



READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

362878 R3

CEPRALOCK®

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 650 mg/g BISMUTH SUBNITRATE
(2.6 g Bismuth subnitrate per 4 g syringe)

Internal teat sealant for dry cows and heifers.

For the prevention of clinical and subclinical mastitis in dairy cows during the non-lactating (dry) period and early post-calving.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restrains

DO NOT USE in lactating cows.

Dosage and administration

During the administration of the product it is important to ensure that infection is not introduced. Accidental introduction of bacteria into the quarter during insertion of the intramammary syringe can result in serious mastitis.

Thoroughly clean hands prior to administration and wear clean gloves during administration. Immediately after the last milking at drying off, prior to treatment with CEPRALOCK, the udder should be stripped, and each teat thoroughly cleaned with a suitable disinfectant.

Carefully infuse the entire contents of one syringe into each teat to form a seal, preventing the ingress of pathogenic bacteria into the udder during the dry period.

After infusion DO NOT massage or squeeze the teat as this may dislodge the seal.

It is recommended that CEPRALOCK be used as part of a herd approach to dry cow management and mastitis control. Cows considered likely to be free of subclinical mastitis and at risk for new infection in the dry period should be given CEPRALOCK at drying off. Other animals should be managed in accordance with an approved mastitis control plan or specific veterinary advice.

For practical purposes, selection criteria may be based on the mastitis and cell count history of individual cows, or recognised tests for the detection of subclinical mastitis, or bacteriological sampling. As a guide, where there has been no episode of clinical mastitis and at least three individual cow cell counts are available, cows with all cell counts below 250,000 cells/mL may be given CEPRALOCK.

Maiden heifers (first calvers): Administer CEPRALOCK approximately 4 weeks prior to calving to reduce the risk of post-calving mastitis.

Use in combination with antibiotic therapy: In cows that have sub-clinical mastitis, CEPRALOCK may be used following administration of a suitable dry cow antibiotic treatment to the infected quarter such as COOPERS CEPRAVIN DRY COW INTRAMAMMARY ANTIBIOTIC (APVMA No. 47940). The dry cow antibiotic should be administered in accordance with the product label and massaged into the quarter. Following administration re-disinfect the teat and infuse CEPRALOCK as recommended above. After CEPRALOCK infusion do not massage or squeeze the teat as this may dislodge the seal. CEPRALOCK prevents subclinical mastitis and lowers Individual Cow Cell Count (ICCC).

Administering CEPRALOCK

1. Wear gloves. Completely disinfect teat ends - a critical step. Use surgical spirit or alcohol teat wipes (one per teat) and leave to air dry. Start with teats furthest away.
2. CEPRALOCK should be infused so that it remains in the teat canal. Grasp the top of the teat where it joins the udder to prevent CEPRALOCK from leaving the teat canal. Insert tip of syringe nozzle and gently depress plunger until entire contents have been infused. Discard tube if nozzle is contaminated.
3. DO NOT massage the teat or udder. CEPRALOCK must remain in the lower part of the teat. Disinfect with a teat dip or spray.
4. DO NOT allow animals to lie down on bare ground or in soiled areas for two hours after treatment. Once the group has been treated, walk directly to a clean pasture. Try to minimise the distance walked.

ADVICE ON CORRECT ADMINISTRATION

CEPRALOCK has a dual tip nozzle. The cap of the syringe can be partially or fully removed. It gives the option to use the syringe with a short tip for a partial insertion technique so that the syringe only needs to be inserted in the teat end.

It is recommended to use the short tip to allow for partial insertion in order to lower the probability of new infections.

Step1: Removal of the breakable cap.



Step 2: Short tip insertion.



General directions

Milking machine advice: To reduce the potential for CEPRALOCK accumulation in milking machines and reduce the risk of particles entering milk in the vat, thoroughly hand-strip CEPRALOCK out of each quarter, 10 to 12 strips per quarter, at the first milking of fresh cows. Where possible, avoid removal of CEPRALOCK by the milking machine. Keep milk from fresh cows out of the vat for a minimum of 8 milkings (10 milkings in induced cows) or in line with industry standards designed to minimise colostrums entering milk for processing. If possible, use designated clusters and test buckets during this time to minimise adherence to rubberware and milk lines. Clean milking equipment carefully to prevent particles entering the vat. Change filter socks regularly, particularly if residual teat sealant is visible on the filter.

