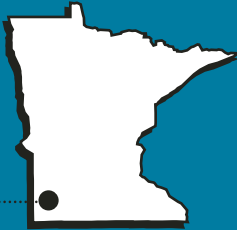


With highly fatal hemorrhagic bowel syndrome, prevention pays off quickly

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“Hemorrhagic bowel syndrome (HBS) is extremely costly for producers,” says Ahren LaFollette, DVM, of Edgerton Veterinary Clinic in Edgerton, Minn. “Just about every animal I’ve diagnosed has died.”

Since prognosis for affected cows is poor, LaFollette relies on preventive management in problem herds. “HBS is a multifactorial disease,” he explains. “Making one change won’t eliminate a problem. It takes a whole management approach.”

When working with clients experiencing HBS problems, LaFollette learns all he can about their herds. He addresses nutritional concerns, such as excessive feed spoilage, lack of long-stem forage in rations or poor bunk management. He also starts herds on a *Clostridium Perfringens* Type A Toxoid vaccination program.

“Implementing *Clostridium Perfringens* Type A Toxoid into a susceptible herd can be a big plus,” he says. “It may not eliminate every death, but it does reduce disease incidence and severity of cases.”

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Vaccinating with *Clostridium Perfringens* Type A Toxoid A doesn’t cost a lot. It’s much cheaper to vaccinate than to pay to replace a dead cow.”

“

All herds are potentially at risk for HBS. I encourage clients to have postmortems done on all animals that die of an unknown cause.”



Add Clostridium Perfringens Type A Toxoid to Your Vaccination Protocols

C. perfringens Type A is a strain of bacteria that can rapidly produce harmful amounts of toxins if an intestinal disruption occurs. This, in turn, can lead to serious and often deadly gastrointestinal disease.

Research has shown that *C. perfringens* Type A is associated with:

- Hemorrhagic bowel syndrome (HBS) in mature cows – HBS has an estimated fatality rate of 85 percent or higher within the first 24 to 36 hours.
- Abomasal ulcers, hemorrhage and tympany in calves – Calves show signs of quick onset of abdominal distention with pain, bloat, depression, feed refusal and sudden death.

Because treatment is rarely successful, prevention is key. However, standard seven-way clostridial vaccines do not cross-protect against *C. perfringens* Type A.

How Clostridium Perfringens Type A Toxoid can help

Clostridium Perfringens Type A Toxoid, a conditionally licensed vaccine for cattle, aids in the control of disease syndromes associated with or caused by the alpha toxin of *C. perfringens*.

It is built with an isolate that is a prolific producer of alpha toxin via a manufacturing process that inactivates the toxin, therefore, maintaining a high level of toxoid in the product. Thus, unlike standard seven-ways, it stimulates a highly specific, neutralizing response against the alpha toxin of *C. perfringens*.

Clostridium Perfringens Type A Toxoid is:

- Shown in Colorado State University research to increase anti-alpha toxin antibody in cows as well as increase levels in their colostrum-fed calves.¹
- The result of 10 years of Novartis research and experience creating custom vaccines containing *C. perfringens* Type A.
- Produced under specific growth conditions to provide high levels of alpha toxin antigen.
- Shown to have minimal effect on milk production.²



Clostridium Perfringens Type A Toxoid

¹ Van Metre D. Passive transfer of neutralizing antibodies to *Clostridium perfringens* Type A alpha toxin in dairy calves fed colostrum from immunized dams. Paper presented at Annual Meeting of American Association of Bovine Practitioners 2006; Saint Paul, Minnesota.
² Data on file, Novartis Animal Health US, Inc.