A synchronized herd is a herd that delivers the performance you need. Easier said than done — unless you’re using Cystorelin® (gonadorelin) + Synchsure® (cloprostenol sodium). This powerful combo has a proven ability to increase conception rates and reproductive efficiency, boosting your herd’s productivity and helping them reach their full potential.

Ready for reproductive reliability? Start maximizing your reproductive program at SyncTheHerd.com.

**Cystorelin** Important Safety Information: Do not use in humans. Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children.

**Synchsure** Important Safety Information: For animal use only, not for human use. Keep out of reach of children. Women of childbearing age, asthmatics, and persons with bronchial and other respiratory problems should exercise extreme caution when handling this product. In the early stages women may be unaware of their pregnancies. Synchsure is readily absorbed through the skin and may cause abortion and/or bronchospasms; direct contact with the skin should therefore be avoided. Accidental spillage on the skin should be washed off immediately with soap and water.
CYSTORELIN is supplied in multi-dose vials containing 10ml, 30ml,50ml, and 100ml of sterile solution.

Day 0: 100mcg gonadorelin (as the acetate salt) or sterile water for injection

Day 9: 100mcg gonadorelin (as the acetate salt) or sterile water for injection

Twice in the following regimen:

Day 0: 100mcg gonadorelin (as the acetate salt) and 802 cows were administered an equivalent volume of water for injection as an intramuscular injection

Day 9: 100mcg gonadorelin (as the acetate salt) or sterile water for injection

Lactating cows. A total of 1607 healthy, non-pregnant, primiparous or multiparous lactating dairy cows within 40-150 days postpartum were enrolled in the study. A total of 364 cows were administered the treatment dose of 100 mcg gonadorelin diacetate tetrahydrate. The effectiveness of gonadorelin for use with cloprostenol sodium to synchronize estrous cycles to allow for FTAI in lactating dairy cows was demonstrated in a field study at 10 different locations in the U.S. Four of the locations represented conditions that would typically cause heat stress in cycling dairy cattle had no effect on hematology or clinical chemistries.

The ability of SYNCHSURE to induce abortion decreases beyond the fifth month of gestation while the risk of dystocia and its complications is normally uncomplicated and the fetus and placenta are well tolerated. Problems should exercise extreme caution when handling this product, and it is best used as a caesarean delivery to remove the mummified fetus from the uterus. (Manual assistance may be employed to decrease the possibility of postinjection bacterial contamination.)

Adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA occupational safety information. To obtain an MSDS or for adverse drug information, contact Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health USA Inc.
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Appreciation is extended to each board member for volunteering their time and expertise to review articles for the *Bovine Practitioner*.  

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Parting Comments from your Retiring Editor

This is a bittersweet moment . . . I have been honored to serve as the editor of the AABP publications from 1998 through 2021, but there is a time when we should step aside and turn the reins over to others. I appreciate the confidence that Dr. Walt Guterbock and the search committee placed in me when Dr. Eric Williams announced his retirement. During my tenure I have been blessed to work with so many wonderful authors of manuscripts, and have had outstanding support from volunteer peer reviewers. When I assumed office, I quickly fulfilled my promise to develop a peer review system for the Bovine Practitioner, and years later the entire library of AABP publications was scanned and placed on the AABP website to improve access and make the digital library searchable. Without enormous efforts by Texas A&M medical librarians Heather Moberly and Laura Rae, this project would not have been possible.

This “part-time” job as editor took an inordinate amount of my time, but I’ve certainly enjoyed the opportunity to contribute to continuing education opportunities for bovine practitioners. I am also appreciative of the support provided by several generations of AABP board members, and three outstanding executive directors of the AABP, Dr. Jim Jarrett, Dr. Gatz Riddell, and Dr. Fred Gingrich.

A brief history of the AABP publications. Dr. Ray Bradbury was the first editor, serving from 1965-1968. He actually wrote many of the articles himself as the call for manuscripts often went unanswered. In addition, he purchased an antique printing press for $100, and edited, printed, and mailed the publications to about 300 members. Following Dr. Bradbury was Dr. Eric Williams, who was appointed as the editor in 1968 and served until 1998. Dr. Williams and his family immigrated from Wales to Stillwater, Oklahoma on the Queen Mary in 1960, having practiced in Wales near the legendary James Herriot. Dr. Williams was a stickler for the “Queen’s English”, and the colorful Welshman often ended his editor’s report with, “The sun never sets on the bovine practitioner”. He was loved and respected by veterinarians around the world, and was very active in the WVC. It was in the final couple of years of his tenure that the AABP began publishing two issues of the Bovine Practitioner each year.

