

not only about pain relief.

METACAM is highly effective in relieving the inflammation and pain associated with inflammatory conditions such as mastitis.

Mastitis pain and inflammation has significant negative implications for animal health as well as production.^{2,3} The long-acting pain relief, anti-inflammatory and anti-endotoxic effects of a single shot of METACAM1 optimise mastitis treatment outcomes and support a faster, more comfortable journey to recovery. Mastitis pain and inflammation has significant negative implications for animal health as well as production.^{2,3} Studies have demonstrated that relieving the pain and inflammation of mastitis with METACAM can lead to production benefits including significantly improved cure rates, somatic cell counts and longterm reproductive benefits and longevity outcomes compared to antibiotic treatment alone.^{2,3}

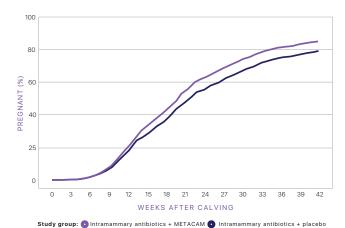
Relieving pain and inflammation has also been shown to lessen the long-term impacts of other inflammatory conditions.

The association between painful hoof-horn lesions, thickness of digital cushion and remodeling of the pedal bone suggests a causal relationship between hoof lameness and inflammation.4,5

Studies have shown the effect of lameness also has significant negative impact on reproduction.^{6,7}

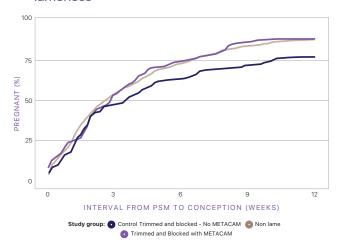
The long-acting pain relief, anti-inflammatory and anti-endotoxic effects of a single shot of METACAM added to the treatment of cows with hoof horn lameness were demonstrated to improve on farm reproductive outcomes in a recent trial.8

METACAM improved reproductive outcomes



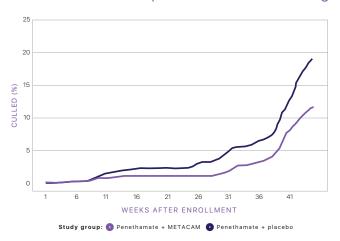
A 2016 study demonstrated that by providing relief from inflammation, the addition of METACAM to mastitis treatment resulted in **10% improvement** in first service conception rates resulting in an **increase of 9%** in pregnant cows around the six weeks in calf rate compared to antibiotic alone.²

METACAM improved outcomes in inflammatory lameness



Data from a 2024 study demonstrated that providing anti-inflammatory effects with METACAM added to traditional treatments for hoof lameness (e.g. trimming and application of blocks), resulted in a 15% improvement in six week in calf rate and a 15% increase in final pregnancy rate.⁸

METACAM reduced production losses from culling



A 2009 study demonstrated a that providing relief from inflammation in mild to moderate mastitis reduced the chance of culling by 12% for cows treated with METACAM compared to cows treated with antibiotics alone.³

Mastitis costs \$350-\$400 per cow.9

treatment alone.3

Costs include treatments, additional animal husbandry, reduced milk yield, discarded milk, reduced fertility and increased culling.

Studies have demonstrated that relieving the pain and inflammation of mastitis with METACAM can lead to productivity benefits including significantly improved cure rates, SCC and long-term reproductive benefits and longevity outcomes^{2,3} compared to antibiotic

1. Justus, C., et al. (1998). Meloxicam (METACAM), a new Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID) as adjunctive therapy for bovine respiratory disease. XXth World Buiatrics Congress, Sydney 2. McDougall, S., et al. (2016). Addition of meloxicam to the treatment of clinical mastitis improves subsequent reproductive performance. J. Dairy Sci., 99: 2026-2042. 3. McDougall, S., et al. (2009). Effect of treatment with the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory meloxicam on milk production, somatic cell count, probability or re-treatment, and culling of dairy cows with mild clinical mastitis. J. Dairy Sci., 92: 4421-4431. 4. Newsome, R., et al. (2016) Linking bone development on the caudal aspect of the distal phalanx with lameness during life. J. Dairy Sci., 99: 69:634512-4525. 5. Wilson, J. P., et al. (2021). A history of lameness and low body condition score is associated with reduced digital cushion volume, measured by magnetic resonance imaging, in dairy cattle. J. Dairy Sci., 104(6):7026-7038. 6. Alawneh, J.I., Laven, R.A., & Stevenson, M.A. (2011, November). The effect of lameness on the fertility of dairy cattle in a seasonally breeding pasture-based system. Journal of Dairy Science, 94(11), 5487-5493. https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2011-4395. 7. Garvey, M. (2022, March). Lameness in Dairy Cow Herds: Disease Aetiology, Prevention and Management. Dairy, 3(1), 199-210. https://doi.org/10.3390/dairy3010016. 8. Mason, WA et al. (2025). The effect of meloxicam at the time of treatment of hoof-horn lameness in pasture-grazing dairy cattle on time to lameness soundness, pregnancy risk and time to conception; a randomized control trial Journal of Dairy Science, https://doi.org/0.3168/jds.2024-25537. Graph 1. Adapted from McDougall et al. (2016) Graph 2. Data on file. Graph 3. Adapted from McDougall et al. (2009). 9. Dairy Australia, (2025). Mastitis https://content-prod.dairyaustralia.com.au/milking/milk-quality-and-mastitis/mastitis. Accessed 20th February 2025.

 $\label{eq:metacam} \mbox{METACAM$^{\$}} \mbox{ 20 mg/mL Solution for Injection and METACAM$^{\$}} \mbox{ 40 mg/mL Solution for Injection.}$



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