

# THIS CHANGES EVERYTHING

**ONLY** MSD Animal Health helps protect against all the key calf scour pathogens in GB.<sup>1</sup>



In the event of a *Cryptosporidium parvum* outbreak Halocur® can help.

Bovilis Cryptium® contains inactivated *Cryptosporidium parvum* Gp40. **POM-V**. Bovilis® Rotavec® contains inactivated rotavirus, coronavirus and *E. coli* strain CN7985, serotype O101:K99:F41. **POM-VPS**. Vecoxan® contains 2.5mg/ml diclazuril. **POM-VPS**. Bovilis® Bovivac® S contains inactivated cells of *Salmonella dublin*, strain S342/70 and *Salmonella typhimurium*, strain S341/70. **POM-V**. Halocur® contains 0.5mg/ml haloquinolone lactate in an aqueous excipient. **POM-V**.

Further information is available from the respective SPC, datasheet or package leaflets.

MSD Animal Health UK Limited. Registered office Walton Manor, Walton, Milton Keynes MK7 7AJ, UK. Registered in England & Wales no. 946942.

Advice should be sought from the medicine prescriber.

Prescription decisions are for the person issuing the prescription alone.

**Use Medicines Responsibly.**

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## BOVILIS® ROTAVEC® CORONA

Combining the broadest spectrum calf scour protection available with unique user convenience.

- Boosts antibodies in colostrum for rotavirus, coronavirus and both *E. coli* F5 (K99) and F41.
- Single dose given 12-3 weeks prior to calving.
- Calves which received boosted colostrum in the first 24 hours then moved to a milk replacer diet had higher antibody levels for the first 28 days.<sup>12</sup>
- Suckling calves will gain ongoing benefit as elevated antibody levels have been shown in colostrum and milk for up to 28 days.<sup>2</sup>



## BOVILIS CRYPTIUM®

The first *Cryptosporidium parvum* maternal vaccine for cattle.

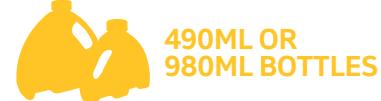
- Active immunisation of pregnant cows/heifers to raise antibodies in colostrum against Gp40 of *C. parvum*.
- Passive immunisation of calves to reduce clinical signs (i.e. diarrhoea) caused by *C. parvum*, when calves are fed this colostrum.
- Concurrent (non-mixed) use claim with Bovilis Rotavec Corona.



## HALOCUR®

The UK's leading treatment and prevention against *Cryptosporidium parvum*.<sup>3</sup>

- For the prevention and early treatment of calves infected with *C. parvum*.
- Significant reduction of oocyst excretion, environmental contamination and the risk of calves presenting with liquid diarrhoea.<sup>4</sup>
- Significant reduction of the severity of diarrhoea whilst allowing natural immunity to develop in treated calves.<sup>4</sup>



## BOVILIS® BOVIVAC® S

The only vaccine for bovine salmonellosis.

- Develops serological and colostral antibody production.
- Induces protection against *S. dublin* and *S. typhimurium* which make up 79% of the *Salmonella* species impacting GB.<sup>5</sup>
- Reduces *S. typhimurium* infections and environmental contamination in the face of an outbreak (as part of an overall herd management programme).



## VECOXAN®

Hits coccidiosis hard and at the right time to help get youngstock back on track.

- Allows natural immunity of calves and lambs to develop while reducing oocyst shedding.<sup>6,7</sup>
- Can be used in any weight of calf, indoors or out.
- No need to dilute manure from treated animals before spreading as Vecoxan has no adverse effects on fish and insect populations in the natural environment.<sup>8</sup>



## SCOURCHECK

Convenient, accurate, easy to use and fast identification of rotavirus, coronavirus, *E. coli* and *Cryptosporidium parvum* on-farm.

Contact us to find out how we can help protect the long-term productivity of your farmers' cattle with the **MSD Animal Health Enteric Programme**.

<sup>1</sup>Comparing blood antibody level of calves receiving colostrum from Bovilis Rotavec Corona boosted dams and colostrum from unvaccinated dams. <sup>††</sup>After broaching and first use, store upright and refrigerated (2-8°C). A broached vial can be used once more during the next 28 days after the first vaccination event and then discarded. Use of excellent aseptic technique and a multi-dose syringe to minimise vaccine contamination and excessive broaching is recommended. <sup>2</sup>Refer to SPC or product packaging for detailed administration information. <sup>3</sup>Given to calves 14 days after moving into a potentially high-risk environment, refer to SPC or product packaging for lamb administration information.

References: 1. AHPA 2012-2019 Neonatal, Prewean, Postwean calf groups. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/veterinary-investigation-diagnosis-analysis-vida-report-2012>. 2. Crouch *et al.* (2001) Serological, colostral & milk responses of cows vaccinated with a single dose of a combined vaccine against rotavirus, coronavirus & *Escherichia coli* F5 (K99). *Vet Record*. Jul 28; 149 (4): 105-108. 3. GfK Sales Data (September 2024). 4. Lefay *et al.* (2001) Efficacy of halofuginone lactate in the prevention of cryptosporidiosis in suckling calves. *Vet Record*. 148, 108-112. 5. AHPA (2017) Salmonella in livestock production in GB. 6. Taylor *et al.* (2011) Dose-response effects of diclazuril against pathogenic species of ovine coccidia & the development of protective immunity. *Veterinary Parasitology*. 178 48-57. 7. Agneessens *et al.* (2006) Build-up of immunity after a diclazuril (Vecoxan) treatment in calves. Poster at the World Buiatrics Congress, Nice. 8. Van Leemput & Louineau (2007) Diclazuril for coccidiosis in ruminants: safe for the environment? Poster at the 21st International Conference of WAAVP, Ghent.

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