Onderstepoort Biological Products

FROZEN AFRICAN REDWATER VACCINE FOR CATTLE
(BABESIA BIGEMINA)
Namibia: V0124.4/125

For animal use only

Frozen Babesia bigemina-effective bovine blood for the immunisation of cattle against the African form of redwater.

Frozen redwater vaccine may only be kept on dry ice or in liquid nitrogen (temperatures below -78°C). An ordinary household freezer (-18°C) is not suitable for storage of this vaccine. Vaccine, which on receipt is completely thawed, is ineffective and must not be used. Frozen vaccine removed from storage (liquid nitrogen or dry ice) will thaw slowly when kept on melting ice, but will be suitable for use for a maximum period of 4 hours. Thawed vaccine cannot be refrozen for later use.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE
Since this vaccine contains only one of the redwater parasites it is important that you should know which of the two species cause problems in your area and then use the appropriate vaccine.

The African form of redwater has a wide distribution and is transmitted by both blue tick species. One of the blue tick species occurs naturally throughout the entire country and is only absent in the drier parts of the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Northern Cape and the southern areas of the Free State and the Transvaal.

CAUSES
In the areas where the blue ticks occur all cattle should be vaccinated at approximately 6 months of age (between 3 and 9 months). This age group shows only mild reactions which usually resolve on treatment, but daily supervision during the expected reaction period is strongly recommended.

ACTIONS
The vaccination of adult animals is labour-intensive and demands strict supervision. It is advisable not to inoculate more animals than can conveniently be handled at a time, as herd temperatures must be taken daily from the 3rd to the 27th day after inoculation. The vaccine may cause anaemia and fever, and subcutaneous administration of the vaccine is ineffective. Animals must be treated without delay to prevent possible deaths. The animal is required for at least 3 weeks after inoculation. Any animals which are unsuitable for vaccination should be treated with an inoculation:

Under normal circumstances only a single vaccination is sufficient. Adult animals (Babesia bovis) vaccine and Amblyommata vaccinated may subsist for animals not administered with this vaccine.

WARNINGS
Do not slaughter animals for human consumption within 21 days of vaccination. Vaccination of healthy animals only.

Keep out of reach of children, untrained personnel and animals. The parasite in the vaccine is less virulent than the natural strain, but even so, some animals may react severely. It is especially dangerous to new-born cattle, especially to mothers, which may require treatment. Pregnant animals may abort and cows in milk will suffer production losses if not treated in time. Although this product has been extensively tested under a wide range of conditions, failure thereof may arise as a result of a number of reasons. If this is suspected, seek veterinary advice and notify the registration holder.

Rapid thawing (vaccine remains effective for 30 minutes):
- Take the vaccine in the frozen state on dry ice or in liquid nitrogen to the work area.
- Maintain the correct number of cattle before thawing the vaccine.
- Thaw the vaccine rapidly in lukewarm water (old C, approximately body temperature). Gentle agitation of the vaccine bottle will reduce the thawing time to approximately 5 minutes.
- Thaw only sufficient vaccine for immediate administration.
- If any delay is experienced during vaccination, the thawed vaccine may be placed on melting ice for a maximum period of 10 minutes before administration.

Slow thawing (vaccine remains effective for 4 hours):
- Frozen vaccine may be removed from storage (liquid nitrogen/ice) and put on melting ice and transported to the work area.
- The vaccine will then slowly on melting ice, and if kept on melting ice provided that it is not present in the container it will be suitable for use for a maximum period of 4 hours after removal from liquid nitrogen or dry ice.

Sterilise needles and syringes by boiling in water for at least 15 minutes. Do not use disinfectants or methylated spirits for sterilising either syringes or needles. Preferably use a separate needle for each animal.

DOSEAGE
1 ml intramuscularly, irrespective of age or body mass.

EFFECTS OF THE VACCINE
Daily supervision is normally recommended for approximately 3 weeks after inoculation. Animals may start to develop fever from the 5th day after inoculation. Although it is not necessary to take daily temperatures of calves, they must still be watched closely for any signs of illness from the 5th day after inoculation for approximately 14 days. Body temperatures of 40°C and higher, or any other signs of illness, may indicate the onset of a severe reaction and such animals must be treated without delay to prevent possible death. The animal is required for at least 3 weeks after inoculation. In the case of African redwater the immunity is apparently short-lived, exposure to infected ticks in the field is essential to maintain the immunity. However, immunity cannot be guaranteed in all animals.

TREATMENT
The use of drugs to control redwater vaccine reactions or natural redwater vaccination is very critical and strict attention must be paid to this aspect to ensure successful immunisation against redwater.

BGA additive for animals is recommended for the treatment of redwater vaccine reactions and should only be administered in animals that show any or more of the progressively deteriorating signs of illness such as high fever, depression, poor appetite, diarrhoea and para-mucus membranes. Treatment of redwater infections with dimethacine (at any stage of the reaction) influences the anticipated immunity due to the threshold effect. When the drug is killing the parasites resulting in no or short-lived immunity. Treatment of redwater infections with dimethacine or dimethacine is used to treat adult cattle prophylactically during natural redwater outbreaks; these animals should be vaccinated only after the drugs have been broken down by the animal's own system and removal of the anti-ticks, which are taken at least 6 months before vaccination with African redwater vaccine can be recommended.

PACKING
Available in bottles of 5 doses.

Registration holder:
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Made in South Africa Edition 4
Slegs vir diegebruik

BEVRORE AFRIKA ROOWATER
ENTSTOF VIR BEESTE

(BABESIA BIGEMINA)

Reg. Nr. G 1175 (Wet 36/1947)
Namibie: V01/24,4/625

Ruine: Babesia bigemina-bacilliose bepaal vir die immuunisering van beeste teen Afrika roowater.

Beeste roowater ontstof mag sleps op dr. ys of in visvloëre stikstof bewaar word (temperatuur laat as -76 °C). Gewone huisvandekoffers vereis (+18 °C) en nie gedien vir die beperking van die ontstof nie. Entstof moet alhier behoorlik ontdaan het al, onfrisseld of en met eux gebruike het nie. Bevers roowater ontstof moet direk vanuit barging (mediese vloeistofbroei's) op smeltende ys geplaas word, as stadig ontsteel. Indien dit op smeltende ys geplaat het, sal dit sleps "n maksimum tydperk van 6 ure nog gevaarlik wees vir gebruik. Ontsteelde ontstof kan nie wees besvloei word vir laaste gebruik nie.

AANBEVIELINGS VIR GEBRUIK
Die ontstof moet sleps van die resistentiepraktis. Dit is nuttig om in die regte mate gemetaalde strepie en met die regte mate van oxygyn in die regte mate van temperatuur te gebruik. Dit kan in die regte mate van temperatuur teen wereldwys vir die beeste gebruik word.

DOEJS
1. By betreft van die oorsprong van die visvloëre stikstof of smeltende ys moet dit beskikbaar wees.

UITWERKING VAN DIE ENTSTOF
Die ontstof word saamgeper met die visvloëre stikstof of smeltende ys en in die regte mate van temperatuur in die regte mate van temperatuur aan die beeste toegelaat. Dit is nuttig om in die regte mate van temperatuur te gebruik.

BEHANDELING
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VERPAKKING
Die ontstof moet beskikbaar wees in die regte mate van temperatuur en in die regte mate van temperatuur te gebruik. Dit is nuttig om in die regte mate van temperatuur aan die beeste te toegelaat. Dit is nuttig om in die regte mate van temperatuur aan die beeste te toegelaat. Dit is nuttig om in die regte mate van temperatuur aan die beeste te toegelaat.