

COOPERS®
CATTLEVAX® LC 7 in 1
 LEPTOSPIRAL AND CLOSTRIDIAL VACCINE
 FOR BEEF, DAIRY CATTLE AND CALVES

Contains 0.13 g/L thiomersal.
500 mL (doses per carton Cattle – 125)

FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

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ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:	Potency Units
Toxoid and cell concentrates prepared from formalin killed <i>Clostridium novyi</i> Type B toxoid and inactivated cells	3.5 iu/mL
<i>Clostridium chauvoei</i> toxoid and inactivated cells	EP 0361
<i>Clostridium tetani</i> toxoid	2.5 iu/mL
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Type D toxoid	5.0 iu/mL
<i>Clostridium septicum</i> toxoid	2.5 iu/mL
<i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar pomona	0.5 x 10 ⁹ org/mL
<i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar hardjo	0.5 x 10 ⁹ org/mL

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A combination vaccine for the protection of cattle against Enterotoxaemia (Pulpy Kidney), (*C. perfringens* type D), Blackleg (*C. chauvoei*), Malignant Oedema (*C. septicum*), Black Disease (*C. novyi* type B), Tetanus (*C. tetani*) and Leptospirosis infections caused by *L. interrogans* serovars *hardjo* and *pomona* and minimises shedding of Leptospirae.
 Contains 0.13 g/L thiomersal.

READ ENCLOSED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
 SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE AND KEEP THOROUGHLY MIXED DURING USE. Ⓢ
DOSE: CATTLE 4 mL. Inject subcutaneously.
WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NIL

TRADE ADVICE:
 EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): ESI not required.
DISPOSAL: Dispose of empty container or expired vaccine by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.
STORAGE: Store between 2 and 8°C. (Refrigerate. Do not freeze). Protect from light. Keep out of reach of children.
 APVMA Approval No: 53206/500/0807
 Manufactured by: Virbac (Australia) Pty Limited for Intervet Australia Pty Limited,
 91-105 Harpin Street, Bendigo East VIC 3550

Exp.



IP0886-1

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NIL

TRADE ADVICE:
EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): ESI not required.

WARNING: AVOID SELF INOCULATION
Accidental self inoculation may cause inflammatory or allergic response and medical advice should be sought in these cases. Deep injections, particularly if they are near a joint or associated with local bruising may require medical management. In most circumstances application of gentle pressure with absorbent material, e.g. facial tissues, to the needle puncture area to swab up unabsorbed vaccine followed by cleaning of the damaged area with a suitable disinfectant will be sufficient to prevent problems.

STORAGE
Store between 2 to 8°C. (Refrigerate. Do not freeze). Protect from light. Use before expiry date marked on the label. Once opened, vaccine should be used within 24 hours.

DISPOSAL
Dispose of empty containers and outer packaging and opened unused or expired vaccine by wrapping with paper and putting in the garbage. Discarded needles should immediately be placed in a designated and appropriately labelled "sharps" container. The container should be of a type to reduce the possibility of injury to handlers during collection and disposal. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal, otherwise "sharps" should be buried at a suitable site, such as an on farm chemical disposal pit located away from watercourses.

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER
Slight variations in colour between batches of vaccine are normal and do not affect potency in any way. This product has been manufactured in compliance with standards prescribed in legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia specifically related to the manufacture of this Product. Intervet Australia Pty Limited (IAPL), known as MSD Animal Health, warrants that this product is of merchantable quality and fit for its intended purpose. IAPL's liability for any loss, including consequential losses or injury caused by any act or omission, including negligent acts or omissions, by IAPL or its agent, is limited to replacing or repairing the product at the option of IAPL. If possible, a sample of any product causing concern should be retained or delivered to IAPL within 30 days for a scientific examination.

COOPERS ANIMAL HEALTH
(MSD Animal Health)
91-105 Harpin Street, Bendigo East VIC 3550

APVMA Approval No. 53206/0807

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NAMES OF VACCINES	DOSE	DISEASES COVERED					
		PULPY KIDNEY	TETANUS	BLACKLEG	MALIGNANT OEDEMA	BLACK DISEASE	LEPTOSPIROSIS HARDJO & POMONA
COOPERS® CATTLEVAX® LC 7IN1	Cattle 4 mL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NAMES OF VACCINES	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS
COOPERS CATTLEVAX LC 7IN1 Leptospiral and Clostridial Vaccine for Beef, Dairy Cattle and Calves	Aluminium treated purified toxoids of <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> type D 5.0 iu/mL*, <i>Clostridium septicum</i> 2.5 iu/mL*, <i>Clostridium novyi</i> type B 3.5 iu/mL* and <i>Clostridium tetani</i> 2.5 iu/mL* combined with the formal treated cells of <i>Clostridium chauvoei</i> EP 0361* and formalin inactivated cells of <i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovars <i>hardjo</i> 0.5 x 10 ⁹ org/mL* and <i>pomona</i> 0.5 x 10 ⁹ org/mL*. (* Potency Units)

