Don’t get caught under the darkness of **Coccidiosis**

Did you know that only 5% of infected calves will show clinical signs?[1]

Complete coccidiosis cover with Toltrox

A single dose of Toltrox will protect your calves from coccidiosis this season

What is it?

- Coccidioisis is a disease caused by tiny organisms called protozoa
- Animals consume coccidia eggs when grazing or simply exploring their surroundings

How does coccidiosis affect my calves?

Ingested coccidia eggs (oocysts) pass through the digestive system, multiply and penetrate cells in the gut lining. Eventually, the cells burst, releasing thousands more infective oocysts. The 'bursting' of these cells leads to the breakdown of the delicate gut lining. As the gut lining is responsible for nutrient absorption, a compromised gut can lead to significant production losses and even death. The released eggs pass out in the calf's dung and the cycle begins again.

What will I see?

Clinical symptoms of coccidiosis include:

- **Bloody/black diarrhoea**
- **Straining to defecate**
- **Dehydration and lack of appetite**
- **Lethargy**
- **Fever**
- **Death**

The real problem is what you don't see...

All calves unavoidably experience infection with coccidia at some point[1,2].

However, the percentage of calves in an infected group with **clinical symptoms is typically low** and often zero.

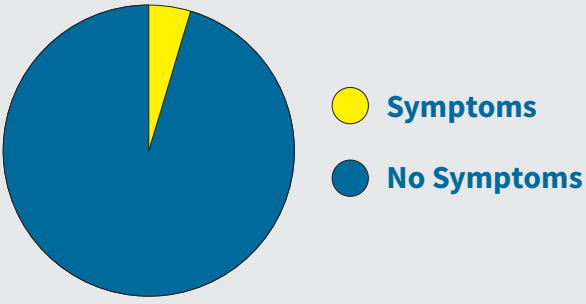
A bigger problem?

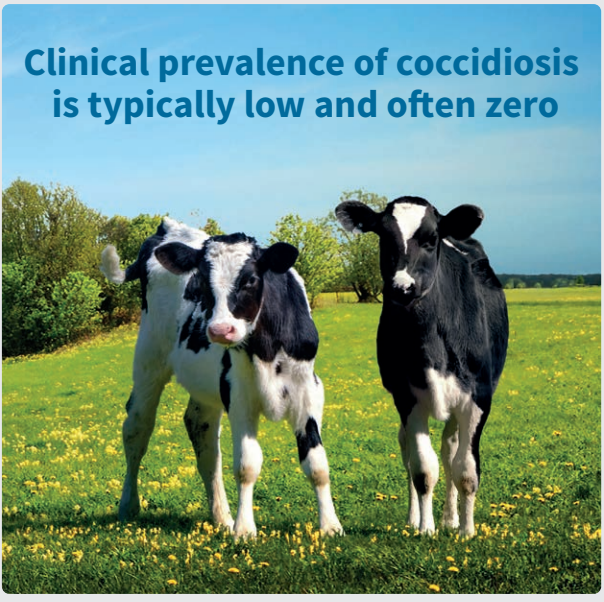
Subclinical coccidiosis can be more financially damaging to a farm than clinical cases as there may be no signs of infection.

On average, only 5% of calves show clinical symptoms.[1]

Figure 1:

Calves infected with coccidiosis that showed clinical symptoms[1]

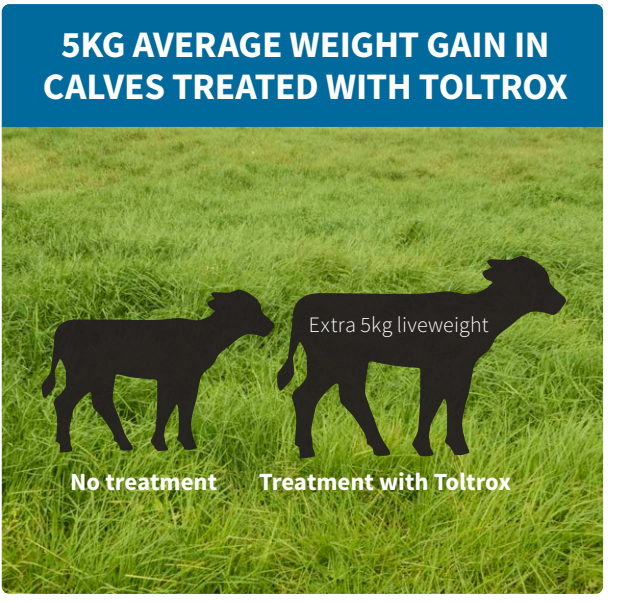




The solution

Toltrox disrupts the coccidia life-cycle by inhibiting development and multiplication of oocysts. Administered at the correct time, it can reduce both potential damage to the calves' gut and contamination of the calves' environment.

A Massey University study[2] showed that a single dose of toltrazuril (the active ingredient in Toltrox) at weaning from meal provided 5kg higher liveweight in calves. In all of the studies, animals treated with toltrazuril grew faster than non-treated animals during trial. The growth increase ranged from 7% to 33%. Trial period averaged 42 days.



Protecting young calves pays

Feed efficiency is optimal early in life. For dairy heifers, growth in the first six months of life affects the ability to hit breeding and fertility targets to maximise lifetime profitability.

When should I use Toltrox?

- Drench calves with a single dose of Toltrox at weaning from meal.
- Drench affected calves and all headmates earlier if clinical signs are observed.

DOSAGE RATES	WITHHOLDING PERIOD
Single dosage	**Toltrox**
30ml per 100kg calf	Meat and offal 56 days

Other measures to keep out coccidia

- Avoid soiled, wet bedding
- Both feed and water troughs should be clean of dung contamination
- Have a suitable space ready to isolate scouring calves
- In fields, reduce or eliminate access to standing water, including eroded areas around water troughs

Stopping the coccidia life cycle

DAY 1

Ingestion of coccidia oocyst (egg)

Parasite invades intestinal cells and starts to multiply

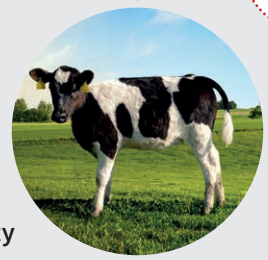
TREATMENT NOT UNDERTAKEN

DAYS 10-14

DRENCH WITH TOLTROX

INTESTINAL DAMAGE OCCURS

Life cycle disrupted and animal can naturally develop its own immunity



DAYS 18-21

If untreated = performance reduction and potential symptoms

Trust Toltrox to protect your calves from Coccidiosis this season

TOLTROX IS AVAILABLE OVER THE COUNTER AT YOUR VET CLINIC

REFERENCES

[1]Ref: Laven, R. NADIS Cattle Disease Focus 2003

[2]Ref: Coccidiosis in calves around weaning and the use of Toltrazuril. Jones-Gaddam M, Pomroy WE, and Scott I. 2004. Proceedings of 34th Annual Seminar, Sheep & Beef Cattle Veterinarians of the NZVA.

NEW ZEALAND OWNED

www.agrihealth.co.nz 0800 821 421 AgriHealth

AH-ToltrDLE.21