RESTRICTED VETERINARY MEDICINE
Keep out of reach of children
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

Rotavec® Corona
Vaccine

40mL and 100mL

READ ENTIRE LEAFLET BEFORE USE

PRESENTATION
A white liquid emulsion vaccine. Contains inactivated Bovine rotavirus, Bovine coronavirus and E. coli antigens absorbed onto aluminium hydroxide gel and emulsified in a light mineral oil. Thiomersal (0.003% w/v) is added as a preservative in final vaccine.

USES
For the active immunisation of pregnant cows and heifers to raise antibodies against E. coli adhesion F5 (K99) antigen, rotavirus and coronavirus. While the calves are fed colostrum from vaccinated cows during the first two to four weeks of life, these antibodies have been demonstrated to:
- Reduce the incidence of scours caused by rotavirus.
- Reduce the severity of diarrhoea caused by E. coli F5 (K99).
- Reduce the shedding of virus by calves infected with rotavirus or coronavirus.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
Dose
Cows and heifers 2mL.

Administration
By intramuscular injection. The recommended site is the anterior third of the neck. To minimise the potential for swelling at the site of injection, ensure vaccination is by deep intramuscular injection and is not subcutaneous. Do not vaccinate at sites other than the recommended site. The bottle should be well shaken before any vaccine is withdrawn. A single injection should be given during each pregnancy between 12 and 3 weeks before calving is expected.
Since protection of calves depends on the physical presence of passively acquired antibodies within the gut, calves must receive adequate colostrum from their dams. Ensure the newborn calf is fed at least two litres of colostrum from the first colostrum milking (ideally within six hours of birth). They must continue to receive colostrum and/or milk from vaccinated cows for the duration of the critical neonatal period. This will occur naturally with suckled calves.
In the dairy herd, colostrum milk from the first six to eight milkings of vaccinated cows should be pooled and retained in a cool place. The calves should then be fed on this pool at the rate of 2½ to 3½L per day (according to body size) for at least the first two weeks of life.
Optimal results will be obtained if a policy of whole herd cow vaccination is adopted. This will ensure that in calves, the level of infection and consequent virus excretion is kept to a minimum and, consequently, the overall level of disease challenge on the farm is kept to a minimum.
As for any vaccine, very high levels of challenge have the potential to overwhelm vaccinal immunity. Best practice calf rearing, with attention to hygiene and facilities is recommended to minimise disease challenge, and optimise the effect of vaccination.
PRECAUTIONS

- Do not vaccinate unhealthy animals.
- Syringes and needles should be sterilised before use and the injection should be made through an area of clean, dry skin taking precautions against contamination.
- Rotavec Corona should not be mixed with other medicaments or vaccines.

Side effects
The oil adjuvant provides the convenience of a single shot vaccine and has been carefully chosen to minimise any consequent side effects. It may produce a detectable swelling at the site of injection in a proportion of animals. The injection site reaction gradually reduces in size until it is no longer detectable, usually within 14 to 21 days after treatment.

As with all vaccines, occasional hypersensitivity reactions may occur. In such cases appropriate treatment such as adrenalin should be administered without delay.

ACCIDENTAL SELF INJECTION

Advice to user
- This product is a mineral, oil-based compound. Accidental injection/self injection may result in severe pain and swelling and could result in the loss of the affected finger or thumb if prompt medical attention is not given.
- Ensure that the method of restraint, handling and administration, e.g. by the use of guarded needles, minimises the risk of accidental injection/self injection.
- If you are accidentally injected with this product, obtain immediate medical attention. Show this leaflet or safety data sheet to the doctor (or nurse) on duty.
- Seek prompt medical advice even if only a very small amount is injected.
- If pain persists for more than 12 hours after medical examination, seek further medical advice.

Advice to doctor
- This preparation contains a preservative (thiomersal) and antibiotics (polymyxin B sulphate, neomycin sulphate) which may cause allergic reactions in susceptible individuals. Accidental injection may cause necrosis or vascular spasm. Even if very tiny amounts have been injected, accidental injection with this oil-based product can cause intense swelling which may, for example, result in ischaemic necrosis and the loss of a digit.
- Expert, PROMPT, surgical attention is required and may necessitate early incision and irrigation of the injected area, especially where there is involvement of the finger pulp or tendon.

STORAGE
Store between +2°C and +8°C. Protect from light. DO NOT FREEZE.

A partially used pack can be kept for use for up to 6 weeks if the following steps are taken:
1. Carefully remove the bottle mounted gun from the stopper.
2. Disinfect the stopper by wiping it with a clean cloth soaked in methylated spirits.
3. Store the vaccine bottle in its original cardboard carton and place upright in the refrigerator (2-8°C). DO NOT FREEZE.
4. Re-use with sterile equipment.

DISPOSAL
Dispose of unused contents in a suitable landfill. Dispose of empty bottle by burying in a suitable landfill or recycle.

FURTHER INFORMATION
Calf diarrhoea is a complex disease of which rotavirus, coronavirus and *E. coli* are only three of the most important causal agents in calves in the first few weeks of life. The vaccine will aid in protecting against disease caused by rotavirus, coronavirus and *E. coli* where these are the sole aetiological agents. The vaccine provides no protection against cryptosporidia (for which there is currently no vaccine), but usually infections are mixed and it may help to some degree by providing protection against any concurrent rotavirus, coronavirus and *E. coli* F5 (K99) infections. As the level of passive protection induced by the vaccine is not absolute, rotavirus and coronavirus infections may occur in calves from vaccinated dams - but will be contained whilst the calf is mounting its own active immune response against the viruses. K99 antigen enables *E. coli* to adhere to the calf’s small intestine where the bacteria multiply rapidly and produce toxins leading to scours. The K99 in Rotavec Corona promotes very high levels of antibodies, which prevent the *E. coli* sticking to the gut wall, hence they cannot multiply and cause disease.

In any animal population there may be a small number of individuals which fail to respond fully to vaccination. Successful vaccination depends upon correct storage and administration of the vaccine together with the animal’s ability to respond. This can be influenced by such factors as genetic constitution, intercurrent infection, age, the presence of maternally-derived antibodies, nutritional status, concurrent drug therapy and stress.

ACVM Registration No.A8132.
See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions.
Approval not required under the HSNO Act 1996.

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