Trivacton 6
Adjuvanted, inactivated, trivalent vaccine against neonatal diarrhoeas caused by Escherichia coli, Rotavirus and Coronavirus in calves

COMPOSITION
Each ml of vaccine contains:
- Escherichia coli 0:101, bearing K99 antigen,
- Escherichia coli 0:117, bearing Y antigen,
- Escherichia coli 0:78, bearing 31A antigen,
- Escherichia coli 0:101, bearing F41 antigen
- Inactivated bovine rotavirus
- Inactivated bovine coronavirus (INRA patent)
- q.s. to obtain in guinea-pigs a seroconversion index of at least 0.9 log10
- q.s. to obtain in guinea-pigs a HAI antibody titre of at least 2.0 log10
- q.s. to obtain in guinea-pigs a SN antibody titre of at least 1.5 log10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thiomersal, at most</td>
<td>0.1 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free formaldehyde, at most</td>
<td>0.2 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saponin</td>
<td>0.3 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aluminium hydroxide</td>
<td>0.7 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.15 M sodium chloride solution</td>
<td>1 ml</td>
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INDICATIONS
Prevention of neonatal affections caused by Escherichia coli, rotavirus and coronavirus in calves by the vaccination of pregnant cows.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE
Shake well prior to use.
Subcutaneous route.
Dosage: one 5-ml dose according to the following schedule:
- Vaccination of cows to obtain maximum titre of antibodies in colostrum and milk, which will protect the calf intestine during the period of maximum susceptibility to the pathogenic agents concerned.
- Primary vaccination: 2 injections with a minimum interval of 2 weeks.
  - First injection: 1 to 2 months prior to calving.
  - Second injection: Nursing cows: on calving day (± 24 hours) • Milk cows: 2 to 6 weeks prior to calving.
- Annual booster: 2 weeks prior to calving.

- Calves born of nursing cows: milk of vaccinated cows
- Calves born of milk cows: add to the substitution feed 10% in volume of colostrum of vaccinated cows, stored deep-frozen.
- In case of epidemics, partial vaccination of the total number of animals reduces the number and severity of diarrhoeas.
- However, control of infectious gastroenteritis within an infected herd requires that all the calves receive colostrum and milk from vaccinated cows; hence the necessity, in such case, to continue the vaccination schedule the next year.

PRECAUTION
- Vaccinate only healthy animals
- Apply usual aseptic procedures
- Use sterile and antiseptic - or disinfectant - free material for injection purposes
- Any open vial should be used up at once.

SIDE-EFFECTS
- The vaccine may cause the formation of a nodule at the site of injection
- Vaccination may cause hypersensitivity reactions in animals sensitized by the infection.

STORAGE
Store between +2°C and +8°C, protected from light. Do not freeze.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD
Not applicable.