



Company Name: INTERVET AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED
Product Name: eLabel Coopers Ery Vaccine for Sheep, Lambs and Pigs
Approval No: 81368/102923

Label Name:	Coopers Eryguard Vaccine for Sheep, Lambs and Pigs
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Signal Headings:	FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: Inactivated adjuvanted vaccine containing: Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae 3050 1x10 ⁹ orgs/mL Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae x299 5x10 ⁸ orgs/mL PRESERVATIVES: 0.1 mg/mL Thiomersal; < 1.2 mg/mL Formaldehyde
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Claims:	Bivalent vaccine for the prevention of signs of Erysipelas arthritis in lambs and for protection against Erysipelas infection in pigs.
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Net Contents:	100 mL [250 mL, 500mL]
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Directions for Use:	DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
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Restraints:	
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Contraindications:	CONTRAINDICATIONS: Not for use in animals that are severely debilitated or stressed.
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Precautions:	PRECAUTIONS: Coopers Eryguard will not protect against arthritis in lambs due to causes other than Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae infection. Safety in pregnant ewes in early stage/first trimester has not been established.
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Side Effects:	Side Effects: A transient increase in body temperature of up to 2°C may be observed in some sheep following vaccination.
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Dosage and Administration:

Dosage and Administration:

Sheep: 1mL by subcutaneous injection. The recommended site of injection is high on the neck behind the ear.

Unvaccinated Ewes:

Vaccinate twice, with the first dose given up to 11-13 weeks prior to lambing and the booster

dose given approximately 4 weeks prior to lambing.

Previously Vaccinated Ewes:

Vaccinate once, approximately 4 weeks prior to lambing.

Vaccination of ewes in late pregnancy will confer passive immunity to lambs via colostrum, and will ensure young lambs are protected from signs of Erysipelas infection until their initial

vaccination dose at 4-6 weeks of age.

Challenge studies have demonstrated that vaccination of pregnant ewes or lambs with Coopers Eryguard prevents signs of Erysipelas arthritis in lambs and prolonged fever associated with Erysipelas infection.

Lambs:

Lambs born to vaccinated or unvaccinated ewes should be vaccinated twice, with the first dose given at approximately 4-6 weeks of age and a booster given 4-6 weeks later.

Serological and challenge studies undertaken with Coopers Eryguard have shown that vaccination of lambs born from vaccinated ewes is still effective in the presence of maternal antibodies.

Challenge studies have demonstrated that vaccination of pregnant ewes or lambs with Coopers Eryguard prevents signs of Erysipelas arthritis in lambs and also prevents lameness and

prolonged fever associated with Erysipelas infection.

Pigs: 4mL by intramuscular injection. The recommended site of injection is that used for routine injection in pigs - behind and below the ear.

Unvaccinated Sows or Boars (or with unknown vaccination history):

Two vaccinations 4-6 weeks apart. Pregnant sows should receive their booster dose 3-4 weeks prior to farrowing

Previously Vaccinated Sows: Booster dose 3-4 weeks prior to farrowing.

Previously Vaccinated Boars: Booster dose every 6 months.

Young Pigs: Vaccinate with two doses 3 weeks apart from 10 weeks of age.

Selected Gilts and Boars: Vaccinate at selection and then again 4-6 weeks later. Pregnant Gilts should receive a third vaccination 3-4 weeks before farrowing.

All Pigs:

In the event of an outbreak of Erysipelas, all pigs on the property should receive a dose of Coopers Eryguard immediately, followed by a booster dose 4-6 weeks later. Booster doses should then be given at 6 monthly intervals.

SAFETY:

Clinical studies have demonstrated Coopers Eryguard to be safe when administered to mid and late stage pregnant ewes, lambs from 3 weeks of age and pigs at the recommended dose rates.

CAUTION: AVOID CARCASS DAMAGE:

1. Sterilise needles by boiling for at least ten minutes before use. Flush cooled boiled water through vaccinator. Avoid use of strong disinfectants on needles and vaccinator.
2. Maintain maximum cleanliness at all times.
3. Keep needles sharp and clean. Change needles frequently. Use needles of appropriate size and length.
4. Check that the equipment is functioning properly and that it is delivering the correct dose.
5. As far as possible avoid injection of animals in wet weather or under dusty conditions.
6. Sheep: inject subcutaneously high on the side of the neck, behind the ear - inject only under the skin and not into the muscle.
7. Swine: inject intramuscularly – if possible inject into muscle on the side of the neck.

This section contains file attachment.

