

TASVAX® 5 IN 1 NEW CLAIM FOR CATTLE

COOPERS® TASVAX® 5 IN 1

Now with 12 months pulpy kidney protection in cattle*

Studies have demonstrated that TASVAX 5 in 1 clostridial vaccine provides **12 months duration of immunity in cattle against pulpy kidney** when the recommended vaccination programme is followed^A.

What is pulpy kidney?

Pulpy kidney, also known as enterotoxaemia, is an acute condition caused by the epsilon toxin of the bacteria *Clostridium perfringens* (Type D). The bacterium multiplies in the intestine and produces a toxin that is absorbed into the bloodstream, killing the infected animal.

Who is most at risk?

Pulpy kidney can affect cattle of all ages as well as sheep, goats and other ruminants. The condition usually affects better conditioned animals.

Causes of pulpy kidney

The bacteria, which is normally present in low numbers in the gut, multiplies rapidly when highly nutritious feed is present in the gut, or if movement of food through the gut slows.

Toxaemia occurs when the organisms produce toxin faster than it can be removed from the gut or neutralised.

Signs of pulpy kidney

Often, animals affected by pulpy kidney are simply found dead. There are often no prior signs of sickness and no evidence of struggling. Acute cases can survive for about 24 hours.

Predisposing factors

Pulpy kidney is most likely to occur during periods of greatest pasture growth and feed availability.

Sudden changes in diet, particularly if grazing lush, rapidly growing pastures or young cereal crops, enables the bacteria to multiply rapidly. Cattle and sheep on lucerne and fodder crops or animals subject to heavy grain feeding are particularly susceptible.

Treatment

Successful treatment is not possible due to the rapid damage caused by the toxin.

When livestock are struck with pulpy kidney more often than not they are found dead. Prevention through vaccination, as well as management changes to avoid sudden changes in feed, is the best way to reduce losses from pulpy kidney.

Diagnosis

Pulpy kidney can be difficult to diagnose, with some deaths incorrectly considered to be due to bloat. Diagnosis is best done in consultation with a vet and is based on:

- The history of the animal or herd.
- Any clinical signs noticed and the characteristic short course of the disease.
- Typical post mortem findings, including increased numbers of *Cl. perfringens* and toxin in the intestinal contents.



Vaccination

Vaccination, in combination with appropriate management strategies, can dramatically reduce losses due to pulpy kidney.

Tasvax 5 in 1 vaccination schedule

Studies have shown^A duration of **12 months immunity** is achieved by following the recommended vaccination programme with TASVAX 5 in 1 in sheep and cattle:

- Primary course of 2 vaccinations 4-6 weeks apart.
- Full protection develops within 14 days of the second dose.

Calves: First vaccination should be given at about 2 months of age with a second vaccination 4-6 weeks later. Thereafter a booster every 12 months should be given.

Cows: Annual booster before calving. If not previously vaccinated cows should receive two vaccinations 4-6 weeks apart with the second given 4-6 weeks prior to calving. Vaccinating cows late in pregnancy will protect the calves until they are 8-10 weeks of age.

Bulls and steers: Annual booster, following an initial vaccination course of 2 injections 4-6 weeks apart.

Prevention management

Management changes aimed at reducing digestive upsets will also help to control the disease:

- Rapid changes of diet should be avoided – careful management of grain or pellet feeding, lush pastures, molasses and food scraps all need to be considered.
- High grain diets should be supplemented with adequate roughage.
- Ensure vaccination is undertaken before introduction to lush pasture.

Give your cattle 12 months pulpy kidney protection without seasonal boosters

Pulpy kidney protection in cattle

(Following sensitising and booster dose program)

TASVAX 5 in 1

For **12** months

Ultravac[®] 5 in 1[^]

For **3** months

[^] Refer to registered label.

TASVAX 5 in 1 - registered label

IN SHEEP AND CATTLE

- Primary course of 2 vaccinations 4-6 weeks apart.
- Full protection develops within 14 days of the second dose.

Studies have shown^A duration of immunity of 12 months is achieved by following the recommended vaccination programme in sheep and cattle.

Check the label

ULTRAVAC 5 in 1 - registered label

VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

Cattle: A booster dose of 2 mL given 12 months after the two basic doses of vaccine should confer lifelong immunity against tetanus and blackleg. To maintain effective immunity against black disease, annual booster doses of Ultravac 5 in 1 should be given.

The two basic doses of Ultravac 5 in 1 should provide effective immunity against enterotoxaemia for three months. Booster doses are therefore necessary to maintain immunity against enterotoxaemia in cattle and should be given at appropriate intervals according to local and seasonal conditions.

Toll Free **1800 885 576**
www.coopersanimalhealth.com.au

* Following sensitising and booster dose program.
^A Data on File, Study No. RL00/003, submitted to the APVMA in ATS 63280 June 2014.
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