN USE. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Penicillins and cephalosporins can cause allergic reactions in sensitized individuals Topical exposures to such antimicrobials, including ceftiofur, may elicit mild to severe allergic reactions in some individuals. Repeated or prolonged exposure may lead to sensitization Avoid direct contact of the product with the skin, eyes, mouth and clothing

Persons with a known hypersensitivity to penicillin or cephalosporins should avoid exposure to this product.

In case of accidental eye exposure, flush with water for 15 minutes In case of accidental skin exposure, wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing If allergic reaction occurs (e.g., skin rash, hives, difficult breathing), seek medical attention

The material safety data sheet contains more detailed occupational safety information To report adverse effects in users, to obtain more information or obtain a material safety data sheet, call 1-800-253-8600.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The use of ceftiofur may result in some signs of immediate and transient local pain to the animal

HOW SUPPLIED

NAXCEL Sterile Powder is available in the following package sizes

1 gram vial	NDC 0009-3362-03
4 gram vial	NDC 0009-3362 04

[1] National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Disk and Dilution Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria Isolated from Animals; Approved Standard – Second Edition. NCCLS document M31-A2 NCCLS 940 West Valley Road, Suite 1400, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087-1898, 2002

NADA # 140-338, Approved by FDA

Mfd. for: Pharmacia & Upjohn Company
Kalamazoo, MI 49001, USA

By SmithKline Beecham Corporation
Conshohocken PA 19428

Revised November 2003

814 055 520G
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Composition Unit 2556

22267	NAXCEL		814 055 520G
3362-03		692432	Insert
	8 x 18	9.5 x 1.25	880170
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