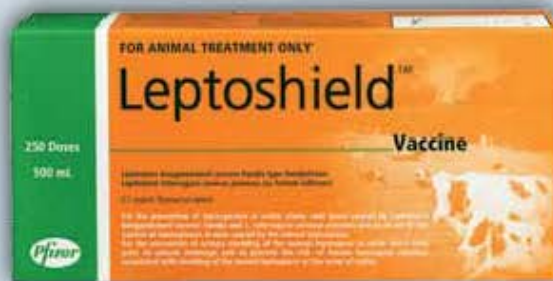


STOP LEPTOSPIROSIS BEFORE IT STARTS!

Leptospirosis is caused by bacteria that can survive in soil and water for up to 2 months. It is excreted in the urine or uterine fluid of infected animals and is often excreted for months or years.

If a human becomes infected with leptospirosis they typically suffer from a flu-like illness and possibly life threatening liver or kidney damage. Farmers account for approximately 70% of all notified cases of leptospirosis a year.

Any person visiting the farm is at risk of contracting leptospirosis, either from direct contact with urine or uterine fluids from an infected animal, or contact with a contaminated area or object.



Your veterinarian can inform you on the correct regime for your farm and provide a certificate when they vaccinate all stock on the property. It is up to the farm owner/manager to ensure all staff are adequately informed about leptospirosis and take all reasonable steps to ensure they are protected.



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PROTECT YOUR WHOLE HERD

One of the key ways to prevent leptospirosis is vaccination. This prevents the animal from getting infected and then shedding the bacteria in their urine.

Every animal on the property needs to be considered in a vaccination programme, including sheep, beef cattle, carry-overs, deer etc.

THERE ARE 3 REASONS TO VACCINATE AGAINST LEPTOSPIROSIS:

- **Human safety**
(prevention of human illness)
- **Clinical disease**
(sick animals or deaths)
- **Subclinical disease**
(effect on reproduction and growth)

Calves

Vaccinate replacements early from **4 – 6 weeks** of age before the calf has a chance to become infected. Vaccinations must be complete before off farm grazing.

Yearlings

Need to be vaccinated at the same time as the breeding herd to maintain protection from their calf vaccinations and keep within the 12 month vaccination interval.

Breeding cows

Annual revaccination will protect the cow from infertility and abortion related to leptospirosis, and protect her unborn calf from becoming infected *in utero* as well as help protect newborn calves via colostrum.

Bulls and any other bought in stock

Must have an up to date vaccination programme.

| SPRING BORN CALVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
| YEAR 1 | BIRTH YEAR | | | | | | | | BIRTH | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | VACC 1 – FROM 4 WEEKS OF AGE | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | VACC 2 – 4 – 6 WEEKS LATER* | | | |
| YEAR 2 | | | AUTUMN BOOSTER* | | | | | | | | | | |
| YEAR 3+ | | | ANNUAL DRY OFF/ AUTUMN BOOSTER | | | | | | | | | | |

| AUTUMN BORN CALVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
| YEAR 1 | BIRTH YEAR | | | BIRTH | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | VACC 1 – FROM 4 WEEKS OF AGE | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | VACC 2 – 4 – 8 WEEKS LATER* | | | | | | | |
| YEAR 2 | | | AUTUMN BOOSTER | | | | | | | | | | |
| YEAR 3+ | | | ANNUAL DRY OFF/ AUTUMN BOOSTER | | | | | | | | | | |

*Spring born calves require an autumn booster to align them with the herd and avoid long re-vaccination intervals.

*Any calves receiving their second vaccine before 12 weeks of age will require a third vaccination around 6 months of age to manage the potential risk of MDA interference.