DISEASES	CAUSED BY	EFFECT
Enterotoxaemia (Pulpy kidney)	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> type D	Can cause sudden death, mainly in young animals in good condition. Often seen in connection with a sudden change in feed condition or very generous feeding.
Tetanus	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	Can cause gradual onset of stiffness, muscle cramp, spasms and death. Occurs commonly in association with deep wounds, nail punctures, marking or shearing.
Blackleg	<i>Clostridium chauvoei</i>	Can cause sudden death in mostly young growing animals in good condition. Death can occur within 24 hours. Commonly associated with bruising and wounds.
Malignant oedema	<i>Clostridium septicum</i>	Can cause death in 24 to 48 hours after wound infection. Often associated with unhygienic practices at tail docking, mulesing, shearing and castration.
Black Disease	<i>Clostridium novyi</i> type B	Can cause sudden death in mostly mature animals in good condition. Often associated with liver damage caused by migrating liver fluke.
Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar <i>hardjo</i> and <i>pomona</i>	<i>L. pomona</i> can cause abortion or stillbirth in pregnant cows. <i>L. hardjo</i> can cause sharp reduction in milk yield accompanied by fever, depression and loss of appetite. Leptospirosis is zoonotic, can be contracted by humans, causes a 'flu-like' illness which can make the sufferer feel tired and 'washed-out' for up to 18 months.

VACCINATION PROGRAMME

Full active immune response requires 2 injections. A priming dose must be followed by a secondary dose 4 to 6 weeks later to produce maximum response. The initial immunising course of 2 injections 4 to 6 weeks apart should be followed by an annual booster injection to maintain immunity.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Shake well before use and keep thoroughly mixed during use.

- Cattle:**
- **Dosage:** 4 mL dose by subcutaneous injection (under the skin, **NOT** into the muscle).
 - **Cattle not previously vaccinated:** one 4 mL dose followed by a second 4 mL dose 4 to 6 weeks later. A 4 mL annual booster dose will maintain a high level of immunity.
 - **In young cattle:** the first dose should be given at 4 to 6 months of age.
 - **In bulls:** the annual booster should be given prior to joining.

RESEALING INSTRUCTIONS

- A partially used pack can be kept for use the next day if the following steps are taken
1. Unscrew the delivery tube from the vaccine pack.
 2. Empty the delivery tube and vaccinator by depressing the plunger several times.
 3. Disinfect the stopper.
 4. Store the vaccine in the refrigerator. Do not freeze.

Note:

Before re-use the delivery tube and cap should be sterilised by boiling for at least ten minutes. The plastic delivery tube may become opaque. Frequent attachment of the connecting tube may cause the stopper to leak. Therefore, the tube should not be attached more than twice. Opened packs should be used as quickly as possible. Re-opening increases the risk of vaccine contamination.

A. Single doses

Single doses of the vaccine may be withdrawn from the pack using a sterilised hypodermic needle and syringe after disinfecting the stopper of the vaccine pack.

B. Use with automatic vaccinator

- An automatic vaccinator may be attached to the pack as follows:
1. Remove the sterilised plastic cap and tube from the pack.
 2. Connect the tube to the automatic vaccinator.
 3. Disinfect the stopper with a suitable antiseptic, e.g. methylated spirits.
 4. Screw the cap on to the plastic bottle of the vaccine which will cause the needle to penetrate the stopper.
 5. Prime the automatic vaccinator by depressing the plunger several times and vaccine will flow to the needle.

CAUTION. TO AVOID CARCASS DAMAGE

- Rinse all injection syringes, needles and draw off tubes free of dirt and unused vaccine before and after use;
- Sanitise plastic injection apparatus by immersing in 500 mL of water plus 20 mL of household bleach (4% w/v available chlorine) for 1 hour. Flush with cool boiled water before use. Sterilise metal syringes only by boiling for 10 minutes before use. Avoid the use of strong disinfectants on apparatus;
- Maintain cleanliness at all times;
- Keep needles sharp and clean, replace frequently;
- Use shortest needles possible not exceeding 12 mm x 16 gauge for cattle and calves;
- Avoid injection of animals during wet weather or under dusty conditions as far as possible;
- Inject the vaccine under the skin, **NOT** into the muscle tissue;
- If possible, inject high on the neck behind the ear.