

COPPERGUARD™

For the treatment and prevention of copper deficiency in cattle, sheep and deer.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS

Calcium copper edetate equivalent to 50 mg of copper/ml.

COPPER DEFICIENCY

Copper deficiency can result from either low intake or low absorption. Deficiency resulting from low intake is less common but may occur when animals are grazing on soils such as peats and some yellow-brown pumice soils, which are deficient in copper. Deficiency due to low absorption is more common. Only about 5% of the ingested copper is absorbed from the intestine and the correlation between soil and pasture concentrations is poor, so it is very difficult to predict the copper status of an animal from the concentration in the soil. Copper absorption from the intestine can be affected by other dietary factors such as the intake of molybdenum in the presence of sulphur, and high pasture iron content. Zinc boluses for the treatment of facial eczema can reduce the absorption and storage of copper in the liver. Cattle and deer have greater copper requirements than sheep and are more likely to become deficient.

SYMPTOMS OF COPPER DEFICIENCY

- In cattle: growth depression, loss of pigment in the coat, giving a 'bleached' appearance, especially around the eyes, and scouring. Extreme cases may result in death.
- In adult sheep: poor wool production with loss of pigmentation and crimp.
- In lambs (especially before weaning): enzootic ataxia (lack of coordination, 'dog-sitting', immobilisation and death).
- In deer: enzootic ataxia with the same symptoms as for lambs.

Clinical signs may vary between regions. Subclinical copper deficiency may cause production losses in the absence of other observable symptoms.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SHAKE THOROUGHLY BEFORE USE TO ENSURE A UNIFORM SUSPENSION. If the remainder of the pack will not be used for a period, drain all unused product from the draw-off and injector. By subcutaneous injection only. Injection must be in the anterior half of the neck.

DOSAGE

- Cattle over 4 months of age: 2 ml. Dosage may be increased up to a maximum of 4 ml if severe copper deficiency has been confirmed through clinical symptoms or liver biopsy. Do not use in cattle under 4 months of age as young animals are more susceptible to copper toxicity. Dosage in

cattle may be repeated every 3 months.

- Adult sheep: 1 ml. Dosage may be repeated every 4 months.
- Deer: 1 ml/50 kg bodyweight. Dosage may be repeated every 4 months.

The treatment programme may be varied on the recommendation of a veterinarian if on-going monitoring of the animals' copper status shows that the above regime is either inadequate or too frequent.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

- MILK: Nil
- MEAT: Nil

WARNINGS & CONTRAINDICATIONS

Excessive copper is toxic. Only use this product if copper deficiency has been diagnosed. Do not use in conjunction with other forms of copper supplementation. Do not administer at the same time as any other treatment (e.g. drenches, vaccines). Do not use in animals with impaired liver function. Only treat animals in good health. Minimise stress to animals during administration. Localised tissue reaction may occur at the injection site, especially in young deer. Avoid self-injection. If accidental self-injection does occur, seek medical advice.

STORAGE

Store below 30°C, out of direct sunlight.

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No. A10028.

See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions.

Registered to and manufactured in New Zealand by:

VIRBAC NEW ZEALAND LIMITED
26-30 Maui Street, Pukete,
Hamilton 3200, New Zealand.
Phone: 0800 VIRBAC (0800 847 222)
Visit us at nz.virbac.com