



FROZEN ANAPLASMOSIS (TICK-BORNE GALLSICKNESS) VACCINE FOR CATTLE

Reg. No. G 1106 (Act 36/1947)
Namibia: NSR 0569

Frozen *Anaplasma centrale*-infective bovine blood for the immunisation of cattle against anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale*) infection.

Frozen anaplasmosis vaccine may only be kept on dry ice or in liquid nitrogen (temperatures below -70 °C). An ordinary household freezer (-18 °C) is not suitable for storage of this vaccine. Vaccine, which on receipt is completely thawed, is ineffective and must not be used. Frozen vaccine removed from storage (liquid nitrogen/dry ice) will thaw slowly when put on melting ice. If kept on melting ice it will be suitable for use for a maximum period of 4 hours. Thawed vaccine cannot be refrozen for later use.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

CALVES:

In those areas of the country where anaplasmosis occurs, all calves should be vaccinated at approximately 6 months of age (between 3 and 9 months). This age group shows only mild reactions which normally require no treatment, but daily supervision during the expected reaction period is strongly recommended.

ADULT CATTLE:

The natural resistance exhibited by calves against the disease gradually diminishes with age. Therefore, vaccination of adult animals should be approached with caution.

In view of possible reactions in older animals, only as many animals as can be handled with ease, should be immunised at any given time. The vaccine reactions may cause anaemia and fever. Avoid subjecting animals to any form of stress, such as rough handling or driving them over long distances during the expected reaction period.

Under normal circumstances only a single vaccination is sufficient.

Anaplasmosis vaccine may also safely be administered together with any other vaccine, **except heartwater**.

WARNINGS

Do not slaughter animals for human consumption within 7 days of vaccination.

Vaccinate healthy animals only.

Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.

Anaplasmosis vaccine is not completely innocuous. Some vaccinated adult cattle develop typical anaplasmosis reactions and may even die if they are not promptly treated as prescribed. The reactions are, however, mild in comparison with those of natural anaplasmosis infections.

Pregnant cows may abort and should therefore be vaccinated only after calving.

Although this product has been extensively tested under a wide range of conditions, failure thereof may ensue as a result of a number of reasons. If this is suspected, seek veterinary advice and notify the registration holder.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use only as directed.

Depending on the facilities available for storage and transport of the frozen vaccine, one of the following methods can be used:

Rapid thawing (Vaccine remains effective for 30 minutes):

- Take the vaccine in the frozen state on dry ice or in liquid nitrogen to the work area.
- Muster the correct number of cattle **before thawing the vaccine**.
- Thaw the vaccine **rapidly** in lukewarm water (40 °C, approximately body temperature). Gentle agitation of the vaccine bottle will reduce the thawing time to approximately 5 minutes.
- Thaw sufficient vaccine only for immediate administration.
- If any delay is experienced during vaccination, the **thawed vaccine** may be placed on **melting ice** for a **maximum period of 30 minutes** before administration.

Slow thawing (Vaccine remains effective for 4 hours):

- Frozen vaccine may be removed from storage (liquid nitrogen/dry ice) and put on melting ice and then transported to the work area.
- The vaccine will **thaw slowly** on melting ice, and if kept on melting ice (provided that an excess of ice is constantly present in the container) it will be suitable for use for a **maximum period of 4 hours** after removal from liquid nitrogen or dry ice.

Sterilise needles and syringes by boiling in water for a least 15 minutes. Do not use disinfectants or methylated spirits for sterilising either syringes or needles. Preferably use a separate needle for each animal.

DOSAGE: 1 ml intramuscularly, irrespective of age or body mass.

EFFECTS OF THE VACCINE AND TREATMENT OF REACTION

The anaplasmosis vaccine reactions usually set in from the 4th to the 6th week after inoculation and last for approximately 2 weeks. During this period animals should be watched closely for clinical signs of anaplasmosis. The peak of the reaction may be accompanied by fever (40 °C or higher) and symptoms such as poor appetite, decreased milk production, constipation, anaemia and jaundice.

Animals showing severe reactions must be treated with one of the injectable *tetracycline antibiotics* without delay to prevent possible deaths. A single treatment at 10 mg per kg body mass is usually sufficient to control the reaction, but a second treatment will not adversely affect the development of immunity. In some cases additional supportive therapy may be necessary and in these cases veterinary advice is recommended.

Some animals may take longer to react, but on average all cattle should have developed immunity 2 months after vaccination. In anaplasmosis areas where vaccinated cattle are exposed to infected ticks, they will develop life-long immunity. However, immunity cannot be guaranteed in all animals.

PACKING

Available in bottles of 5 doses.



BEVRORE ANAPLASMOS (BOSLUIISOORGEDRAAGDE GALSIEKTE) ENTSTOF VIR BEESTE

Reg. Nr. G 1106 (Wet 36/1947)
Namibië: NSR 0569

Bevroe *Anaplasma centrale*-besmetlike beesbloed vir die immunisering van beeste teen anaplasmose (*Anaplasma marginale*) besmetting.

Bevroe anaplasmose entstof mag slegs op droë ys of in vloeibare stikstof bewaar word (temperatuur laer as -70°C). 'n Gewone huishoudelike vrieskas (-18°C) is nie geskik vir die berging van die entstof nie. Entstof wat by ontvangs heeltemal ontdooi het, is oneffektief en moet nie gebruik word nie. Bevroe anaplasmose entstof wat direk vanuit berging (vloeibare stikstof/droë ys) op smeltende ys geplaas word, sal stadig ontdooi. Indien dit op smeltende ys gehou word, sal dit vir slegs 'n maksimum tydperk van 4 ure nog geskik wees vir gebruik. Ontdooide entstof kan nie weer bevries word vir latere gebruik nie.

