

- ✓ *E. coli* is a significant cause of diarrhoea in calves 1-4 weeks of age<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ A proven combination for treatment of bacterial diarrhoea
- ✓ Neomycin: effective treatment for *E. coli* infections
- ✓ Sulfadiazine + Sulfadimidine: for *E. coli* and Salmonella bacterial infections
- ✓ Vitamin B1 + Vitamin B2: replaces important vitamins depleted by diarrhoea
- ✓ **Once-a-day** dosage treatment

# Scour-X<sup>TM</sup>

## ORAL ANTI-DIARRHOEAL SUSPENSION

For the treatment of neomycin or sulphonamide-sensitive bacterial enteritis in calves, horses, dogs and cats.

**2 Litres**

### Dairy calves

*Escherichia coli* [*E. coli*] is a gram-negative bacteria and a significant cause of bacterial enteritis and diarrhoea in calves. *E. coli* is highly contagious and is spread from cow to calf and calf to calf. A Canadian study of colostrum samples from dairy cows indicated 94% cultured bacteria; 47% Gram-negative rods and 44% *E. coli*<sup>1</sup>. Bacterial contaminated colostrum is, no doubt, an important source for infection of calves. *E. coli* damages the wall of the intestine and toxins exacerbate the severity of the infection. A survey of dairy cattle in Queensland, reported *E. coli* in samples from 16.7% of animals and 4.1% from environmental samples from the same farms. Calves 1-4 weeks of age are susceptible to *E. coli* on dairy farms.<sup>2</sup>

Salmonella is frequently cultured from calves with bacterial enteritis. It is sensitive to Neomycin orally<sup>3</sup>. An Australian antibiotic resistance monitoring survey of bovines reported levels of resistance to **Neomycin** as 5% to **Streptomycin** 25% and **Tetracyclines** 39%<sup>4</sup>. *Cryptosporidium parvum* is associated with calf scours; sulfadimidine may be useful for treatment of infections.<sup>5</sup>

Dairy heifer calves are the genetic future of a dairy herd. Bacterial enteritis and diarrhoea can be life-threatening and must be treated immediately symptoms are observed.

### Beef calves

From a survey of 147 beef cattle producers in Southern NSW; 76 producers indicated that in beef calves up to 14 days of age the incidence of scours was 51.7%, morbidity 4.5% and mortality 5%.<sup>6</sup>

1. Fecteau G *et al*; Can Vet J. 2002 Jul; 43(7): 523-527.
2. Cobbold R Vet Microbiol 2000 Jan; 71(1-2): 125-37
3. WHO (series 43) IPSC INCHEM
4. Barton M *et al*; www.health.gov.au (1997)
5. Rehag JE; J Parasitol 1991 Apr; 77(2) 238-40
6. Lievaart JJ *et al*; AVJ, 2013 Nov, 92(11) 464-8



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### PRODUCT INFORMATION

#### ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:

Each 30 mL contains:

1278 mg SULFADIAZINE

852 mg SULFADIMIDINE

54 mg NEOMYCIN SULPHATE

0.91 mg HYOSCINE (methobromide)

4.5 mg THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Vitamin B1)

6.6 mg RIBOFLAVINE (Vitamin B2)

213 mg PECTIN

3.1 g KAOLIN (light)

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

##### **SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE**

#### DOSE:

Calves, Horses: 30 mL per 25 kg bodyweight orally, daily for 3-5 days.

Dogs and Cats: 2 mL per 3 kg bodyweight orally, daily for 3-5 days.

Repeat treatment daily until two days after symptoms have subsided – except in cases of salmonellosis where treatment should continue for a minimum of five consecutive days.



#### WITHHOLDING PERIOD

**MEAT: DO NOT USE less than 14 days (Calves) or 28 days (Horses) before slaughter for human consumption.**

#### DISPOSAL

Dispose of container by wrapping in paper and putting in garbage.

#### STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature).

To prevent caking of suspension invert pack regularly. *Shake well before use.*

APVMA Approval No 49788/2L/0101



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**Animal Health Products**