

RESTRICTED VETERINARY MEDICINE

Keep out of reach of children

FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

Leptavoid[®] 2

VACCINE

For the active immunisation of cattle, sheep, deer and pigs against **Leptospirosis** caused by *Leptospira interrogans* serovars **Pomona** and **Hardjo** and *Leptospira borgpetersenii* serovar **Hardjo**.

500mL = 250 DOSES

Read entire label before use.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS WARNING Contains thiomersal (0.015%), which may cause an allergic skin reaction. Avoid skin contact.

FIRST AID If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs seek medical advice.

DISPOSAL Dispose of unused contents in a suitable landfill. Dispose of empty container by puncturing and burying in a suitable landfill. Do NOT burn.

See Safety Data Sheet for further information. www.intervet.co.nz

Contains inactivated *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Pomona and *L. borgpetersenii* serovar Hardjo antigens in a serum-free medium.

USES

For the active immunisation of cattle, sheep, deer and pigs against **Leptospirosis** caused by *Leptospira interrogans* serovars **Pomona** and **Hardjo** and *Leptospira borgpetersenii* serovar **Hardjo**.

The vaccination of healthy cattle before infection will prevent the urinary shedding of leptospires thereby preventing the transmission of the disease to humans. Vaccination will not alter the shedding status of already infected animals.

LEPTOSPIROSIS – THE DISEASE

Cattle: Pomona causes abortion, and red water – a severe, fatal disease of young calves. The urinary shedding of Hardjo by cattle represents the biggest risk of transmission to humans. Leptavoid 2 provides vaccinated cattle with at least **12 months protection** and **prevents urinary shedding** in the face of virulent Hardjo challenge. Vaccination with **Leptavoid 3** (ACVM No. A3876) will give protection against Copenhageni as well as Pomona and Hardjo. Copenhageni can cause severe infection and sudden death in calves.

Deer: Pomona and Hardjo cause jaundice and redwater, which can be fatal. Leptospires shed in the urine of infected deer present a risk of transmission to humans and animals.

Sheep: Pomona and occasionally Hardjo causes disease in lambs and hoggets similar to that in calves.

Pigs: Pomona and Tarassovi cause abortion in sows, or piglets to be stillborn or die within a few days. There is a high incidence of subclinical infection with these two serovars in pigs.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Shake well before use.

Administer the 2mL dose by subcutaneous injection in the anterior half of the neck with normal aseptic precautions.

VACCINATION PROGRAMME

Cattle:

Primary Vaccination: Two 2mL doses administered 4 to 6 weeks apart. Calves may be vaccinated from 3 months of age, however if the primary vaccination is completed before 6 months, it is important to administer a booster once calves reach 6 months of age. This 3rd vaccination will ensure there is no 'risk' period of unknown vaccination protection and will bring these calves into line with an annual vaccination programme.

Booster Vaccination: An annual single 2mL booster dose is required. This should be administered before the period of greatest risk, which is autumn through to the end of spring. Administration of this booster dose to cattle will ensure maternal antibody protection for newborn calves.

All animals introduced to the herd must either have a reliably documented and effective vaccination history or be treated with streptomycin at recommended dose rates for Leptospirosis and receive a full primary vaccination.

Concurrent vaccination:

Leptavoid 2 can be administered at the same time (at alternative sites) as either Covexin ®10 or Multine 5 in 1.

Sheep and Pigs:

Primary Vaccination: Two 2mL doses administered 4 to 6 weeks apart.

Booster Vaccination: An annual single 2mL booster dose for sheep and pigs, or 6 monthly for pigs, is required. This should be administered before the period of greatest risk.

Deer:

Primary Vaccination: Two 2mL doses administered 4 to 6 weeks apart.

Booster Vaccination: An annual single 2mL booster dose is required. This should be administered before the period of greatest risk.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

As with any vaccine, hypersensitivity reactions may occur in animals following administration of **Leptavoid 2**. In such cases appropriate treatment such as antihistamine or adrenalin should be administered.

STORAGE

Store away from light at 2°C – 8°C. DO NOT FREEZE. Unused vaccine must be discarded 12 hours after opening.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Nil

ACVM registration No. A1948.

See www.nzfsa.govt.nz/acvm/ for registration conditions.

Approved pursuant to the HSNO Act 1996, HSR000015

See www.ermanz.govt.nz for full controls.

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Registered to:

Schering-Plough Animal Health Limited

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