

MERCK ANIMAL HEALTH

Intervet Inc.

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ProSystem® RCE

Intervet/Merck Animal Health

Porcine Rotavirus Vaccine

Modified Live Virus

Clostridium Perfringens Type C-Escherichia Coli Bacterin-Toxoid

INDICATIONS: This product contains two major rotavirus serotypes, four major *Escherichia coli* pilus antigens (K88, K99, F41 and 987P) and *Clostridium perfringens* Type C (CpC) toxoid. When used in healthy pregnant swine, the rotavirus, *E. coli* K88, K99, F41 pilus antigens and CpC toxoid aid in prevention of rotaviral diarrhea, colibacillosis and enterotoxemia in their nursing piglets. Additionally, the *E. coli* 987P antigen aids in the prevention of mortality and reduction of clinical disease caused by this serotype in nursing piglets.

SAFETY AND EFFICACY: Safety and efficacy of the Rotavirus vaccine and *C. perfringens-E. coli* bacterin-toxoid have been extensively evaluated in experimental tests and in field trials conducted by veterinarians. Both fractions have been demonstrated to be safe for pregnant swine and laboratory animals. Pregnant sows and gilts, when vaccinated intramuscularly with rotavirus, subsequently develop high persisting levels of rotavirus antibody in their milk, thereby aiding in the control of rotaviral diarrhea in their nursing pigs. Oral vaccination of sows and gilts with ProSystem® TGE/Rota (Porcine Rotavirus-Transmissible Gastroenteritis vaccine) also has been recommended as a means of reducing virus shedding and inducing high persisting levels of milk antibody. Either approach is satisfactory for prevention of rotaviral diarrhea in nursing pigs. Vaccination of pregnant swine with *C. perfringens* Type C toxoid and four major *E. coli* pilus antigens (K88, K99, F41 and 987P) also greatly reduced the incidence and severity of enterotoxemia and colibacillosis in their litters in experimental tests. Baby pigs are protected from rotaviral diarrhea, enterotoxemia and colibacillosis by receiving colostral and milk antibodies from vaccinated dams. Therefore, it is mandatory for both viral and bacterial passive immunity that sows and gilts are lactating and baby pigs are nursing.

DOSAGE AND DIRECTIONS: Shake bacterin-toxoid well. Restore accompanying vial of desiccated virus vaccine with 10-15 mL bacterin-toxoid and then transfer rehydrated vaccine back into plastic bacterin-toxoid bottle. Shake well, immediately inject a 2 mL dose intramuscularly into healthy pregnant swine at 5 weeks and again at 2 weeks before farrowing. In subsequent farrowings, inject one 2 mL dose 2 weeks before farrowing.

CAUTION: Store in the dark at 2° to 7°C (35° to 45°F). Do not freeze. Use immediately after reconstitution; do not save partial contents; burn both containers and all unused contents. Use only in healthy pregnant swine. Do not vaccinate within 21 days of slaughter. Conditions which interfere with lactation adversely affect immunity in baby pigs. If allergic reaction occurs, treat with epinephrine. Contains gentamicin, polymyxin B and thimerosal as preservatives.

FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY

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1-800-521-5767

For patent information:

<http://www.merck.com/product/patent/home.html>

		Code	
25 doses	50 mL	026124	153788-05

CPN: 1047368.3