

BIMEDA COSECURE AND ZINCOISEL CATTLE BOLUS APPLICATOR INSTRUCTIONS



DO'S ✓

Do only use the Cosecure cattle oesophageal insertion applicator.

Do remove the boluses from the box and foil packaging the night before use, and store at room temperature.

Do place a few boluses inside your pockets close to your body, to warm to body temperature, prior to administering into cattle.

Do only insert boluses at the recommended rate. Refer to product packaging and data sheet for complete administration information.

Do wear gloves when handling the boluses, to reduce the risk of contact allergy.

Do mark the cattle with a coloured spray or record the tag number of animals bolused in case groups are mixed.

Do avoid rough handling of animals after administration, to minimise the risk of regurgitation. Ruminants are characterised by their four-chambered stomach and “cud-chewing” behaviour. The cud is a lump of food that is regurgitated, re-chewed, and re-swallowed. Due to this normal behaviour it is rare but possible that a bolus may be regurgitated.

Do store in a dry place. Once the package has been opened, if not used the next day, store unused boluses in the plastic tray in the original packaging, in an airtight container.

Do protect boluses from frost.

Do administer the boluses in cattle with an empty stomach.

Do only use in cases of a diagnosed trace element deficiency and on the recommendation of a veterinarian, nutritionist or animal health advisor.

The boluses can be administered to pregnant and lactating animals.

DO NOT ✗

Do not put boluses in water before use

Do not freeze.

Do not insert cracked, damaged or broken boluses into cattle.

Do not use when additional trace elements are being supplemented.

Do not administer any aids to alter dissolution of the bolus.

Do not administer the recommended amount to cattle more frequently than once every 4.5 months when the diet contains concentrates or more frequently than once every 6 months when at pasture.



HOW TO ADMINISTER COSECURE AND ZINCOISEL CATTLE BOLUSES

STEP 1 - WARM THE BOLUS

- The boluses use unique soluble glass technology which means that they are sensitive to sudden changes in temperature such as may happen when very cold boluses are swallowed by the animal.
- Failure to ensure the boluses are warmed prior to administration may result in the development of fine cracks which can alter the activity of the bolus.
- Warming the boluses to body temperature prior to insertion and quiet handling of cattle during insertion will reduce this risk. To do so, place boluses in your pockets, close to your body, prior to use.

STEP 2- INSERT THE BOLUS INTO THE APPLICATOR

- Insert the bolus completely into the head of the applicator until the push rod is engaged.
- To prevent the bolus falling out of the applicator, ensure the flat edge of the bolus is placed against the ridged edge in the applicator.



STEP 3 - INSERT BOLUS WITH CARE

- Bolusing, like the use of any oral applicator, can damage the throat if rushed or carried out without care. For safety reasons, the operator and the cattle should be placed in a cattle crush when inserting the bolus and preferably using a head scoop on the crush.
- Stand to the side of the animal, place your hand over the snout of the animal, catch the animal by the side of the mouth using your hand and fingers (do not catch by the nose).
- Place the bolus end of the applicator into the centre of the mouth to the back of the tongue and squeeze the trigger.
- The bolus should release easily. If resistance is felt you will need to adjust the position of the applicator until the bolus easily releases.
- Ensure that the animal swallows the bolus. The swallow reflex should happen easily. If the swallow reflex does not occur easily, the administration may not be over the back of the tongue and the technique will need to be adjusted carefully. The stem of the applicator should be straight down the centre line of the head and the trigger handle held upright.
- The distance as to how far the applicator goes back the animals mouth, is the same as the length of the nose to the eye of the animal. Use this as a guide only.