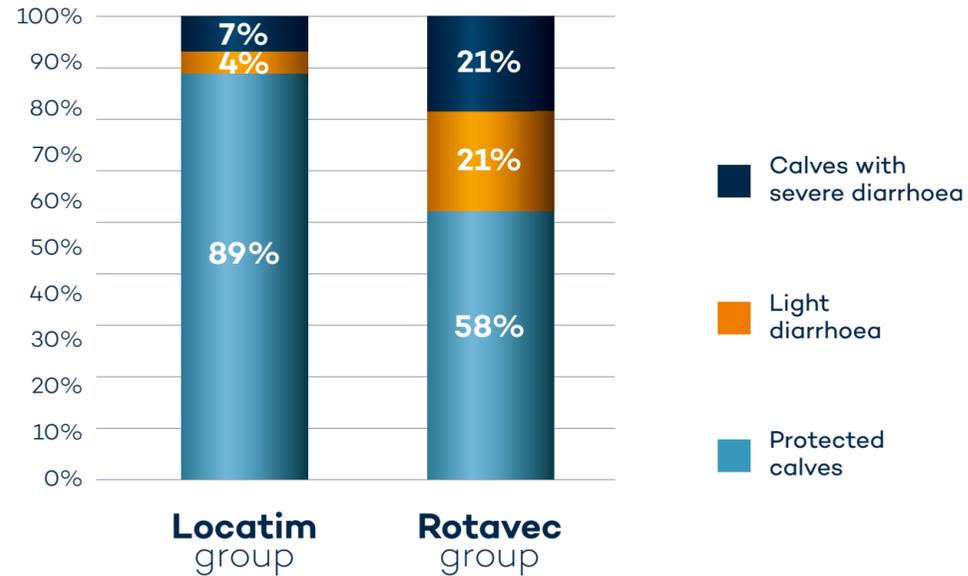


LOCATIM® - ENHANCED PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL CALF SCOURS

89%

of calves are protected against neonatal diarrhoea¹

45 (LOCATIM group) and 43 (ROTAVEC group) calves were included in this study.



18 calves (41.9%) in the ROTAVEC group and 5 calves (11.1%) of the LOCATIM® group showed some form of diarrhoea. The difference was statistically significant (p = 0.001, Pearson Chi-square test). If only severe diarrhoea (scores 2 and 3) was considered, 9 / 43 (20.9%) calves were found in the ROTAVEC group compared to 3/45 (6.6%) in the LOCATIM® group.

¹ A. Bolon, D. Lebastard, S. Carel & R. Eicher *Effect of the oral administration of specific immunoglobulins compared to standard vaccination on calf neonatal enteritis*. WBC 2016-341

Materials and Methods: Calves were chosen from a commercial dairy herd with a standard management protocol and no previous history of a high incidence of neonatal calf scours. This herd had previously not been vaccinated against neonatal calf scours. For each group of 10 dry cows, half were vaccinated with ROTAVEC CORONA between 12 and 3 weeks before calving (as per data sheet). Each calf born from non-vaccinated cows received one dose of 60ml of LOCATIM® orally within the first 6 hours of life. Every calf received colostrum from its mother. For each calf included in this study, the farmer recorded the vaccination date or the time of LOCATIM® administration, as well as the clinical scoring of diarrhoea during the first 15 days of life. The diarrhoea score was defined according to following criteria: 0 = no diarrhoea; 1 = light diarrhoea without medical treatment; 2 = diarrhoea requiring oral treatment (rehydration and/or antibiotic therapy); 3 = severe diarrhoea requiring parenteral rehydration or leading to death. 45 (LOCATIM group) and 43 (ROTAVEC group) calves were included in the study. All ROTAVEC cows were vaccinated between 23 and 79 days before calving. All LOCATIM calves received the oral specific immunoglobulins concentrate between 15 and 120 minutes after birth.



Locatim® contains bovine concentrated lactoserum containing specific immunoglobulins G against *E.coli* F5 (K99) adhesin $\geq 2.8 \times 10^{10}$ /ml *microagglutination method. UK: POM-VPS IE: POM. Further information available in the SPC or from Merial Animal Health Ltd, RG12 8YS, UK. UK Tel: 01344 746960 (sales) or 01344 746957 (technical), IE Tel: 01 291 3985 (all queries). Locatim® is a registered trademark of Biokema. ©2018 Merial Animal Health Ltd. All rights reserved. Merial is now part of the Boehringer Ingelheim Group of Companies. Date of preparation: July 2018. AHD11234 Use Medicines Responsibly.

ALL IN ONE CONCENTRATED DOSE

- Transfer of immunity
- 89% of calves protected against neonatal calf scours¹
- At 120 days the median weight of Locatim treated calves was 25kg higher than those in the control group²

1. A. Bolon, D. Lebastard, S. Carel & R. Eicher *Effect of the oral administration of specific immunoglobulins compared to standard vaccination on calf neonatal enteritis*. WBC 2016-341.
2. Impact of neonatal administration of concentrated bovine lactoserum on calf weight at 120 days. A.Bolon *et al.* SNGTV 2015 Nantes France.

