

Clostridial disease.

Common, deadly and costly

Clostridial diseases are a constant threat to sheep and cattle. They can present as occasional stock losses or as outbreaks with the sudden death of large numbers of animals. Treatment is rarely an option as affected animals are generally found dead, but fortunately



clostridial disease can be prevented by effective vaccination.

Clostridial diseases include pulpy kidney, tetanus, black disease,

blackleg and malignant oedema and they cause sudden death through the release of deadly toxins, blood poisoning, navel-ill and gangrene.

It's not worth gambling with clostridial disease, vaccination is cost effective insurance against the threat of major stock losses.



Ultravac™ 5 in 1.

A breakthrough in 5 in 1 technology



Ultravac 5 in 1 uses a unique ultrafiltration process to create a pure and concentrated vaccine that stimulates rapid and effective protection against the dangerous clostridial diseases.

✓ Low dose volume

Ultravac 5 in 1 has a 1 mL dose for sheep of all ages and a 2 mL dose for cattle of all ages. This means there's less fridge space required for storage and fewer pack changes required when vaccinating large numbers of stock.

✓ Effective in young lambs and calves

Ultravac 5 in 1 is effective in the presence of antibodies from colostrum (first milk) and can be used at any age. This allows for early protection which minimises the risk of a potentially fatal immunity gap.

✓ Vet Only

Ultravac 5 in 1 is only available from your veterinarian, giving you the added value of professional animal health advice and vaccination recommendations tailored to your farm.

Sheep

The dose for sheep of all ages is 1 mL under the skin in the neck.

All sheep initially require 2 doses, 4 to 6 weeks apart, followed by a single annual booster.

Prelamb vaccination of ewes

A booster vaccination should be given to ewes within 4 weeks of lambing. This will maximise protection of the lambs through antibodies in the colostrum, for up to the first 12 weeks of their lives.

Previously unvaccinated ewes may be vaccinated at tupping and again within 4 weeks of lambing.

Lamb vaccination

Lambs require two doses a minimum of 4 weeks apart.

✓ **Lambs born to vaccinated ewes** should receive their first dose at tailing and the second dose at weaning, this will ensure that lambs are protected as early as possible and will minimise the chance of an immunity gap.

If more convenient, vaccination may commence at weaning.

Hoggets should have received their booster dose prior to going onto a crop as this is a high risk situation for pulpy kidney.

✓ **Lambs born to unvaccinated ewes** are at a high risk of tetanus at tailing and should be given tetanus antitoxin at tailing. Vaccination with Ultravac 5 in 1 should then commence at weaning.

✓ **Ultravac™ 5 in 1 with Selenium** is for the prevention of clostridial disease and selenium deficiency in adult ewes only – do not use in lambs.



Cattle

The dose for cattle of all ages is 2 mL under the skin in the neck.

All cattle initially require 2 doses, 4 to 6 weeks apart, followed by a single annual booster.

Pregnant cows

Annual boosters prior to calving will maximise the protection of the calf through antibodies in the colostrum.

Calf vaccination

Calves should commence their primary course of vaccinations between 6 to 12 weeks of age.

Combination clostridial and leptospirosis vaccination

Ultravac™ 7 in 1 provides protection against clostridial disease and leptospirosis in one convenient shot. Leptospirosis is a common and serious threat to the health of cattle and to people in contact with those cattle. Ultravac 7 in 1 can be given to calves from 4 weeks of age, so it is the ideal vaccine for providing early protection against leptospirosis and clostridial disease.

