

FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

COOPERS® BOVILIS® S

INACTIVATED SALMONELLA VACCINE FOR CATTLE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS

Inactivated *Salmonella dublin*: minimum input 2.5 x 10⁸ orgs/mL.

Inactivated *Salmonella typhimurium*: minimum input 2.5 x 10⁸ orgs/mL.

Also contains: 0.1 mg/mL Thiomersal (preservative).

An aid in the control of cattle salmonellosis caused by *Salmonella dublin* and *Salmonella typhimurium*.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Dosage and administration

Shake well to mix before use and keep mixed during use.

USE ALL PRODUCT WITHIN 12 HOURS OF OPENING.

Inject healthy cattle with 2 mL subcutaneously. The recommended site of injection is that used for routine injection in cattle i.e. under the skin in the neck.

VACCINATION PROGRAM

It is recommended that cows should be vaccinated twice with a 2 mL subcutaneous injection 3 to 4 weeks apart. Then a booster dose is given every 12 months. For colostrum protection, vaccinate pregnant cows approximately 8 and 3 weeks before calving. Calves should be fed colostrum from vaccinated cows for at least 5 days after birth.

METHOD OF VACCINATION

1. Use sterile equipment or commercially available sterile equipment.
2. Avoid injection of animals under wet or dusty conditions, if possible.
3. Before vaccine is injected the proposed site of vaccination may be cleansed by swabbing with cotton wool dipped in antiseptic.
4. Use needles of appropriate length and gauge i.e. 16 gauge 15 mm. We recommend you obtain disposable needles from your Veterinarian. Replace them frequently while vaccinating.
5. Maintain cleanliness at all times during vaccination. Take care to avoid contamination of the vaccine, needles and internal parts of the syringe by contact with non-sterile surfaces or dirty hands. Poor techniques can cause abscesses or illness in the cow.
6. Mix contents of vaccine pack well before use and shake frequently to keep mixed during use.
7. Partially used containers of vaccine whose contents may have become contaminated must be discarded.

EQUIPMENT

The vaccine bottle and the draw-off assembly are designed for use with an automatic vaccinating gun.

CONNECTING BOTTLE TO AUTOMATIC VACCINATOR

1. Connect the draw-off assembly to the vaccine bottle.
2. Connect the other end of draw-off assembly firmly onto the automatic vaccinator.
3. The bottle may be suspended from the shoulder by means of a carrying strap.
4. Eject air from the vaccinator and tube by depressing plunger until vaccine flows through needle.

RESEALING VACCINE BOTTLE

1. Close the tube close to the vaccinating gun using the clip provided.
2. Remove tube from the vaccinating gun. Dip the end of the tubing in antiseptic and cover with cotton wool or suitable material soaked in antiseptic.
3. Return vaccine bottle to the carton and store in refrigerator.
4. Observe conditions of storage.

WARNING FOR SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTIONS

CAUTION: AVOID CARCASS DAMAGE

1. Sterilise all injection apparatus by boiling for at least 20 minutes before use. Avoid use of strong disinfectants on apparatus. Cool equipment before use.
2. Maintain cleanliness at all times.
3. Keep needles sharp and clean. Replace frequently.
4. Use needles of appropriate length and gauge.
5. As far as possible avoid injection of animals during wet weather or under dusty conditions.
6. This product must be injected under the skin.
7. If possible inject high on the neck behind the ear.

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General directions

BACKGROUND

Salmonellae are found occurring in all species of domestic and wild animals that have been investigated. Salmonellosis is the most common zoonosis and a major public health concern. The prevalence of salmonellosis in cattle has increased over recent years due to the adoption of more intensive, large scale farming methods including the use of factory prepared feed, overstocking and increased movement of livestock and their products. Salmonellosis in cattle is most commonly seen as acute enteritis. There is fever (40°C - 41°C) with severe watery diarrhoea and sometimes dysentery. The faeces are foul smelling with shreds of mucous membrane and even casts of intestinal mucosa. Dairy cows show a sudden drop or cessation of milk production. Dehydration increases and toxæmia develops eventually leading to the death of the animal. Sub-acute or chronic salmonellosis often follows on from acute attacks. The main sign is persistent diarrhoea leading to emaciation. Abortions are also caused by salmonella, most commonly of 6-8 months gestation. The cows may abort after an attack of acute or sub-acute enteritis. In the case of *Salmonella dublin* infections, abortion may occur without any other signs of illness.

PRODUCT SAFETY

Coopers Bovilis S has been shown to be safe when administered to cows at the recommended dosage. Each batch of vaccine has been tested before issue to ensure that it is sterile, potent and safe.

After natural challenge with *Salmonella*, vaccinated animals may develop mild disease but do not shed the organisms.

HERD MANAGEMENT

To get the best results from the use of Coopers Bovilis S, the following management techniques should be employed:

1. Calves should be fed colostrum from vaccinated dams mixed at a rate of 10%, diluted with milk replacer for up to 5 days after birth.
2. Maintain adequate levels of hygiene throughout the farm, and minimise stressful situations.
3. Good calf rearing practices are essential.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Zero (0) days.

TRADE ADVICE

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): Zero (0) days.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

ADDITIONAL USER SAFETY INFORMATION

Take care to avoid self-injection. In the event of self-administration, seek medical attention if you are concerned. Show the package leaflet or label to the Medical Practitioner.

DISPOSAL

Dispose of empty container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.

STORAGE

Store between 2°C and 8°C (refrigerate, do not freeze.) Protect from light. **Discard if previously frozen. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

Warranty

Intervet Australia Pty Limited (IAPL), trading 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 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

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