

CUETM
injection

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
COPPER (as Calcium Copper Edetate) 50mg/mL

For the treatment and prevention of copper
deficiency in cattle, sheep and deer.

250 mL

Registered pursuant to the
ACVM Act 1997 No. A7711.
See www.foodsafety.govt.nz
for registration conditions.

Store below 30°C
(Room Temperature).

Ⓟ

Exp.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Excessive copper is toxic; do not use where copper deficiency has not been diagnosed. Administer by subcutaneous injection ONLY. Injection to be given in the anterior half of the neck. Shake thoroughly before use to ensure a uniform suspension. Drain all unused product from tube and gun if the product assembly is to be left standing, even for short periods.

Young Cattle: Over 4 months of age: 2mL.
Adult Cattle: 2-4mL.
Adult Sheep: 1mL.
Deer: 1mL/50kg bodyweight.

Do not use in cattle under 4 months of age.

Dosage may be increased up to 4mL for adult cattle only under the advice of a veterinarian and when severe copper deficiency has been confirmed by analysis of liver copper levels, or when overt clinical signs of deficiency are observed.

Dosage may be repeated every 3 months in cattle, and every 4 months in sheep and deer. The optimal treatment program should be established by monitoring the animals' copper status. In cases of severe deficiency your veterinarian may recommend more frequent dosing.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Not to be used concurrently with any other form of copper supplementation, or administered at the same time as any other treatment eg. drenching, vaccination. Do not administer to animals that are suffering from liver disease or fascioliasis, or have been grazing on plants that may cause liver disease.

WITHOLDING PERIOD: NIL.

PRECAUTIONS:

Only treat animals in good health. Minimise stress to animals during and immediately after handling for administration. In particular avoid exerting animals when moving them after treatment. Sheep, particularly some breeds (eg. Texel) are more susceptible to copper poisoning.

CAUTION:

Accidental self-injection of copper products may cause serious injury. Care should be taken to avoid needle stick injury when injecting this product. Seek medical advice immediately if self-injection occurs.

ADVERSE EFFECTS:

As with most depot-forming products the potential exists for some localised tissue reaction to occur at the injection site. Young deer are most likely to be affected.

VER 05/2011

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY
RESTRICTED VETERINARY MEDICINE

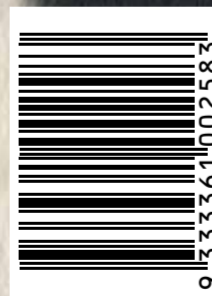


International
Animal Health Products



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Name: 55915 CUE NZ Injection carton

DBG Job No: 55915

Item Code: VER 05/2011

Date: 16/05/11

Proof No.: 3

Dimensions:

Colours: CMYK ■ Folds ■ Knife

PLEASE EXAMINE THIS PROOF CAREFULLY

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**For the treatment and prevention of
copper deficiency in cattle, sheep and deer.**

Copper Deficiency

Copper deficiency may be either primary, due to a low dietary intake of copper, or secondary due to antagonism of copper by other dietary minerals. Molybdenum is one common copper antagonist which forms complexes with copper in the rumen rendering it unavailable for absorption. Sulphates synergise this effect. Secondary copper deficiency is commonly due to high pasture levels of such copper-complexing minerals.

Oral administration of copper is less effective in treating or preventing secondary copper deficiency. Alimentary blockade of copper uptake, the mechanism of secondary copper deficiency, is bypassed by parenteral administration of copper.

Clinical Signs

Copper is a vital component of many enzyme systems, and is directly involved in red blood cell formation, connective tissue metabolism, myelin formation in newborn animals, skin pigmentation, and bone marrow formation. The clinical signs seen in copper deficient animals reflect the many metabolic processes in which copper is involved.

General clinical signs of copper deficiency include poor growth rates in young animals, illthrift, diarrhoea, poor reproductive performance, depressed production, and anaemia, with eventual emaciation and death.

One of the earliest signs of deficiency commonly seen in cattle is loss of hair pigmentation, giving the coat a 'bleached' appearance. In advanced cases depigmentation around the eyes gives a 'spectacle' appearance. In sheep, characteristic signs include poor wool growth, loss of wool pigmentation and loss of crimp, or 'steely wool'. Copper deficiency may contribute to the syndrome enzootic ataxia in unweaned lambs and adult deer, characterised by incoordination, a 'dog-sitting' posture, and eventually immobilization and death.

Clinical signs vary between regions and most affected areas have a typical deficiency syndrome. Subclinical copper deficiency may cause production losses without the appearance of typical clinical signs.

CUE injection is an injectable suspension of calcium copper edetate. Copper edetate is absorbed from the injection site and redistributed to the liver for storage. The copper stored in the liver acts as a depot from which copper can be slowly released to maintain normal concentrations of copper in the blood during periods when the copper intake may be inadequate.

Please open side panel
to read further information
regarding this product.