PARNELL®

living SCIENCE

Confidence You Can Trust. One Dose. Dual Action. Real Results.

nixiFLOR® delivers the same proven combination of florfenicol (antimicrobial) and flunixin meglumine (anti-inflammatory) that cattle producers know and trust - without the premium price.

Treat bovine respiratory disease (BRD) with confidence—nixiFLOR® makes it simple: one dose, fast recovery, and better herd performance to protect your profits.

Why Choose nixiFLOR®?

- **Dual-Action Therapy:** Targets BRD pathogens and reduces fever with a single injection - keep cattle on feed and gaining.
- **Clear, Competitive Pricing:** Simple, straightforward pricing that supports profitability
- **Proven Performance:** Bioequivalent to leading florfenicol + flunixin combination products with demonstrated efficacy.
- **Support That Goes Beyond the Bottle:** Parnell's team of experts is here to help you maximize herd health and profitability.

Parnell Advantage

- **Confidence in Cost Control:** Protect herd health while safeguarding your margins.
- **Confidence in Execution:** One simple injection reduces labor and chute time.
- **Confidence in Supply:** Reliable availability, when you need it most.
- **Confidence in Partnership:** Parnell works alongside you and your veterinarian for long-term success.

To learn more about nixiFLOR® or other Parnell offerings, contact your veterinarian.

The label contains complete use information, including cautions and warnings. Always read, understand and follow the label and use directions.

nixiFLOR®

(Florfenicol and Flunixin Meglumine)

Antimicrobial/Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug

For subcutaneous use in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle only. Not for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older or in calves to be processed for veal.

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

DESCRIPTION: nixiFLOR™ is an injectable solution of the synthetic antibiotic florfenicol and the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) flunixin. Each milliliter of sterile nixiFLOR™ contains 300 mg florfenicol, 16.5 mg flunixin as flunixin meglumine, 300 mg 2-pyrrolidone, 35 mg malic acid, and triacetin qs.

INDICATION: nixiFLOR™ is indicated for treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, Histophilus somni,* and *Mycoplasma bovis,* and control of BRD-associated pyrexia in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: nixiFLOR™ should be administered once by subcutaneous injection at a dose rate of 40 mg florfenicol/kg body weight and 2.2 mg flunixin/kg body weight (6 mL/100 lb). Do not administer more than 10 mL at each site. The injection should be given only in the neck. Injection sites other than the neck have not been evaluated.

nixiFLOR™ Dosage Guide*	
ANIMAL WEIGHT (lbs)	**DOSAGE (mL)**
100	6.0
200	12.0
300	18.0
400	24.0
500	30.0
600	36.0
700	42.0
800	48.0
900	54.0
1000	60.0

Recommended Injection Location

* Do not administer more than 10 mL at each site.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Do not use in animals that have shown hypersensitivity to florfenicol or flunixin.

WARNINGS: NOT FOR HUMAN USE. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. This product contains material that can be irritating to skin and eyes. Avoid direct contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. 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. Consult a physician if irritation persists. Accidental injection of this product may cause local irritation. Consult a physician immediately. The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information.

For customer service, adverse effects reporting, and/or a copy of the SDS, contact Parnell at 1-800-887-2763. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or http://www.fda.gov/reportanimalae.

PRECAUTIONS: As a class, cyclo-oxygenase inhibitory NSAIDs may be associated with gastrointestinal, renal, and hepatic toxicity. Sensitivity to drug-associated adverse events varies with the individual patient. Patients at greatest risk for adverse events are those that are dehydrated, on diuretic therapy, or those with existing renal, cardiovascular, and/or hepatic dysfunction. Concurrent administration of potentially nephrotoxic drugs should be carefully monitored. NSAIDs may inhibit the prostaglandins that maintain normal homeostatic function. Such anti-prostaglandin effects may result in clinically significant disease in patients with underlying or pre-existing disease that have not been previously diagnosed. Since many NSAIDs possess the potential to produce gastrointestinal ulceration, concomitant use of florfenicol and flunixin meglumine with other anti-inflammatory drugs, such as NSAIDs or corticosteroids, should be avoided or closely monitored.

