

# BABEX

Reg. No. G4109 Act 36/1947

## INJECTABLE SOLUTION FOR CATTLE.

### POISONOUS

#### INDICATIONS

BABEX treats redwater (*babesiosis*) and tick-borne gallsickness (*anaplasmosis*) organisms in cattle. It also prevents Asiatic redwater for up to 4 weeks and African redwater for up to 8 weeks in cattle.

#### STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Store between 2 °C to 25 °C. Protect from sunlight.

#### COMPOSITION

Imidocarb dipropionate 12 % *m/v*.

#### WARNINGS

- MILK FROM TREATED COWS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.
- ANIMALS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION SHOULD NOT BE SLAUGHTERED WITHIN 213 DAYS OF TREATMENT.
- The remedy should only be used for preventive purposes in consultation with a veterinarian who is familiar with local conditions pertaining to redwater infections/control as well as tick control for the area, farm or herd involved.
- The remedy is not recommended for use after the expiry date (2 years after date of manufacture) as it may be ineffective and may even be harmful to the animal.
- Under certain circumstances of high challenge, virulent strains of Asiatic redwater cases may develop as early as 18 days after administering BABEX.
- Vaccine warning: After treatment with BABEX (2,5 ml/100 kg body mass) cattle cannot be effectively vaccinated against Asiatic redwater for 8 weeks and against African redwater for 16 weeks.
- Note to physician: This product in animal studies has been shown to be nephrotoxic and this should be borne in mind in the treatment of humans following accidental injection. Antidote: No specific antidotes exist. Symptomatic treatment is indicated.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, failure thereof may ensue as a result of a wide range of reasons. If this is suspected, seek veterinary advice and notify the registration holder.

#### PRECAUTIONS

- Sterilise all injection apparatus and use a separate clean sharp needle for each animal.
- Swab the rubber seal of the bottle with methylated spirit immediately before puncturing with a needle.
- A swelling may occur at the injection site in some animals. These disappear without forming abscesses, providing sterile needles were used.
- There may be slight salivation after treatment.
- The dose must be administered strictly according to body mass and must not be exceeded.
- Take care to avoid accidental injection of operators.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

#### Dosage

Redwater	Tick-borne gallsickness
<u>Therapy (treatment)</u> 1 ml / 100 kg body mass once only.	<u>Therapy (treatment)</u> 2,5 ml / 100 kg body mass once only.
<u>Prophylaxis (prevention)</u> 2,5 ml / 100 kg body mass once only.	

#### DO NOT REPEAT THE DOSE WITHIN 4 WEEKS.

#### Administration

- ADMINISTER BY INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION ONLY. MUST NOT BE USED INTRAVENOUSLY.
- The dose rate must not be exceeded and the treatment must not be repeated within 4 weeks. If there is no improvement within 24 hours consult your veterinarian.
- Inject intramuscularly only (neck region or areas of least value).

#### Examples of the use of BABEX for prevention of redwater

**NB:** Only on the advice and recommendation of a veterinarian for each set of circumstances.

- Outbreak of redwater in a herd.
- Movement of susceptible cattle into tick areas.
- Movement of susceptible animals through a redwater area.
- Movement of a herd of tick infested cattle into tick free country containing susceptible cattle.
- Purchase of cattle of unknown origin, i.e. susceptible or carrier cattle.
- Animals taken to shows or sales where there is a risk of redwater.
- To reduce the losses from redwater in cattle on their introduction to feedlots.