

Product Name: COOPERS GUARDIAN 6IN1 VACCINE FOR SHEEP + SELENIUM FOR LAMBS  
 APVMA Approval No: 46580 / 112207



Label Name:	COOPERS GUARDIAN 6IN1 VACCINE FOR SHEEP + SELENIUM FOR LAMBS
Signal Headings:	<p>POISON</p> <p>KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN</p> <p>FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY</p> <p>READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING</p>
Constituent Statements:	<p>5.0 IU/mL Clostridium perfringens Type D toxoid</p> <p>3.5 IU/mL Clostridium novyi Type B toxoid and inactivated cells</p> <p>2.5 IU/mL Clostridium septicum toxoid</p> <p>2.5 IU/mL Clostridium tetani toxoid</p> <p>Meets Ph. Eur. Clostridium chauvoei toxoid and inactivated cells</p> <p>Meets Ph. Eur. Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis toxoid and inactivated cells</p> <p>0.5 g/L Selenium (as sodium selenate)</p> <p>Contains 0.15 mg/mL thiomersal as preservative.</p>
Claims:	<p>For immunity against Cheesy Gland, Pulpy Kidney, Blackleg, Malignant Oedema, Black Disease and Tetanus in sheep and lambs and to protect against selenium deficiency in lambs.</p> <p>For immunity against:</p> <p>Cheesy Gland (Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis (ovis))</p> <p>Pulpy Kidney (Clostridium perfringens Type D)</p> <p>Blackleg (Clostridium chauvoei)</p> <p>Malignant Oedema (Clostridium septicum)</p> <p>Black Disease (Clostridium novyi Type B)</p> <p>Tetanus (Clostridium tetani)</p> <p>in sheep and lambs and to protect against selenium deficiency in lambs.</p>
Net Contents:	<p>50mL</p> <p>100mL</p> <p>250mL</p> <p>500mL</p> <p>1L</p>
Contraindications:	<p>Contraindications</p> <p>This product is contraindicated for use when selenium intake from pasture is high or selenium is provided by other means (such as top dressing, vaccine, pellets or selenium</p>

	<p>drenches) if blood selenium levels at treatment are high. Users can determine selenium status by consulting their veterinarian.</p>
<p>Dosage and Administration:</p>	<p><b>DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:</b>  Shake contents before use. USE ALL PRODUCT WITHIN 24 HOURS OF OPENING.  Do not expose directly to heat and light during use. The use of an insulated container is recommended during the day to protect the vaccine. If it is to be hung beside the race, ensure it is on the shady side.</p> <p>DOSE: Sheep and lambs: 2ml by subcutaneous injection.</p> <p>[Table or graphic in attachment]</p> <p><b>SHEEP</b>  Rams: Rams not previously vaccinated should be vaccinated twice at intervals of at least four weeks. Annual booster should be given.  Ewes: Ewes not previously vaccinated should be vaccinated twice 4 to 6 weeks apart. The second shot should be timed to be given 2-3 weeks prior to lambing. This will protect lambs until approximately 8-10 weeks of age. If ewes have been previously vaccinated correctly against those diseases for which protection is required, then only the pre-lambing vaccination is required.</p> <p>Note: These products will not protect lambs from selenium deficiency if given to ewes prior to lambing. In selenium deficient areas, ewes should be drenched with selenium (5 mg selenium per ewe) one month before lambing to prevent early signs of selenium deficiency in lambs.</p> <p>Lambs: Lambs born to vaccinated ewes should be vaccinated at marking and again after an interval of 4 to 6 weeks. Lambs born to unvaccinated ewes should be vaccinated as soon as possible and a second shot given at least 4 to 6 weeks later.</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT POINTS ON VACCINATION AND VACCINES</b>  NOTE: A period of two weeks is required after vaccination before animals acquire a level of protection. Maximum protection is not achieved until the second dose is given.  This section contains file attachment.  File Name: Guardian 6in1plusSe_attachment_amended 21 Aug 2017.pdf  File Size: 132351 bytes</p>
<p>General Directions:</p>	<p><b>VACCINATION PROCEDURE</b>  <b>CAUTION — AVOID CARCASS DAMAGE</b>  1. Sterilise all injection apparatus by boiling for at least 10 minutes before use. Avoid use of strong disinfectants on apparatus.  2. Maintain maximum cleanliness at all times.  3. Keep needles sharp and clean. Change needles frequently (every 20-30 animals). Use short needles. Recommended maximum sizes are: 15mm x 18 gauge for sheep and lambs.  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 during wet weather or under dusty conditions.  6. Inject only under the skin, but not into the muscle, by raising a fold of skin and injecting the dose under the raised skin – NOT INTO IT.  7. Sheep, particularly lambs, should be injected high on the side of the neck behind the ear.</p> <p>COOPERS GUARDIAN 6 IN 1+SELENIUM VACCINE has been filtered and incorporates an adjuvant to enhance development of protection with minimum risk of damage at the site of vaccination.</p> <p>Coopers Guardian 6in1 Vaccine has been manufactured in accordance with the standards of the British Pharmacopoeia (Veterinary).</p>

