

- ✓ *E. coli* is a significant cause of diarrhoea in calves 1-4 weeks of age²
- ✓ 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-XTM

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*¹. 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.²

Salmonella is frequently cultured from calves with bacterial enteritis. It is sensitive to Neomycin orally³. An Australian antibiotic resistance monitoring survey of bovines reported levels of resistance to **Neomycin** as 5% to **Streptomycin** 25% and **Tetracyclines** 39%⁴. *Cryptosporidium parvum* is associated with calf scours; sulfadimidine may be useful for treatment of infections.⁵

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%.⁶

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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PRESCRIBING AND PRODUCT INFORMATION

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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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