RLP
APPROVED

Product Name: COOPERS BOVILIS MH + IBR BOVINE RESPIRATORY DISEASE (BRD) VACCINE
APVMA Approval No: 64608/129655

Label Name:	COOPERS BOVILIS MH + IBR BOVINE RESPIRATORY DISEASE (BRD) VACCINE

Signal Headings:	FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS Inactivated Mannheimia haemolytica Strain x 387 (Leucotoxin producing) ≥1 x 10^7 orgs/mL Strain x 332 ≥1 x 10^8 orgs/mL Inactivated Bovine herpes virus type 1.2b 1 x 10^7 orgs/mL

Claims:	An aid in the control of Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD) caused by Mannheimia haemolytica and Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis Virus (Bovine Herpes Virus Type 1).

Net Contents:	100 mL (50 doses) 250 mL (125 doses) 500 mL (250 doses)

Directions for Use:	

Restraints:	

Contraindications:	

Precautions:	Interactions: No information is available on the safety and efficacy from the concurrent use of the vaccine with any other. This vaccine is safe for use in pregnant cattle during the second and third trimester of pregnancy. Safety in the first trimester of pregnancy has not been determined.

Side Effects:	Vaccination can cause a swelling at the site of injection and could last for up to 21 days. The area of local reaction is generally less than 10 cm in diameter but will eventually resolve. A rise in internal body temperature may occur, returning to normal within 24-48 hours post-vaccination. This may result in some temporary loss of appetite.

Dosage and Administration:	Shake well to mix before use and keep mixed during use. USE ALL PRODUCT WITHIN 42 DAYS OF OPENING Vaccination program: It is recommended that cattle are vaccinated twice with a 2 mL injection subcutaneously on the side of the neck. There should be a minimum interval of 14 days and a maximum interval of 180 days between the two doses. Vaccination should be undertaken in advance of situations with a high potential for BRD to occur. These situations may involve the assembly, mixing or movement of cattle - for example, dairy calves being reared in groups, dairy cattle calving and entering the milking herd, cattle moving between herds or regions and cattle destined for feedlots. To aid in the control of calf pneumonia through passive antibody transfer cows should be vaccinated twice in the third trimester of pregnancy with an interval of 28 days between doses. The second dose should be administered at least 3 weeks prior to calving. CAUTION – AVOID CARCASS DAMAGE 1. Sterilise all metal injection apparatus by boiling for at least 20 minutes before use. Plastic injection apparatus should be flushed with cooled boiled water prior to use. Avoid use of strong disinfectants on apparatus. Cool before use. 2. Maintain cleanliness at all times. 3. Keep needles sharp at all times. Replace frequently. 4. As far as possible avoid injection of animals during wet weather or under dusty conditions. 5. This product should be injected only under the skin. Equipment: The vaccine bottle is designed so that it can be used with an automatic vaccinating gun. To connect bottle to automatic vaccinator, attach the plain tube end of the draw-off assembly to the automatic vaccinator and the other end to the bottle. Suspend the bottle from the shoulder by means of the plastic cradle and the carrying strap. Eject air from the vaccinator and tubing until vaccine flows through the needle. A partially used pack can be stored and used for up to 42 days after first opening if the following steps are taken: 1. Remove the delivery tube from the vaccine pack. 2. Use or dispose of any residual vaccine from the delivery tube and vaccinator. 3. Disinfect the stopper with a suitable antiseptic. 4. Place the vaccine bottle in the original box and store upright in the refrigerator. Do not freeze. To reduce risk of contamination and leaking caused by multiple broaching of the stopper, it is recommended that the bottle should not be broached more than twice.

General Directions:	Onset of immunity: A significant immunological response is observed against Mannheimia haemolytica 7 days after the first dose, and against Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis 10 days after the first dose. Peak immunological response occurs 14 days after the second dose. Additionally, calves fed colostrum from cows vaccinated in late gestation will acquire passive immunity against bovine respiratory disease (BRD) caused by Mannheimia haemolytica and Bovine Herpesvirus Type 1. Australian studies have shown that calves maintain a high level of antibodies against Mannheimia haemolytica for at least 28 days, and against Bovine Herpes Virus Type 1 (IBR) for at least 112 days. IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR LIVE EXPORT If cattle are destined for live export, advice should be sought on the use of Coopers Bovilis MH+IBR Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD) Vaccine from the exporter, a veterinarian or Coopers Animal Health before administering the vaccine to ensure the cattle will meet the pre-export testing protocols for IBR of the destination market.

	Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD) is a complex disorder of cattle causing mild to severe respiratory disease (pneumonia, pleurisy) and even death. It is caused by a combination of infectious agents and stress factors (marking, weaning, transport, saleyards, mixing, weather extremes, dust, handling, calving and change of diet) acting on susceptible cattle in paddock, feedlot and dairy systems. Feedlot cattle, closely confined cattle (e.g. on a feed pad) and dairy calves kept in groups in calf sheds have an increased risk of developing BRD. Of the several viruses and bacteria known to contribute to the development of BRD Mannheimia haemolytica and Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus are considered two of the most important. Vaccination with Bovilis MH+IBR has proven beneficial in the overall management of BRD. Calves are often exposed to the Mannheimia haemolytica and Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus that cause pneumonia and severe BRD early in life. Therefore, protection of young calves through colostral antibodies is important.

Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS: Zero (0) days.

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

Safety Directions:	

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

First Aid Warnings:	

Additional User Safety:	This product contains mineral oil. In the event of self-administration, seek prompt medical attention and take this package leaflet/carton with you. Accidental self-administration may result in local bruising, severe pain and swelling, particularly if injected into a joint or finger, and in rare cases could result in the loss of the affected finger if prompt medical attention is not given. If pain persists for more than 12 hours after medical examination, seek medical advice again.

Environmental Statements:	

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. Keep out of reach of children.