COSECURE™ Lamb Bolus

Continuous Release Intraruminal Device

EACH BOLUS CONTAINS:
13.4% w/w copper
3% w/w selenium
0.5% w/w cobalt

INDICATIONS

For use in areas of copper and selenium deficiencies and for improvement of cobalt supply in ruminating lambs over 6 weeks of age and weighing under 25Kg body weight.

BENEFITS

✔ Unique Bimeda Telsol long-lasting soluble glass bolus formulation for up to six months' supply of copper, selenium and cobalt

✔ The boluses provide a source of trace elements at levels compatible with the animal's daily requirements

✔ Helps treat and prevent actual deficiencies and prevents and treats thiomolybdate toxicity

✔ Bimeda Telsol boluses are the only true completely dissolving boluses designed to dissolve at a slow and constant rate for continuous mineral cover

See reverse for Administration & Dosage

Revolutionary soluble glass technology

LIST NO.	UNIT
1COS007	50 BOLUSES

cosecureboluses.com   **www.bimeda.com**

PRESENTATION
A cylindrical glass continual release intraruminal device.

INDICATIONS
For use in areas of copper and selenium deficiencies and for improvement of cobalt supply in ruminating lambs over two months of age and weighing under 25kg body weight.

USES
For use in areas of copper and selenium deficiencies and for improvement of cobalt supply.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:
Ruminating lambs over 6 weeks of age and weighing under 25Kg body weight: 1 bolus.

Administer orally using an applicator which delivers the bolus directly into the top of the gullet. Great care should be taken not to cause any injury by rough handling or by placing the gun too far inside the throat of the animal. Ensure that each animal has swallowed the bolus by holding the mouth closed and observing the animal for a short time. Gentle massage of the throat may facilitate swallowing of the bolus. To minimise the risk of regurgitation, avoid rough handling of animals.

Do not administer until the animals are ruminating.

Note - lambs of 25kg body weight and over, use COSECURE Sheep bolus.

In the event of suspected overdose see carton.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS & WARNINGS
Do not dose lambs less than 6 weeks, (or administer until the animals are ruminating). In the case of smaller breeds the dosing of lambs may have to be delayed until 10 weeks of age.

SPECIAL WARNINGS FOR EACH TARGET SPECIES
The product is not intended for treatment of acute clinical conditions such as nutritional muscular dystrophy.

i. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USE
(i)Special precautions for use in animals.

Prior to supplementation with any form of copper or selenium, it should be demonstrated that there is a need for extra trace elements to be given to the animals. Additional copper should not be administered orally or by injection, or selenium by injection, within 6 months of administration unless subjected to a risk/benefit analysis performed by a responsible veterinarian in each case.

Do not administer any aids to alter dissolution of the bolus.

Do not administer to breeds known to be susceptible to copper toxicity

The boluses are sensitive to sudden temperature changes such as those that may occur when very cold boluses are swallowed by an animal. Therefore it is important that the bolus is at room temperature (15 - 20°C) prior to administration to prevent the development of fine cracks that may change the activity of the bolus.

ii. Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals.
In order to minimise the risk of contact allergy, wear gloves when handling this product.

OVERDOSE (SYMPTOMS, EMERGENCY PROCEDURES, ANTIDOTES), IF NECESSARY.
Do not feed copper supplemented rations nor feed stuffs high in naturally occurring copper to lambs receiving COSECURE nor administer copper or selenium by injection or copper orally while the boluses are still active (6 months), unless advised by a veterinary surgeon.

Clinical signs of copper toxicity, which normally will only occur in cases of severe copper overdosage include jaundice, malaise, an acute drop in milk yield and, later, haemoglobinuria. Signs of selenium toxicity include CNS changes, muscle weakness, vomiting, anorexia, depression, incoordination and, after prolonged exposure, respiratory problems. In these circumstances, intravenous administration of copper and/or selenium chelating agents such as ammonium tetrathiomolybdate or EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) has been used.

Ammonium tetrathiomolybdate (ATTP) is often quoted in veterinary literature as an antidote to copper poisoning. ATTP is not an authorised veterinary medicine. Any pharmacologically active substances used in a veterinary medicinal product administered to a food-producing animal under the cascade must be listed in Annex I, II or III to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90. As ATTP does not appear in any of these Annexes it should not be administered to an animal intended for food production.

WITHDRAWAL PERIODS
Sheep: Meat zero days.

PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION AND PRECAUTIONS
Pharmacotherapeutic group: selenium combinations

PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES
The active substances are the essential trace elements copper, cobalt and selenium. The boluses are designed to dissolve slowly throughout the grazing season (up to 6 months), releasing copper, cobalt and selenium.

Copper is an integral part of several enzymes with oxidase function e.g. caeruloplasmin, monoamine oxidase, cytochrome oxidase, tyrosinase, lysyl oxidase, cytochrome C and superoxide dismutase. Thus copper is essential for a variety of body functions including growth. In addition, extra copper supplementation is essential in cases of infertility due to the formation of thiomolybdates with molybdenum.

Cobalt is an integral part in Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin), which is important for several metabolic functions. This vitamin is synthesised by micro-organisms in the rumen and is absorbed from there into the systemic circulation. Vitamin B 12 acts as a co-enzyme in several metabolic pathways and in ruminants its main role is in the metabolism of propionate, which is required for synthesis of glucose via succinate in the liver.

Selenium is an integral part in the glutathione peroxidase (GSHPx) enzymes, which are involved in the protection from oxidant stress. These enzymes have a synergistic role with vitamin E and other antioxidants in removing toxic peroxides from tissue and preventing oxidative damage to membranes. Selenium is required in the thyroid gland for the conversion of T4 to T3, the active thyroxine molecule as selenium is required in the iodothyronine deiodinase enzymes.

PHARMACOKINETIC PARTICULARS
Following oral administration the boluses lodge in the reticulum where they dissolve slowly over a period of upto 6 months. The ultimate breakdown products are copper, cobalt and selenium in ionic form. The boluses provide a source of these trace elements at levels compatible with the animals´ daily requirements.

PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS
List of excipients
Phosphorus (V)-oxide
Sodium oxide
Magnesium oxide
Other oxides

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR STORAGE
Store in a dry place.
Do not freeze.
Protect from frost.
Once the package has been opened, store unused boluses in the plastic tray in the original packaging in an airtight container.

PACKAGE QUANTITY
Each foil pack contains 10 boluses; equivalent to 10 doses. 5 foils are provided per unit i.e 50 boluses per unit.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF UNUSED PRODUCT OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM THE USE OF SUCH PRODUCTS
Any unused product or waste materials should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

NUTRITIONAL PRODUCT

MARKETED AND MANUFACTURED BY:
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Please consult your local trained animal health advisor before using.
Please Use Responsibly.