CEPRALOCK is designed to sit in the teat canal during the dry period. This means that the administration process should focus on ensuring that the product does not travel up in the higher udder tissue. This is in contrast to the administration of antibiotic dry cow therapy which is required to be infused into the udder tissue to ensure efficacy and duration of treatment. Care should be taken when administering CEPRALOCK to ensure that it stays in the teat canal. Failure to do this may mean that the product has reduced efficacy and may not be fully removed by 8 milkings.

Key points

- Plan for the time and labour that treatment takes.
- More than one person is often needed to do the job well.
- Ensure people administering CEPRALOCK are trained adequately in the procedure.
- Keep the number of cows to be treated after any one milking to a manageable number.

CEPRALOCK infusion instructions

Thoroughly clean hands prior to administration and wear clean gloves during administration. Immediately after the last milking at drying off, prior to treatment with CEPRALOCK, the udder should be stripped, and each teat thoroughly cleaned with a suitable disinfectant.

After infusion, DO NOT massage or squeeze the teat as this may dislodge the seal.

1. **Hygiene:** Ensure animals are appropriately restrained in hygienic conditions. Keep syringes clean and DO NOT immerse in water.
2. **Clean and dry:** The teats should be clean and dry prior to disinfection. If the teats are not clean, wash and dry prior to disinfection.
3. **Disinfection technique:** Wearing gloves, thoroughly scrub teat ends with alcohol impregnated wipes (one per teat) and leave to air dry. First, disinfect the two teats further away, then the two closest. Take care to avoid contamination of disinfected teats.
4. **Insertion:** Ensure teats are dry before insertion. Take care to avoid contamination of the syringe nozzle. Careful insertion of the CEPRALOCK syringe nozzle with minimum penetration into the teat canal is recommended. Insert CEPRALOCK into the teats in the opposite order to disinfection. i.e. closest two teats first, then the two furthest away. While administering, gently close off the top of the teat (closest to the udder) when inserting the nozzle to encourage product to remain in the teat cistern and canal, rather than in the udder. Do not massage the teat or udder after insertion of CEPRALOCK.
5. **Teat spray:** After treating each cow, spray teat with your normal teat sanitiser, and mark treated cows with spray mark, raddle or similar.

CEPRALOCK removal in fresh cows

Key points

- You must remove CEPRALOCK in fresh cows.
- Change filter socks after each milking.

1. At the first milking strip each treated quarter at least 10-12 times or until all CEPRALOCK has been removed - wear gloves.
2. Keep milk from fresh cows out of the vat for at least 8 milkings after calving (10 milkings for induced cows).
3. Preferably use designated clusters and test buckets for the first 8 milkings. Avoid running milk from CEPRALOCK treated animal through milk lines during this time.
4. Change filter socks after each milking. Clean milking equipment according to milk factory guidelines, to minimise potential residual build-up of CEPRALOCK.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

MILK: DO NOT USE in lactating cows or within 4 days of calving. After calving, colostrum or milk from treated dry cows **MUST NOT BE USED** for human consumption or processing for 96 hours (8 milkings).

MEAT: Zero (0) days.

TRADE ADVICE

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): Zero (0) days. Before using this product, confirm the current ESI from Intervet Australia Pty Limited on 1800 033 461 or the APVMA website (www.apvma.gov.au/residues).

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When using the product, wear disposable gloves. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet.

DISPOSAL

Dispose of empty syringes by wrapping with paper and placing in garbage.

STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature). Do not freeze. Protect from light.

Warranty

Intervet Australia Pty Limited (IAPL), trading as MSD Animal Health, warrants that this product is of merchantable quality and fit for its intended purpose. IAPL's liability for any loss, including consequential losses or injury caused by act or omission, including negligent acts or omissions, by IAPL or its agent, is limited to replacing or repairing the product at the option of IAPL. If possible, a sample of any product causing concern should be retained or delivered to IAPL within 30 days for a scientific examination.

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GHS Information

Causes damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
For additional information refer to SDS.

