COSECURE LAMB Trace element bolus containing copper, cobalt and selenium

DATA SHEET



USES

For the supply of copper, cobalt and selenium in ruminating lambs over six weeks of age (10 weeks in smaller breeds) and weighing under 30kg body weight. The bolus supplies these trace elements at a controlled and constant rate for up to 6 months.

EACH BOLUS CONTAINS: 13.4% w/w copper

0.5% w/w cobalt 0.15% w/w selenium

LIST No	UNIT PACKAGE
1COS007	50 Boluses

See reverse for full product detail and usage instructions

BENEFITS

- No guesswork delivers exactly the same amount of copper, cobalt and selenium every single day, at levels compatible with animal's daily requirements
- Unique soluble glass formulation.
- Unique rumen-available ionic copper formulation
- Unique rumen-available ionic cobalt formulation
- Delivers trace elements which are essential for ongoing health





Lamb Bolus COSECURE



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PRESENTATION

A cylindrical glass continual release intraruminal device.

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HOW TO ADMINISTER & OUANTITIES TO PROVIDE

Remove the bolus from the foil and ensure the bolus is as close to body temperature as possible at administration.

Ruminating lambs over 6 weeks of age and weighing under 30Kg 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 requigitation, avoid rough handling of animals.

Do not administer until the animals are ruminating.

Note - lambs of 30kg 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.

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 as close to body temperature as possible, at 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 bolus 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 FDTA (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.

THE ROLE OF TRACE ELEMENTS

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.

DISSOLUTION

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.

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 OUANTITY

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.

LEGAL CATEGORY Complementary dietetic feedstuff

MARKETED AND MANUFACTURED BY

Telsol Ltd, T/A Bimeda-Telsol, 23/24 Colomendy Industrial Estate, Denbigh, Denbighshire, Wales. LL16 5TA

For further information and queries, please contact Bimeda: UK Office: +44 (0) 1248725400 Ireland Office: +353 (0) 1 466 7900

Please consult your local trained animal health advisor before using.

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