Locatim® Strong calves, from birth



Enhanced protection in one dose against calf scours caused by *E.coli* F5 (K99)



Peace of mind:
concentrate of specific immunity

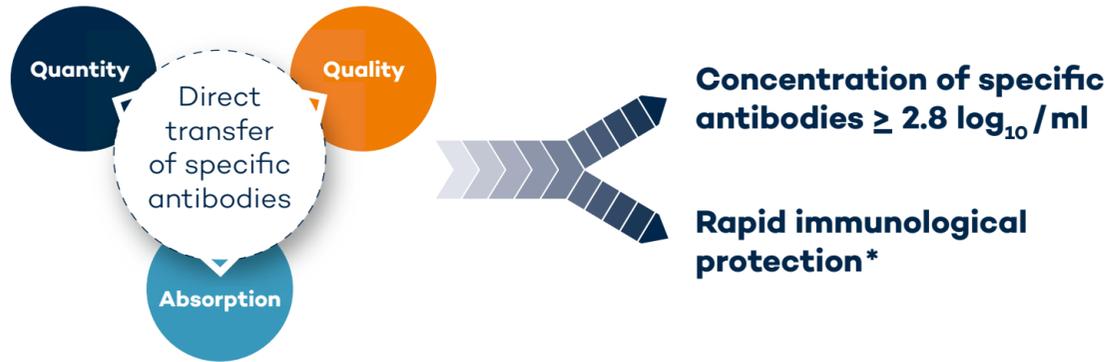


Oral administration:
simple and quick



LOCATIM®

A concentrate of specific immunity against *E.coli* F5 (K99)



A double-action mechanism

LOCATIM® should preferably be orally administered within the first 4 hours of birth to optimise absorption, and no later than 12 hours after birth

① **Local,** protects the lining of the digestive tract



② **Systemic,** antibodies circulate in the blood stream following absorption across the gut wall



*When administered in the first 4 hours of life.

LOCATIM® FOR A HEAVIER² CALF

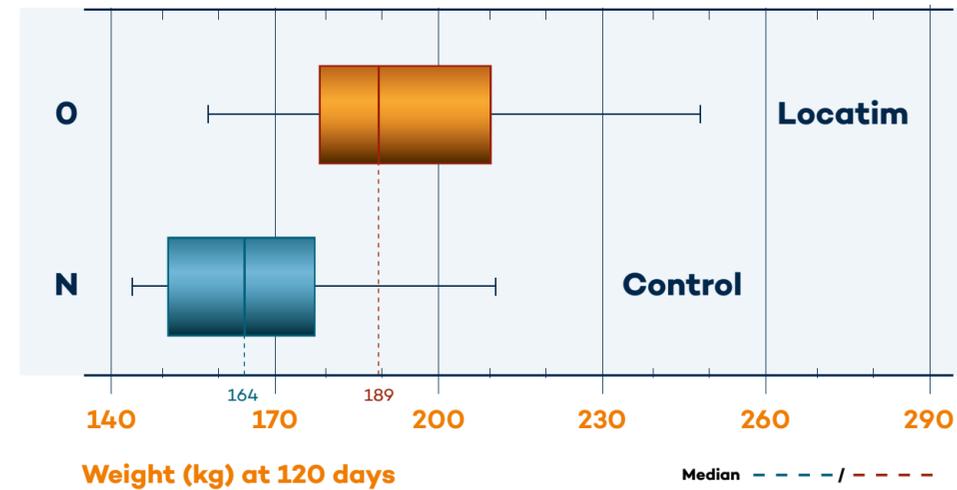
At 120 days a significant weight difference of

25KG
for calves born to heifers¹

• Of the calves born to heifers in this study, the median weight in the Locatim treated group was 189kg, whereas the median weight of the control group (not treated) was 164kg, meaning a significant difference of 25kg (p=0.014).

Weight of calves from heifers Box-and-whisker plot

• Median means the weight of calf in each group that ranks in the middle of the weight range per group.



2. Impact of neonatal administration of concentrated bovine lactoserum on calf weight at 120 days when administered in the first 4 hours of life. A.Bolon *et al.* SNGTV 2015 Nantes France.

Materials and Methods: Calves from 4 milking herds born to cows that had not previously been vaccinated against any causes of neonatal calf scour were included in the study. At the time of the study the herds did not have issues with neonatal calf scour. Calves in the Locatim group and the control group received colostrum in the same way. Treatment: within the first 6 hours of birth, one calf in two received one bottle of Locatim orally. Follow up: for each calf, the farmer recorded the status of the dam (primiparous or multiparous), the calving date, and any episodes of diarrhoea during the first 15 days. He recorded weight for each animal at 120 days and 210 days. Data analysis: two groups were formed. LOCATIM® and control groups: The weight at 120 days was compared between the two groups for multiparous cows and for heifers (primiparous).

LOCATIM®

LOCATIM®

← **vs** →

Economic losses due to *E.coli* calf enteritis³

Specific immunity

Easy to administer

Significantly reduces the mortality rate

Rapid immunological protection*

Medical cost

Cost of labour

Calf mortality

Loss in calf value

THE RIGHT CHOICE

3. A comparison of economic losses due to calf enteritis and calf pneumonia in Northern Scotland : Gunn G.J *et al.* Epidemiol. Santé anim. 1997, 31-32.

*When administered in the first 4 hours of life.