Strict testing for potency, stability and safety is carried out to ensure standardised products which will confer rapid and prolonged protection to vaccinated stock.

N.B: COOPERS GUARDIAN 6 IN 1+SELENIUM VACCINE has been prepared under strict supervision and has been thoroughly tested before use. Provided instructions for vaccination and storage are followed no unfavorable result will occur. As the laboratory exercises no control over handling or administration no responsibility can be accepted for losses incurred through faulty use or storage.

#### THE DISEASES

Obtain veterinary advice for accurate diagnosis, and then use an appropriate vaccination programme.

#### CHEESY GLAND

(Caseous Lymphadenitis)

Cheesy gland is caused by *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* (ovis). Infection results in abscesses in lymph glands. Infection of superficial lymph glands results in large abscesses which become obvious when they burst, or are cut by shearers. Abscesses may also occur in internal organs, such as the lungs, liver, spleen or kidneys. The abscesses result in substantial losses in the sheep meat industry due to trimming or condemnation of carcasses. Entry of the organism is thought to be through shearing cuts or other wounds, with infection occurring through contamination of these wounds in sheep yards or camps. Dipping may also be a source of infection of open wounds. The older an animal, the greater the chance that it is already infected. It is therefore important to vaccinate lambs to establish an early immunity to the disease.

#### BLACK DISEASE

Black disease is generally seasonal in appearance and is caused by infection with *Clostridium novyi* Type B. Black disease is an acute infectious disease of widespread occurrence, especially in areas where liver fluke are prevalent. Black disease germs live in the soil or in the livers of sheep in a resting form, or spore. Where damage has occurred in the liver due to fluke invasion, the germs grow rapidly and in so doing produce a powerful and deadly poison. Sheep affected with Black Disease will suddenly lie down and die, apparently painlessly and without warning. The only method of prevention of Black Disease losses where fluke is prevalent is by vaccination. N.B. Treatment for liver fluke and measures to control the snails which act as the intermediate host to the liver fluke should also be carried out.

#### TO PROTECT AGAINST SWELLED-HEAD IN RAMS (caused by *Clostridium novyi* Type B)

Vaccinate at 4-6 months of age with COOPERS GUARDIAN 6 IN 1, followed by a booster dose after an interval of 4 to 6 weeks. Revaccinate annually 4 weeks before expected loss.

#### BLACKLEG/MALIGNANT OEDEMA (both sometimes called Blood Poisoning)

Blackleg/Malignant Oedema is caused by an infection to wounds with *Clostridium chauvoei* and/or *Clostridium septicum*. These organisms contaminate the soil and are very resistant. They may attack singly or in combination. Young stock, thriving on good pasture, are very susceptible. The disease occurs most commonly after injuries caused quite often by shearing, marking, dipping, lambing etc. Some symptoms are rapid breathing, depression, lameness in one or more legs. The skin becomes purple and when touched may impart a crackling feeling due to the presence of gas in the tissue. In all areas where this disease occurs or is likely to occur, regular vaccination programmes should be adopted.

