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Plasma and Milk Oxytetracycline Levels in Post Parturient Sows

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Summary

Plasma and milk samples were collected from three sows injected with LA 200 at 4 hours after injection and at 24-hour intervals thereafter. The single dose was calculated at 1 ml/22 pounds.

Procedure

Three sows were injected with LA 200 (1 ml/22 pounds) within 12 hours after they had farrowed.

Table 40. Plasma and Milk Oxytetracycline Level in Post-parturient Sows

		<u>Range (mcg/ml)</u>						
		<u>Number of samples >.2 mcg/number of samples</u>						
		Hours post-injection						
		4	24	48	72	96	120	144
<u>PLASMA</u>								
	<u>4.8 - 7.2</u>	<u>2.4 - 3.2</u>	<u>1.0 - 1.5</u>	<u>.5 - 1.1</u>	<u>.4 - .7</u>	<u>.4 - .5</u>	<u>0 - .4</u>	
	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	2/2	3/3	1/3	
<u>MILK</u>								
	<u>.4 - 1.7</u>	<u>.9 - 1.9</u>	<u>1.0 - 1.5</u>	<u>.5 - 1.1</u>	<u>.4 - .7</u>	<u>.4 - .5</u>	<u>.4</u>	
	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	2/2	3/3	2/2	

Significant levels of oxytetracycline were found in all plasma and milk samples for a minimum of 120 hours post-injecting (P1). (Table 40). Though the oxytetracycline would be of therapeutic value in many instances in the sow, the amount of oxytetracycline ingested by the neonatal pig would probably not be a therapeutic level.

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