Flunixin is a cyclo-oxygenase inhibitory NSAID, and as with others in this class, adverse effects may occur with its use. The most frequently reported adverse effects have been gastrointestinal signs. Events involving suspected renal, hematologic, neurologic, dermatologic, and hepatic effects have also been reported for other drugs in this class.

Not for use in animals intended for breeding purposes. The effects of florfenicol and flunixin meglumine on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined. Toxicity studies in dogs, rats, and mice have associated the use of florfenicol with testicular degeneration and atrophy. NSAIDs are known to have potential effects on both parturition and the estrous cycle. There may be a delay in the onset of estrus if flunixin is administered during the prostaglandin phase of the estrous cycle. Studies have associated the use of flunixin in cattle with a delay in parturition and prolonged labor (which may increase the risk of stillbirth), and interference with involution and expulsion of fetal membranes (which may increase the risk for placental retention and metritis).

Florfenicol and flunixin meglumine, when administered as directed, may induce a transient reaction at the site of injection and underlying tissues that may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.

RESIDUE WARNINGS: Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 38 days of treatment. This product is not approved for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, including dry dairy cows. Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk and/or in calves born to these cows. A withdrawal period has not been established in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Transient inappetence, diarrhea, decreased water consumption, and injection site swelling have been associated with the use of florfenicol in cattle. In addition, anaphylaxis and collapse have been reported post-approval with the use of another formulation of florfenicol in cattle.

In cattle, rare instances of anaphylactic-like reactions, some of which have been fatal, have been reported, primarily following intravenous use of flunixin meglumine.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:

The pharmacokinetics (PK) of florfenicol (Table 1) and flunixin (Table 2) after subcutaneous injection of florfenicol and flunixin meglumine is described below:

Table 1. Mean (n=28) pharmacokinetic parameters for florfenicol in cattle after a single subcutaneous administration of florfenicol and flunixin meglumine (florfenicol dose of 40 mg/kg BW).

Mean Florfenicol PK parameters in Cattle						
PK Parameter	$AUC_{0\text{-}t}$[1] (ng*hr/mL)	$AUC_{0\text{-}inf}$[2] (ng*hr/mL)	C_{max}[3] (ng/mL)	T_{max}[4] (hr)	$T_{½}$[5] (hr)	$MRT_{0\text{-}inf}$[6] (hr)
Mean	242527	247577	11151	6.25	28.5	27.3
SD[7]	42741	41391	4194	3.87	9.91	11.6

Table 2. Mean (n=28) pharmacokinetic parameters for flunixin in cattle after a single subcutaneous administration of florfenicol and flunixin meglumine (flunixin dose of 2.2 mg/kg BW).

Mean Flunixin PK parameters in Cattle						
PK Parameter	$AUC_{0\text{-}t}$[1] (ng*hr/mL)	$AUC_{0\text{-}inf}$[2] (ng*hr/mL)	C_{max}[3] (ng/mL)	T_{max}[4] (hr)	$T_{½}$[5] (hr)	$MRT_{0\text{-}inf}$[6] (hr)
Mean	13370	14448**	1913	1.14	9.5**	11.4
SD[7]	4964	5116	791	0.97	3.27	4.41

[1] $AUC_{0\text{-}t}$ = Area under the plasma-concentration-time curve (AUC) from time zero to the last quantifiable concentrations
[2] $AUC_{0\text{-}inf}$ = AUC from time zero to infinity
[3] C_{max} = Maximum plasma concentration
[4] T_{max} = Time at which C_{max} was observed
[5] $T_{½}$ = Terminal elimination half-life
[6] $MRT_{0\text{-}inf}$ = Mean residence time from time zero to infinity
[7] SD = Standard deviation
** n=27

MICROBIOLOGY: Florfenicol is a synthetic, broad-spectrum antibiotic active against many Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria isolated from domestic animals. It acts by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit and inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis. Florfenicol is generally considered a bacteriostatic drug, but exhibits bactericidal activity against certain bacterial species.

