

# COSECURE

## Cosecure Lamb Bolus - Data Sheet

A cylindrical blue glass continual release intraruminal device

Each bolus contains the following active substances:

13.4% w/w copper      0.15% w/w selenium as  $\text{Na}_2\text{SeO}_4$       0.5% w/w cobalt

### Dosage and administration

Ruminating lambs over two months of age and weighing under 25Kg body weight: 1 bolus

Administer orally using a balling-gun 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 two boluses by holding the mouth closed and observing the animal for a short time. Gentle massage of the throat may facilitate swallowing of the boluses. To minimise the risk of regurgitation, avoid rough handling of animals.

Do not dose lambs less than 2 months of age, (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.

Do not administer until the animals are ruminating. Note - lambs of 25kg body weight and over, use COSECURE Sheep bolus.

Boluses are sensitive to sudden temperature changes such as may occur when very cold boluses are swallowed by an animal. It is important that the bolus is at 15 – 20°C (room temperature) prior to administration. In the event of suspected overdose, see carton.

### Contra-indications, warnings

**Protection of Operators:** To minimise the risk of contact allergy, wear gloves when handling this product

**Protection of Consumers:** Withdrawal Period - Meat and offal: Zero days; Milk: Zero days

**Protection of Livestock, Wildlife and Others:**

Do not administer any aids to prevent coating (i.e., steel grinders, grub screws etc.) with this preparation. In cases where the trace element status of a flock is uncertain it is advisable to seek veterinary advice.

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 (5 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 EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) is recommended.

**Protection of the Environment:** Dispose of empty packaging and any unused boluses in the farm refuse.

## Pharmaceutical Precautions

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 and use within 6 months. Boluses which become discoloured should be discarded.

Keep out of the reach of children

## Manufactured by

Telsol Limited, 23/24 Colomendy Industrial Estate, Denbigh, Denbighshire, LL16 5TA Tel: 01745 814678

Package Quantity 50 boluses (50 doses)

### For orders, general enquiries and technical advice, contact:

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## Further Information

**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. Extra copper supplementation is essential in cases of infertility due to the formation of thiomolybdates in the rumen, which search for copper and move into the blood stream if there is not sufficient in the rumen. In the blood stream, thiomolybdates render the enzymes useless by complexing with the copper in them.

**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. Vitamin B12 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.

