

Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health is dedicated to the research and development of high quality innovative animal health products and providing industry-leading technical support and customer service.

Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health manufactures a comprehensive portfolio of products for the UK farm animal sector. A number of key products are available to control some of the zoonotic diseases that affect ruminant livestock:

- **Leptavoid™-H** for the vaccination of cattle against *Leptospira interrogans serovar hardjo (hardjo Praejitno)* and *Leptospira borgpetersenii serovar hardjo (hardjo Bovis)*.
Legal category **POM-VPS**
- **Halocur[®]** for the prevention of diarrhoea caused by *Cryptosporidium parvum* in newborn calves on farms with a history of cryptosporidiosis, and reduction of diarrhoea due to diagnosed *Cryptosporidium parvum*. Legal category **POM-V**
- **Toxovax[®]** for the active immunisation of susceptible breeding female sheep to reduce the effects of infection by *Toxoplasma gondii*, namely early embryonic death, barrenness and abortion.
Legal category **POM-V**
- **Scabivax[®] Forte** for the active immunisation of sheep and lambs against orf to reduce clinical signs and/or lesions of the disease.
Legal category **POM-V**
- **enzovax[®]** for the active immunisation of susceptible breeding female sheep to reduce abortion caused by *Chlamydophila abortus* infection. Legal category **POM-V**
- **Louping III vaccine** for the active immunisation of sheep to stimulate a serological response to the Louping III virus.
Legal category **POM-VPS**

- **Bovilis[®] Ringvac** for the active immunisation of cattle to reduce clinical signs of ringworm caused by *Trichophyton verrucosum* (prophylactic dose) and to shorten the recovery time of infected cattle showing clinical signs of ringworm (therapeutic dose).
Legal category **POM-V**
- **Bovivac[®] S** for the active immunisation of cattle in order to induce serological and colostral antibody protection against *Salmonella typhimurium*, and in the face of an outbreak to reduce *S. typhimurium* infections when used under field conditions as part of an overall herd management programme. Bovivac S may also contribute to reducing *S. typhimurium* contamination of the environment.
Legal category **POM-V**
- **Rotavec[®] Corona** for the active immunisation of pregnant cows and heifers to raise antibodies against *E. coli* adhesin F5 (K99) antigen, rotavirus and coronavirus. Legal category **POM-VPS**

This contact card has been produced by Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health for the Women's Food and Farming Union.

For further information on the control of zoonotic diseases in your livestock, please contact your veterinary surgeon.

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Linking Producer and Consumer

AGRICULTURAL MEDICAL CONTACT CARD

Name:

Address:

..... Postcode:

Telephone:

IMPORTANT: This cardholder works with farm animals and, in the case of illness, animal-borne disease (zoonosis) should be considered as part of the differential diagnosis.

Early diagnosis and correct treatment can prevent serious health problems including potentially life-threatening complications, so when consulting your doctor please show this card.

GENERAL ADVICE FOR THE CARDHOLDER

Common sense measures and basic hygiene will prevent many infections. Wash hands and arms thoroughly after all contact with animals, **BEFORE EATING, DRINKING OR SMOKING**. Cover wounds, cuts or abrasions, to prevent organisms entering the body e.g. *Leptospira*, orf, ringworm.

For maximum protection when handling aborting or diseased animals, dead rats etc, you should wear protective clothing and gloves. Other members of the family may also be at risk even from contact with your soiled clothing. Don't ignore symptoms of 'flu (high fever, severe headache, aching joints etc) – especially if pregnant. Consult a doctor and insist on a full investigation for animal related disease if symptoms do not settle - Leptospirosis, Lyme disease, Q-fever and Psittacosis are easily diagnosed by testing blood for antibodies. Your GP can get specific advice from a hospital microbiologist or the numbers below.

PREGNANT WOMEN are particularly at risk of serious illness, miscarriage or foetal defect. Avoid lambing, contact with pregnant ewes or aborted foetuses. Do not nurse weak or sickly lambs.

ANIMALS with which the cardholder has had recent contact:

- Dairy cattle Pigs
 Sheep Deer
 Beef Cattle Goats
 Poultry/Ducks Other

Further advice may be obtained from :

- Leptospira Reference Unit, County Hospital, Hereford HR1 2ER
Tel: 01432 277707
- Toxoplasmosis Reference Unit, Public Health Wales
Tel: 01792 285058
- Toxoplasmosis Trust at Tommy's Campaign
Tel: 020 7398 3483 Web: www.tommys.org

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'FLU' LIKE ILLNESS (Temperature/Sweats/Muscle Aches). Most are 'viral', but also could be:

Infection	Route of Transmission	Additional Features
Enzootic abortion (<i>Chlamydomphila abortus</i>)	Contact with infected ewes, placental material or lambs (may not be showing any signs).	Abortion or still-birth in pregnant women. Flu-like illness, possibly with vomiting, fear of light, sore throat and myocarditis.
Leptospirosis. <i>L. hardjo</i> (cattle). <i>L. icterohaemorrhagiae</i> (rats) - Weil's disease.	Skin contact with urine or water containing leptospire. Raw milk. Rat urine/bites.	Conjunctivitis. Meningitis. Jaundice far commoner in Weil's disease, associated with kidney failure, haemorrhages.
Q fever.	Inhaled infectious particles/dust/straw birthing animals. Raw milk.	Dry cough, headache.
Ornithosis/Psittacosis (<i>C. psittaci</i>).	Inhalation of infected dust from bird droppings and feathers.	Sore throat, dry cough. Pregnant women can develop severe pneumonia. Also transmitted by handling clothing of someone in contact with infected animals.
Toxoplasmosis.	Abortng sheep. Cat faeces/soil contamination. Eating undercooked meat or drinking unpasteurised sheep/goat milk.	Swollen glands. Normally recover, no treatment. However, in pregnancy – risk of abortion or miscarriage, or may affect baby's development. Certain antibiotics can reduce the severity of infection.
Listeria (soil organism).	Uncooked food contaminated with manure. Raw sheep or goat milk.	Meningitis, Septicaemia. Pregnant women especially at risk. Should avoid soft cheese, unpasteurised milk products.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS ILLNESSES. Usually avoidable with basic hygiene, thorough cooking of food, and avoiding cross contamination of cooked and raw meats etc. Most are 'self limiting'- requiring no antibiotics unless severely ill. Patients with bloody diarrhoea - especially children - must see a doctor and have a stool specimen cultured.

Campylobacter	Contaminated/poorly cooked poultry Raw milk.	Crampy abdominal pains. Bloody diarrhoea.
Salmonella	Many animal species affected. Improperly cooked poultry. Raw milk.	Pets, such as reptiles, can spread infection.
E.coli O157	Contact with animals – typically cattle.	Bloody diarrhoea (In young children can lead to severe anaemia and kidney failure) – EARLY DIAGNOSIS IS ESSENTIAL.
Cryptosporidium	Parasite causing scour. Calves, sheep, birds. Contaminated water supplies.	No antibiotics are effective. Often spontaneous recovery. Diarrhoea may last weeks – especially children.

SKIN INFECTIONS

Ringworm (fungus).	Cats/dogs. Cattle. Other children most common risk.	Itchy, dry, flaky red ring that enlarges.
Orf (parapoxvirus).	Sheep, especially lambs.	Spot becomes a painful blister, then open sore that can be secondarily infected.
Lyme disease (<i>B. burgdorferi</i>).	Tick bites. Contact with sheep, deer, bracken, heathland.	Red ring spreads out from site of bite. Later may develop meningitis/ paralysis/arthritis.