In vitro studies demonstrate that florfenicol is active against the BRD pathogens *M. haemolytica, P. multocida,* and *H. somni,* and *M. bovis* and that florfenicol exhibits bactericidal activity against strains of *M. haemolytica* and *H. somni.*

The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of florfenicol were determined for non-mycoplasmal BRD isolates obtained from calves enrolled in BRD field studies in the U.S. in 2006 using methods recommended by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (M31-A2). MICs for *M. bovis* isolates were determined by an accepted method using Hayflick Broth with Alamar Blue (HBAN) medium under appropriate control. Isolates were obtained from pre-treatment nasal swabs from all calves enrolled at all four sites, post-treatment nasal swabs from treatment failures in the florfenicol and flunixin meglumine and saline control treatment groups at three sites, and lung tissue from one calf that died in the saline control treatment group.

The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Florfenicol MIC values* of indicated pathogens isolated from cattle with naturally-occurring BRD.

Indicated pathogens	Year of isolation	Number of isolates	MIC_{50}** (µg/mL)	MIC_{90}** (µg/mL)	MIC range (µg/mL)
Mannheimia haemolytica	2006	183	1.0	1.0	0.5 to 32
Pasteurella multocida	2006	139	0.5	0.5	≤ 0.125 to 16
Histophilus somni	2006	84	≤ 0.125	≤ 0.125	≤ 0.125 to 0.25
Mycoplasma bovis	2006	60	1.0	1.0	0.5 to 1.0

* The correlation between *in vitro* susceptibility data and clinical effectiveness is unknown.
** The lowest MIC to encompass 50% and 90% of the most susceptible isolates, respectively.

EFFECTIVENESS: In a multi-site field study, calves with naturally-occurring BRD were treated with florfenicol and flunixin meglumine, florfenicol (NADA 141-265), or saline. A treatment success was defined as a calf with normal respiration to mild respiratory distress, normal attitude to mildly depressed, and a rectal temperature < 104.0 °F on Day 11.

The treatment success rate for BRD for the florfenicol and flunixin meglumine treatment group (68.4%) was statistically significantly greater ($p = 0.0255$) compared to the saline control treatment group (42.9%).

Florfenicol and flunixin meglumine was non-inferior to florfenicol for the treatment of BRD, with a one-sided 95% lower confidence bound for the difference between the two treatments equal to -13.2%.

In the same study, the change in rectal temperature from pre-treatment to six hours post-treatment was evaluated to determine the effectiveness of florfenicol and flunixin meglumine for the control of BRD-associated pyrexia. The proportion of calves whose rectal temperatures decreased by ≥ 2.0 °F from pre-treatment to six hours post-treatment was statistically significantly greater ($p = 0.0019$) in the florfenicol and flunixin meglumine treatment group compared to the saline control treatment group. The mean decrease in rectal temperature from pre-treatment to six hours post-treatment was statistically significantly greater in the florfenicol and flunixin meglumine treatment group compared to the florfenicol and saline control treatment groups ($p = 0.0031$ and 0.0002, respectively).

The effectiveness of florfenicol and flunixin meglumine for the treatment of BRD associated with *Mycoplasma bovis* was demonstrated by examining the *M. bovis* data from cattle enrolled in the BRD treatment study described above. There were numerically more treatment successes (6 of 8 calves, 75%) than treatment failures (2 of 8 calves, 25%) in florfenicol and flunixin meglumine-treated calves that cultured positive for *M. bovis* pre-treatment.

ANIMAL SAFETY: A target animal safety study was conducted to evaluate the effects of florfenicol and flunixin meglumine when administered to cattle subcutaneously at 1X, 3X, or 5X the labeled dose for three consecutive days (3X the labeled duration). Decreased feed and water consumption, and decreased body weights (secondary to decreased feed consumption) were observed in the 1X, 3X, and 5X groups. Injection site swellings were noted in the 1X, 3X, and 5X groups.

A separate injection site study was conducted in cattle. The study demonstrated that florfenicol and flunixin meglumine, when administered according to the label directions, may induce a transient local reaction in the subcutaneous and underlying muscle tissue.

STORAGE INFORMATION: Do not store above 30°C (86°F). Use within 28 days of first puncture and puncture a maximum of 20 times. Consider using automatic injection equipment or a repeater syringe. When using a needle or draw-off spike larger than 16 gauge, discard any remaining product immediately after use.

HOW SUPPLIED: nixiFLOR™ is available in 100, 250, and 500 mL sterile, multiple-dose, glass vials.

Approved by FDA under ANADA # 200-828

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TAKE TIME  OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

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