

INTERVET CATTLE VACCINE

Vibralone™-L5



Vibralone™-L5

For use in healthy cattle as an aid in preventing Vibriosis and Leptospirosis.

- One of our most popular cow and replacement heifer vaccines.
- An ideal 2-Easy Shot companion for Master Guard® Preg 5 or Titanium® 5.
- Available in 2 convenient dose sizes.
- Aids in the prevention of Campylobacter Fetus and 5 serotypes of leptospira in cattle.

Visit your veterinarian or animal health supplier today for complete details about **Vibralone™-L5**.

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EXPECT MORE

The Diseases

VIBRIOSIS

Vibriosis in cattle is a localized disease of the bovine reproductive tract caused by *Vibrio fetus* venerealis (*Campylobacter fetus*).

Cows and heifers become infected with this disease by mating with infected or carrier bulls. Cows and heifers of any age may become infected. However, in chronically infected herds the disease will be more evident in the replacement heifers since the disease tends to be self-limiting in previously infected animals.

Vibriosis has been reported from all sections of the United States. As more and more cow herds are subjected to laboratory diagnosis, the wide extent of this disease is becoming evident.

The usual symptoms of Vibriosis in a breeding herd are an extended breeding period and low fertility rate. In chronically infected herds, fertility rates in the heifer replacements may be as low as 20 percent for the initial breeding period. Bulls do not show outward symptoms of the disease, but they do serve as mechanical or chronically infected carriers of Vibriosis. Bulls serving infected herds tend to look worn-out, tired, and haggard due to the high incidence of repeat breeders.

Breeding animals do not die of Vibriosis. The loss from this disease is economic due to small calf crops of varying ages and low fertility rates.

SUMMARY

1. Routine vaccination of the breeding herd is the best way to control Vibriosis. In animals, which may be subjected to heavy exposure to Vibriosis, a second injection must be given in 2 - 4 weeks to reinforce immunity. Vaccination should be scheduled to be completed 30 - 60 days prior to the time breeding is scheduled to begin.
2. Since adequate laboratory identification of these carriers may be a problem, treatment of Vibriosis is usually not satisfactory to the herd problem.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

"Lepto" (leptospirosis) has spread in recent years to become one of the most widespread diseases of livestock. It

ranks as one of the most serious disease threats from an economic standpoint, and consequently should be well understood and managed by livestock owners.

Most domestic farm animals of all ages and both sexes are susceptible. While the disease is considered most serious in cattle and swine, it seems that recently more and more horses are being infected.

The show circuit is frequently responsible for the occurrence of "lepto". It is recommended that all animals entering a show or fair be vaccinated two weeks prior to the show season.

Animals get "lepto" by taking the organism into their bodies in the food or water they consume, the air they breathe or possibly through contamination of open wounds. The organisms come from infected animals who shed them in their urine from whence they may spread through direct contact or by prompt contact of susceptible animals with contaminated feed or water. Even after apparent recovery, the organisms are shed from the kidney in the urine for a considerable period. In cattle, this period may extend over two or three months, but in swine it is usually much longer.

The disease can spread from one kind of animal to another—from swine to cattle and between domestic animals and wild animals (deer) and rodents. Leptospirosis infections in cattle and swine range from severe to mild. Consequently, symptoms are also variable.

Severe "lepto" is marked by sudden fever, depression, lack of appetite, rapid breathing, a marked reduction of milk flow, and development of a pale yellowish color on membranes of eyes and mouth. The temperature may vary from 103 to 107 degrees and persist throughout the illness. The milk from all quarters becomes thick and may be bloody with a pink, red, or brownish tinge. The color of the urine is usually bright red or dark brown. Pregnant animals may abort and usually the afterbirth is expelled with the fetus. Recovery is slow due to continued fever, weakness, anemia, and kidney trouble (nephritis). Mild "lepto" may escape notice altogether and therefore may be the most serious of the forms. Affected animals are "shedders" of the organism and can contribute to extensive spread of the disease without the owner's knowledge. If animals are pregnant, abortion is still a threat. The symptoms of "lepto" may cause confusion with other diseases. Definite diagnosis of acute infection can be made only after observation of symptoms, microscopic examination of

tissue sections, or actual isolation of the organism causing the disease.

Death loss is not the main concern in "lepto". Death does occur, particularly in acute cases in calves, but the most notable problem is that of abortion and less of weight and milk production in adult animals.

When "lepto" infects a herd, it is important to obtain accurate laboratory diagnosis from an aborted fetus or from paired serum samples. There are 5 common serotypes of "lepto"—pomona, hardjo, grippityphosa, icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola—as well as several less common serotypes.

SUMMARY

1. The only effective means of preventing "lepto" is through vaccination. Animals should be vaccinated anytime there is danger of exposure. Animals held for milk or breeding purposes should be revaccinated at yearly intervals so long as there is danger to exposure.

Leptospirosis produces abortions 10 to 28 days following infection. Therefore abortions can be expected to continue for a period, even after vaccination, since it is likely that some animals will be incubating the disease at the time of vaccine injection.

After the diagnosis in a herd has been made, all normal animals that have not had the disease should be vaccinated. All new cattle going into such a herd should be vaccinated two weeks prior to admission. Revaccination annually or twice per year should be considered; if the possibility of re-exposure exists.

2. Other general recommendations for "lepto" control include frequent changes of bedding for confined animals; barring stock from stagnant ponds and streams; proper drainage of pastures in which water stands; isolation of sick and aborting animals; provision of sanitary feeding and watering places.

Product Information

Vibralone™-L5

Campylobacter Fetus-Leptospira Canicola-Grippityphosa-Hardjo-Icterohaemorrhagiae-Pomona-Bacterin

Vibralone™-L5 is a chemically inactivated suspension of the organisms listed. For use in healthy cattle as an aid in preventing Vibriosis and Leptospirosis.

DOSAGE AND DIRECTIONS:

5 mL. Inject intramuscularly. Initial vaccination requires two doses 2 to 4 weeks apart. Maintenance of immunity requires a single dose annually. In either case, vaccination should be completed 30 - 60 days prior to breeding.

CAUTION:

Shake well before using. Store at 35° to 45° F (2° to 7° C). Use entire contents when first opened. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter. Anaphylactoid reactions may occur.

Antidote: Epinephrine.

Contains formaldehyde as preservative.

HOW SUPPLIED:

Code: B-981-10 10 doses (50 mL)
Code: B-981-50 50 doses (250 mL)

FOR USE IN ANIMALS ONLY

READ AND FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS

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