

Locatim®

When you know of or suspect deficiencies in colostrum quality or quantity, Locatim® can help.

Locatim® is the only licensed product available in the UK & Ireland that contains antibodies for protection of the calf against neonatal diarrhoea.

Locatim® is a highly concentrated dose of the lactoserum portion of colostrum and is obtained from donor animals vaccinated against *E.coli*, rotavirus and coronavirus.

Locatim® contains specific and standardised antibodies to *E.coli*.

Administration

- Colostrum contains many other important constituents and so colostrum should always be fed when possible.
- Locatim® should be used when the quality or quantity of colostrum is reduced or suspected to be reduced (see text and flow diagram overleaf for examples) or in outbreaks of specific disease.
- Locatim® should be given in addition to colostrum and is not designed as a replacement.
- Locatim® is available in a 60ml single dose bottle and should ideally be given neat or diluted in milk or milk replacer.
- Locatim® should be given as soon as the calf is receptive, within the first 4 hours after birth and no later than 12 hours after birth.

Peace of mind

- Colostrum used for the manufacture of Locatim® is quarantined for 12 months before use, during which time the donor herds are continually monitored.
- Colostrum used for the manufacture of Locatim® is from herds certified as free from EBL, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, Paratuberculosis, IBR, Parvovirus, Adenovirus and BSE.
- Colostrum used for the manufacture of Locatim® is tested for freedom from BVD, IBR/IPV.

Locatim® provides essential protection against neonatal diarrhoea. Talk to your veterinary surgeon today.



1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT: Locatim, oral solution for neonatal calves less than 12 hours of age 2. Qualitative and quantitative composition: Active substance: Bovine concentrated lactoserum containing specific Immunoglobulins G against *E. coli* F5 (K99) adhesin $\geq 2.8 \times 10^8$ log10/ml. * microagglutination method Excipient(s): Methyl parahydroxybenzoate ≤ 0.8 mg/ml, Propyl parahydroxybenzoate ≤ 0.2 mg/ml. For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1. 3. Pharmaceutical form: Oral solution 4. Clinical particulars 4.1 Target species: Neonatal calves less than 12 hours of age 4.2 Indications for use specifying the target species: Reduction of mortality caused by enterotoxigenic associated with *E. coli* F5 (K99) adhesin during the first days of life as a supplement to colostrum from the dam. 4.3 Contraindications: None. 4.4 Special warnings for each target species: The product is produced from colostrum collected from cows kept under field conditions. Consequently, in addition to antibodies to *E. coli* F5 (K99) it also contains antibodies to other organisms, as a result of vaccination and/or exposure of the donor cows to organisms in their environment. This should be borne in mind when planning vaccination programmes for calves, which receive Locatim. 4.5 Special precautions for use. Special precautions for use in animals: This product may contain antibodies against BVD virus. Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals: None. 4.6 Adverse reactions (frequency and seriousness): None known. 4.7 Use during pregnancy or lactation: The product is not intended for use during pregnancy and lactation. 4.8 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction: No information is available on the safety and efficacy of this product when used with any other veterinary medicinal product. A decision to use this product on the same day or at different times with any other veterinary medicinal product therefore needs to be made on a case by case basis. 4.9 Amounts to be administered and administration route: Oral administration of 60 ml as soon as possible, preferably given within the first 4 hours, but not later than 12 hours after birth. The product should be administered neat or diluted in milk or in milk replacer within the first 12 hours of the calf's life, preferably, as soon as it is receptive. If the calf is reluctant to take the product, it may be administered via an ordinary syringe placed in the mouth. The calf must be given other normal colostrum in addition to the product. In the absence of information specifically demonstrating the safety of more than one repeated dose, it is recommended that calves should only be dosed once. 4.10 Overdose (symptoms, emergency procedures, antidotes), if necessary: Transient effects of temperature increase and respiration rate increase have been seen when the product is administered in a double dose. 4.11 Withdrawal period(s): Zero days 5. IMMUNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES: The product supplements the protective properties of normal colostrum against *E. coli* F5 (K99) adhesin. ATC vet code: QI02AT01 6. Pharmaceutical particulars: 6.1 List of excipients: Methyl parahydroxybenzoate, Propyl parahydroxybenzoate 6.2 Incompatibilities: In the absence of incompatibility studies this veterinary medicinal product must not be mixed with other veterinary medicinal products. 6.3 Shelf life: 30 months. 6.4 Special precautions for storage: Store in a refrigerator (2°C - 8°C). Keep the container in the outer carton. Do not freeze. 6.5 Nature and composition of immediate packaging: Cardboard box with one 60 ml type III glass bottle closed with a polypropylene stopper with a polyethylene seal and a detachable lock-ring. 6.6 Special precautions for the disposal of unused veterinary medicinal products or waste materials derived from the use of such products: Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements. 7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER: Biokema Anstalt, Pflugstrasse 12, 9490 Vaduz, Fürstentum Liechtenstein 8. Marketing Authorisation number(S): EU/2/99/011/001 9. Date of first authorisation/renewal of the authorisation: 29.03.1999 / 28.04.2004. 10. Date of revision of the text: Detailed information on this product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) <http://www.ema.europa.eu>. Prohibition of sale, supply and/or use: The import, sale, supply and/or use of Locatim is or may be prohibited in certain Member States on the whole or part of their territory pursuant to National animal health policy. Any person intending to import, sell, supply and/or use Locatim must consult the relevant Member State's competent authority on the current animal health policies prior to the import, sale, supply and/or use.