There are several other people that I want to recognize that have been very helpful to me. Rudy Bittle (Frontier Printers) and Mike Chamberlain (PPI, Inc.) owned the printing companies that I utilized, and both gave high priority to our publications. Dr. Lou Anne Wolfe is a small animal practitioner in Tulsa, Oklahoma who served as my part-time copy editor. She was a journalist prior to veterinary school, and she was a valuable partner to make sure that the final galleys were grammatically correct. Although credited earlier in this letter, the reviewers played a critical role in the production of peer-reviewed manuscripts . . . generally 60 to 70 people served in this role each year.

And finally, I could not have tackled this project without the help of Kelli Jo Carrier. Kelli actually started working with AABP publications in 1988 while working for First Word Desktop Publishing, typing for Dr. Eric Williams. In 1991 she joined Frontier Printers, and was assigned the AABP publications as one of her top priorities. When Frontier Printers closed in 2009, I hired her to be my full-time production manager. Her patience in working with a full-time feedlot practitioner and a part-time editor who is out of town 230 nights per year is highly appreciated. She was very instrumental in any successes I was able to have . . . she corrected manuscripts that I had edited; formatted tables and figures; communicated with authors; prepared mailing lists; re-typed an occasional manuscript, and on and on. It was obvious that she took great pride in her job, and being a part of the AABP mission. During the time I have worked with her, she and her husband raised three children, cared for aging parents, and still had the normal family responsibilities that you and I have. I am deeply grateful for her service to the AABP over the past 30+ years . . . Thank you Kelli Jo!

Although Dr. Williams often said “The sun never sets on the bovine practitioner”, the sun is setting on this phase of my professional life. Thanks to all past and present AABP members for this wonderful opportunity.

Respectfully,

Bob Smith, DVM, MS, DABVP
Editor Emeritus

Dr. Bob Smith, Editor  •  3404 Live Oak Lane  •  Stillwater, OK 74075  •  Phone: 405/372-8666  •  Fax: 405/743-8422

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Notice to Readers

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For customer service or to obtain a copy of the MSDS, call 1-800-211-3573. For technical assistance or to report suspected adverse reactions, call 1-800-219-9286.

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The effects of florfenicol 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. The effects of flunixin on imminent parturition have not been evaluated in a controlled study. NSAIDs are known to have the potential to delay parturition through a tocolytic effect.

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

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May 2009
Use within 6 months of first puncture.

HOW SUPPLIED:
The effectiveness of a 2-mL dose of CYSTORELIN delivering 100 mcg gonadorelin diacetate tetrahydrate (86 mcg

day 9: 100 mcg gonadorelin (as the acetate salt) or sterile water for injection
effectiveness of gonadorelin for use with cloprostenol sodium to synchronize estrous cycles to allow for FTAI in beef cows

postpartum were enrolled in the study. A total of 805 cows were administered gonadorelin (1 mL; 100 mcg gonadorelin as
sodium to synchronize estrous cycles to allow for FTAI in lactating dairy cows was demonstrated in a field study at 10

In field studies evaluating the effectiveness of CYSTORELIN for the treatment of ovarian follicular cysts, the incidence of health

In addition to the animal safety information presented in the PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY section, the safety of

intramuscular administration in dogs with a dose of 72 mcg/kg/day administered for seven (7) days.

4. Perform FTAI 0 to 24 hours after the second CYSTORELIN injection, or inseminate cows on detected estrus using

3. Administer the second CYSTORELIN injection (2 mL) 30 to 72 hours after the cloprostenol sodium injection.

The intramuscular dosage of CYSTORELIN is 100 mcg gonadorelin diacetate tetrahydrate (2 mL) per cow, used in

cystic ovaries
to cause ovulation and luteinization.

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

[Melatonin], follicle stimulating hormone [FSH]) from the anterior pituitary. Synthetic gonadorelin is physiologically and chemically

identical to the endogenous bovine hypothalamic releasing factor.

CAUTION:

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