#### PULPY KIDNEY (Enterotoxaemia)

Pulpy Kidney is caused by infection of *Clostridium perfringens* Type D. The bacteria causing this disease are normally present in the bowels of healthy sheep. The germ, given favourable conditions such as a change from dry to lush feed or lush to dry feed, in effect, any type of sudden change in the food intake, grows rapidly and in so doing, produces a very strong poison, which is quickly fatal. Symptoms in young lambs are convulsions, clamping of the jaws, rolling eyes and the head drawn backward. In adult sheep, where the onset of the disease is slower, the symptoms are not as violent. A staggering gait may be noticed and some scouring is apparent just before death. It must be remembered that

	<p>deaths occur suddenly, therefore protection by vaccination is the only sure method of prevention. Annual revaccination is advisable on heavily infected properties.</p> <p><b>TETANUS</b>  Tetanus is caused by infection with <i>Clostridium tetani</i>. The germ lives mainly in the soil, manure and dust. It exists in a spore form which is extremely resistant and may remain in this resting form for many years. The germ can enter the body at any point where there is a wound and upon entry quickly grows, producing a deadly poison which affects the nervous system. There is a gradual onset of stiffness followed by tetanic spasm of muscles. The signs are evident in the gait, eyelids, ears, nostrils and tail. The muscles do not relax completely between spasms.</p> <p><b>SELENIUM DEFICIENCY</b>  Selenium deficiency may be associated with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. White muscle disease (nutritional muscular degeneration) in lambs</li> <li>2. "Ill thrift" in young sheep</li> <li>3. Poor growth rate in lambs</li> <li>4. Periodontal disease (loose teeth) in adult sheep</li> <li>5. Diminished wool growth</li> </ol> <p>COOPERS GUARDIAN 6 IN 1 + SELENIUM VACCINE will be adversely affected by exposure to heat and light and by freezing.</p>
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Withholding Periods:	Zero (0) days.
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Trade Advice:	<b>TRADE ADVICE</b> EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): Zero (0) days.
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Safety Directions:	<b>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</b> (for products containing selenium) Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
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First Aid Instructions:	<b>FIRST AID</b> (for products containing selenium) If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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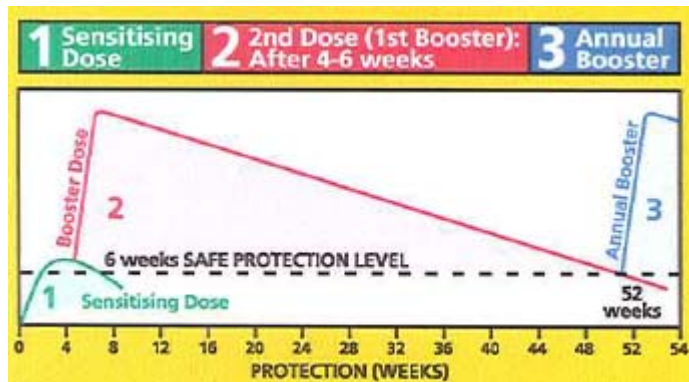
Additional User Safety:	Additional user safety information Take care to avoid self-injection. In the event of self-administration, seek medical attention if you are concerned. Show the package leaflet or label to the Medical Practitioner. Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet.
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Disposal:	<b>DISPOSAL</b> Dispose of empty container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. Discarded needles/sharps should immediately be placed in a designated and appropriate labelled "Sharps" container.
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Storage:	<b>STORAGE</b> Store between 2°C and 8°C (refrigerate, do not freeze).
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## Coopers Guardian 6in1 Vaccine for Sheep + Selenium for Lambs

### 1. Vaccination Graphic



Program: Sensitising Dose, followed 4-6 weeks later by a Booster Dose. Then a Booster Dose annually

### 2. Vaccination Table

To protect against	1. Sensitising Dose	2. 2nd Dose (1 <sup>st</sup> Booster) AFTER 4-6 WEEKS	3. Annual Booster AFTER 52 WEEKS
Cheesy Gland Pulpy Kidney Blackleg Malignant Oedema Black Disease Tetanus Plus Selenium Deficiency*	6 in 1 + Selenium	6 in 1 or 6 in 1 + Selenium	6 in 1

\*For lambs only. Before using Coopers Guardian 6in1 Vaccine for Sheep + Selenium for Lambs seek veterinary advice to establish selenium deficiency. This product should only be used in selenium deficient areas.