Reference: Andrews AH (2004) Calf Enteritis - Diarrhoea in the pre-weaned calf - strategic investigation of outbreaks. Cattle Practice 12:2 109-119

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Locatim®

Vétoquinol
Signe de Passion

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Help protect your calves against neonatal diarrhoea



Locatim®

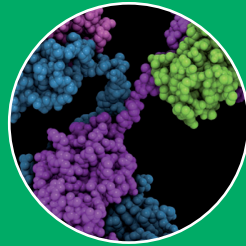
Hyper-concentrated protection against neonatal diarrhoea in calves

Vétoquinol
Signe de Passion

Help protect your calves against *neonatal diarrhoea*

As soon as the calf is born it is faced with the risk of infections that can cause diarrhoea.

Neonatal diarrhoea (scours) is caused by both bacterial and viral infections. The majority of infections are caused by *E.coli*, Rotaviruses and Coronaviruses¹. These organisms are opportunistic, with calves nearly twice as likely to have diarrhoea in wet conditions and more than three times as likely when they are housed in groups¹. Unlike other species, the placenta of the cow does not allow the passage of immune protection to the calf and so the calf is born with little immunity to disease.



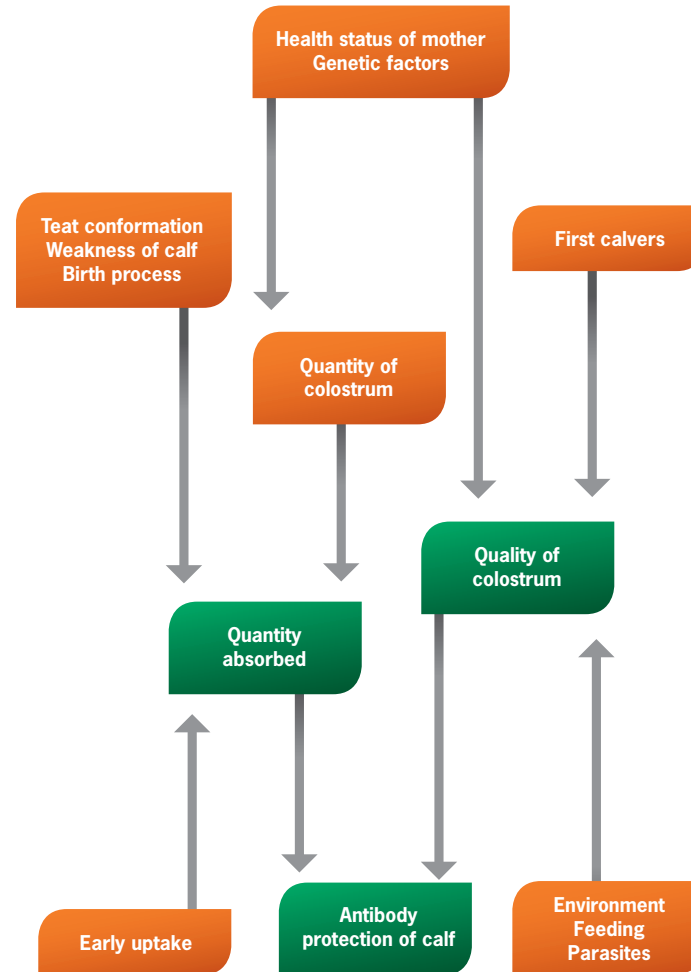
The importance of *colostrum*

Colostrum provides the calf with immunity that cannot be passed through the placenta. Immunity is provided by antibodies. Antibodies are specific to individual diseases and allow the body to recognise infection quickly and to help fight it off.

The types of antibodies present in colostrum are related to the immune status of the dam and to the antibodies she has circulating in her system. Vaccination will increase the types of specific antibodies present and should be part of an effective management protocol.

Colostrum deficiencies

There are many factors which affect both the quantity and quality of colostrum absorbed by the calf which can leave them at risk of infection.



Quality

Levels of the correct antibodies in colostrum are dependant upon whether the mother:

- > Has been exposed to the disease previously.
- > Has been vaccinated.
- > Becomes ill (therefore reducing the quality of the colostrum - particularly mastitis and milk fever).
- > Is a first calving heifer (they often produce significantly lower levels of colostrum antibodies).
- > Has been pre-milked (this reduces the quality and availability of colostrum).
- > Had a difficult birth (a difficult birth appears to reduce the levels of colostrum antibodies).
- > High yielding cows may produce colostrum with lower levels of antibodies, even at the first milking

Quantity

The calf should receive a minimum of 3 litres of colostrum.

Certain factors can reduce the amount the calf receives:

- > Pendulous udders prevent the calf properly locating and suckling the teats.
- > Weak calves can have insufficient strength to suckle adequately. They may also be unable to suckle early enough to absorb the antibodies (colostrum should ideally be given within the first 4 hours of life).
- > High yielding cows can leak and therefore waste colostrum before calving.
- > Refusal of the cow to allow the calf to suckle (behavioural or due to specific medical conditions, eg. mastitis).
- > Stressed calves absorb colostrum less well.

