COSECURE

Cosecure Sheep 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 Na_2SeO_4 0.5% w/w cobalt

Dosage and administration

For all classes of sheep over 25 kg live weight. One Cosecure bolus may be given at any convenient time in the sheep management year. It is particularly appropriate to give Cosecure 2 to 3 weeks prior to tupping for cover at this critical time, through to lambing and peak lactation.

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 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 boluses. To minimise the risk of regurgitation, avoid rough handling of animals.

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 feed copper supplemented rations nor feed stuffs high in naturally occurring copper to sheep receiving COSECURE nor administer copper or selenium by injection or copper orally while the boluses are still active (8 months), unless advised by a veterinary surgeon. In cases where the trace element status of a flock is uncertain it is advisable to seek veterinary advice.

Do not administer to breeds known to be susceptible to copper toxicity.

Do not administer to sheep that are going to be housed for longer than 6 weeks prior to lambing.

Do not administer any aids to prevent coating (i.e., steel grinders, grub screws etc.) with this preparation.

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.

TELSOL Ltd, PO Box HH7, Leeds, LS8 2YE Phone: 0113 226 0666 E-mail: enquiries@telsol.co.uk

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)
Bolus weight 33g +/-3g.

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.