AANBEVELINGS VIR GEBRUIK

KALWERS:
In dele van die land waar anaplasmose voorkom behoort alle kalwers op ongeveer 6 maande ouderdom (tussen 3 en 9 maande) ingeënt te word. Hierdie ouderdomsklas toon slegs matige reaksies wat normaalweg geen behandeling vereis nie, maar daaglikse toesig word gedurende die verwagte reaksietyd sterk aanbeveel.

VOLWASSE BEESTE:

Die natuurlike weerstand wat kalwers teen die siekte toon, kwyn namate die diere ouer word. Gevolglik moet die inenting van volwasse diere met groot omsigtigheid geskied.

Weens die reaksies wat by ouer diere kan voorkom, moet slegs 'n beperkte aantal diere, wat met gemak hanteer kan word, op 'n bepaalde tydstip geïmmuniseer word.

Die entstof mag bloedarmoede en koors tot gevolg hê. Vermoë enige spanningsdruk, bv. langafstand aanjaag en ruwe hantering van diere gedurende die verwagte reaksietyd.

Onder normale omstandighede is slegs 'n enkele inenting voldoende.

Anaplasmose entstof kan saam met rooiwater of enige ander entstof, **behalwe hartwater**, toegedien word.

WAARSKUWINGS

Moet nie diere binne 7 dae na inenting vir menslike verbruik slag nie.

Slegs gesonde diere moet ingeënt word.

Hou buite bereik van kinders, oningeligte persone en diere.

Anaplasmose entstof is nie heeltemal onskadelik nie. Sommige ingeënte volwasse beeste ontwikkel tipiese anaplasmose reaksies en mag selfs vrek indien hulle nie betyds volgens voorskrifte behandel word nie. Die reaksies is egter magtig in vergelyking met dié van natuurlike anaplasmose besmettings.

Dragtige koeie kan aborteer en behoort eers na kalwing ingeënt te word.

Alhoewel hierdie produk breedvoerig onder 'n wye verskeidenheid van toestande getoets is, mag dit faal as gevolg van verskeie redes. Indien dit vermoed word, raadpleeg 'n veearts en verwittig die registrasiehouer.

GEBRUIKSAANWYSINGS

Gebruik slegs soos voorgeskryf.

Afhangende van die fasiliteite beskikbaar t.o.v. die stoor en vervoer van die bevroe entstof kan **een** van die volgende metodes gevolg word:
Vinnige ontdooiing (Entstof bly effektief vir 30 minute):

- Neem die entstof in bevroe toestand op droë ys of in vloeibare stikstof na die werksarea.
- Kry die korrekte getal beeste gereed **voordat die entstof ontdooi word.**
- Entstof moet **vinnig** in loutwarm water (40°C , ongeveer liggaamstemperatuur) ontdooi word. Matige skud van die entstofbottel sal die ontdooiingsproses versnel tot ongeveer **5 minute.**
- Ontdooi slegs genoeg entstof wat onmiddellik gebruik kan word.
- Indien enige vertraging met die inenting ondervind word, kan **ontdooide entstof** vir 'n **maksimum periode van 30 minute** op **smeltende ys** geplaas word voor toediening.

Stadige ontdooiing (Entstof bly effektief vir 4 ure):

- Bevroe entstof kan direk vanuit berging (vloeibare stikstof/droë ys) op **smeltende ys** geplaas word en dan na die werksarea vervoer word.
- Op smeltende ys sal die entstof **stadig ontdooi** en indien dit op smeltende ys gehou word (op voorwaarde dat 'n oormaat ys altyd teenwoordig is in die houer), is dit nog geskik vir gebruik vir 'n **maksimum periode van 4 ure** nadat dit uit die vloeibare stikstof of droë ys verwyder is.

Steriliseer spuite en naalde deur dit vir ten minste 15 minute in water te kook. Moet nie ontsmettingsmiddels of brandspiritus gebruik om spuite en naalde te steriliseer nie. 'n Afsonderlike naald moet verkieslik vir elke dier gebruik word.

DOSIS: 1 ml binnespiers, ongeag die ouderdom of liggaamsmassa

UITWERKING VAN DIE ENTSTOF EN BEHANDELING VAN REAKSIES

Anaplasmose entstofreaksies kom gewoonlik 4 tot 6 weke na inenting voor en kan vir ongeveer 2 weke duur. Gedurende hierdie tydperk moet diere deeglik dopgehou word vir siektetekens van anaplasmose. Die hoogtepunt van die reaksie kan met koors (40°C en hoër) gepaard gaan asook simptome soos swak eetlus, verlaagde melkproduksie, hardlywigheid, bloedarmoede en geelsug.

Diere wat hewige reaksies toon, moet sonder versuim met een van die inspuitbare *tetrasikliene antibiotika* behandel word om moontlike vrektes te voorkom. 'n Enkele dosis van 10 mg per kg liggaamsmassa is gewoonlik voldoende om die reaksie te beheer, maar 'n tweede dosis sal nie die ontwikkeling van immuniteit nadelig beïnvloed nie. In sommige gevalle mag bykomende ondersteunende behandeling nodig wees en veeartsenykundige advies in sulke gevalle word aanbeveel. Sommige diere mag langer neem om te reageer, maar die gemiddelde tydperk wat dit diere neem om weerstand te ontwikkel, is 2 maande na inenting. In anaplasmose areas, waar ingeënte beeste aan besmette bosluise blootgestel word, sal hulle lewenslange immuniteit ontwikkel. Immuniteit kan egter nie in alle diere gewaarborg word nie.

VERPAKKING

Beskikbaar in bottels van 5 dosisse.