File Name: Coopers Eryguard Vaccination Schedule 09May16.pdf

File Size: 81248 bytes

General Directions:	<p>DESCRIPTION: Coopers® Eryguard® is an inactivated bivalent Erysipelas vaccine combining two Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae isolates – prepared from formalin-killed cultures of Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae. The adjuvant (an aluminium hydroxide gel) increases the level of specific antibodies, which acts to prevent the signs of Erysipelas infection.</p> <p>GENERAL DIRECTIONS Erysipelas infection in sheep: Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae infection in lambs can result in acute or chronic arthritis. The disease commonly occurs after lamb marking, where the organism gains entry to open wounds (from the environment or from contaminated instruments) or after an umbilical infection. Multiple joints are often affected (polyarthritis) with the acute form of the disease occurring around 14 days after birth or lamb marking. The chronic form of the disease becomes evident between 2 and 6 months of age. Severe joint damage can occur following infection in sheep after initial fever and joint pain. This can result in lameness, reduced mobility and productivity. Due to the nature of the disease, it is important that vaccination programmes include pregnant ewes (to protect lambs from birth) and lambs.</p> <p>Erysipelas infection in swine Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae infection in swine can result in an acute or chronic disease. The organism gains entry to the body through wounds or through lymphoid tissue in swine tonsils. The acute form of the disease is characterised by sudden onset of high temperatures, and sometimes sudden death. Affected animals usually have a stiff, stilted gait. Most affected animals will show partial or complete inappetence and the characteristic skin lesions (“diamond-skin” lesions) appear as early as the second or third day after exposure. Chronic disease may follow acute disease, is generally characterised by chronic arthritis and sudden death can sometimes occur due to cardiac insufficiency.</p> <p>CONNECTING PACK TO VACCINATOR: Connect the tube firmly onto the vaccinator. The pack may be suspended by means of a carrying strap. Eject air from the vaccinator and tube by depressing plunger until vaccine flows through needle.</p> <p>RESEALING VACCINE PACK: For best practice vaccine should be used during one administration. Unused vaccine must be kept refrigerated and used within 24 hours of opening. Remove tube from the vaccinator gun prior to refrigeration of unused vaccine. Store between 2°C and 8°C. (Refrigerate. Do not freeze). Protect from light. Discard if previously frozen.</p>
Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIOD: ZERO (0) DAYS
Trade Advice:	<p>TRADE ADVICE: EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): ESI not required.</p>
Safety Directions:	
First Aid Instructions:	<p>FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.</p>

First Aid Warnings:	
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Additional User Safety:	<p>ADDITIONAL USER SAFETY INFORMATION:</p> <p>Take care to avoid self-injection.</p> <p>In the event of self-administration, seek medical attention if you are concerned. Show the package leaflet or label to the Medical Practitioner.</p>
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Environmental Statements:	
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Disposal:	<p>DISPOSAL:</p> <p>Dispose of empty container by wrapping with paper and putting it in the garbage. Discarded needles/sharps should immediately be placed in a designated and appropriately labelled 'sharps' container.</p>
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Storage:	<p>STORAGE:</p> <p>Store between 2°C and 8°C. (Refrigerate. Do not freeze). Protect from light.</p> <p>Discard if previously frozen.</p>
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Coopers Eryguard Vaccine for Sheep, Lambs and Pigs.

Below are the vaccination schedule tables that are part of the RLP.

Vaccination Schedule: Sheep

Class of Sheep	Vaccination	Timing
Unvaccinated Ewes	Initial Dose	Up to 11 weeks prior to lambing
	Booster Dose	4 weeks prior to lambing
Previously Vaccinated Ewes	Booster Dose	4 weeks prior to lambing
Lambs	Initial Dose	At 4-6 weeks of age
	Booster Dose	4-6 weeks later

Vaccination Schedule: Swine

Class of Swine	Vaccination (s)	Timing
Unvaccinated Sows and Boars	Two Vaccinations	4-6 weeks apart
Previously Vaccinated Sows	Booster Dose	3-4 weeks prior to farrowing
	Booster Dose	Every 6 months
Selected Gilts and Boars	Initial Dose	At selection
	Booster Dose	4-6 weeks later
Pregnant Gilts	Booster Dose	3-4 weeks prior to farrowing
Young Pigs	Two Vaccinations	3 weeks apart from 10 weeks of age
All Pigs – in outbreak	Initial Dose	Immediately
	Booster Dose	4-6 weeks later
	Booster Dose	At 6 monthly intervals

09/05/2016