EFICUR®

Ceftiofur chlorhydrate

Pathology

Pathology

Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD)

- Apart from the viral part, also bacteria are included:

  Mannheimia haemolytica – Pneumonic pasteurellosis

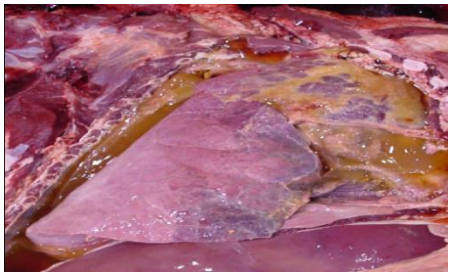
  - Mainly 6 months to 2 years old. Possible at all ages.
  - Predisposing factors: transportation, climate changes, changes in diet, mixing animals from different origins, vaccine treatments, etc.

  Pasteurella multocida - Bovine septicaemic pasteurellosis

  - Death due to (haemorraghic) septicaemia ,especially with climate changes ad immunodepressed animals.

  Histophillus somni – Septicaemic disease

  - Common signs: fever, severe depression, ataxia, weakness, blindness, coma and death within several hours/days



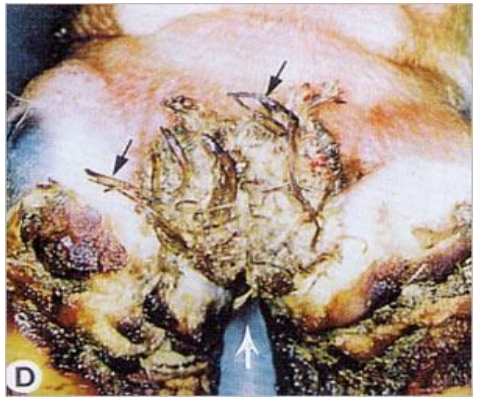
Treatment:
1 ml of EFICUR/50 kg bw/day for 3 days (subcutaneous injection)

Pathology

Bovine Interdigital necrobacilosis

- Different bacteria involved:
  - *Fusobacterium necrophorum and Bacteroides melaninogenicus (Porphyromonas asaccharolytica).*

- Fever (39-40ºC)
- Lack of appetite
- Reduced milk production
- Development of inflammatory and necrotic lesions in the interdigital tissue and coronary band.



Treatment:
1 ml of EFICUR/50 kg bw/day for 3 days (subcutaneous injection)

Pathology

- Lameness can lead to reduced reproductive performance
  - Weight loss
  - Accurate heat detection is more difficult
  - Interval between calving and conception is more than 5 weeks longer

- Lameness increases the risk of culling
  - Cows lame in the first half of lactation are twice likely to leave the herd
  - Cows diagnosed with foul of the foot during the 2nd or 3rd month of lactation were more likely to be culled during that period

Pathology

- For reproductive success, prompt and targeted treatment of foul of the foot is key to
  - Prevent further spread of infection in the herd
  - Prevent secondary infections
  - Prevent spread of the infection into joins (chronic lameness)

Pathology

- The ideal treatment should
  - Be a systemic anti-infective treatment to ensure all affected tissues are treated
  - Be a broad spectrum antibiotic (gram +, gram -)
  - Be easy to administer
  - Cause minimal disruption to milking
  - Lead to minimal milk withdrawal period

Pathology

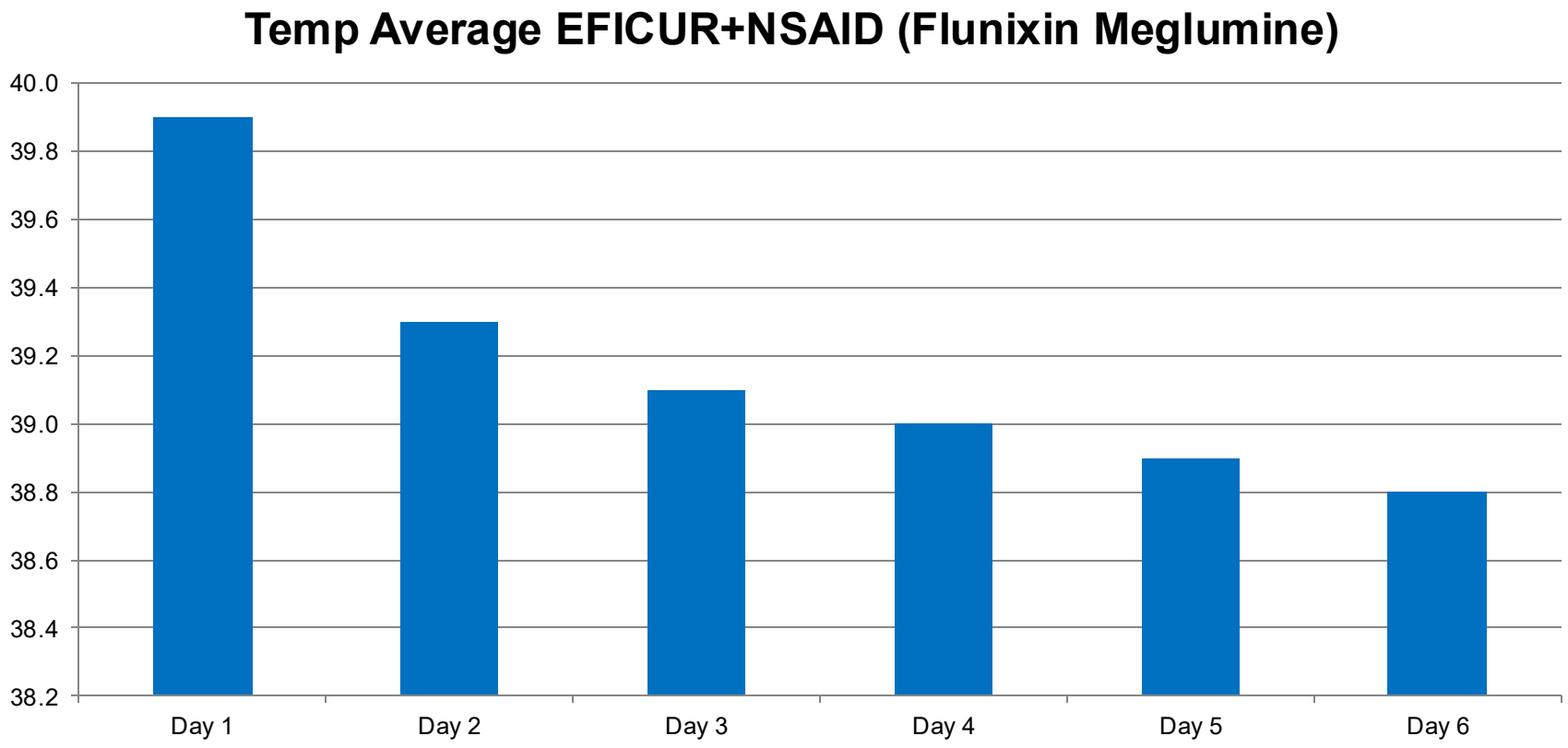
Bovine Metritis and Endometritis

- Fever
- Loss of appetite
- Evident and persistent purulent exudate from the uterus and vagina, even flakes of exudate
- Metritis and endometritis are of great importance, but not only are animals lost, cows also experience many fertility problems due to poor uterus involution and the result is many more days open with longer fertile birth-mating intervals

Treatment:
1 ml of EFICUR/50 kg bw/day for 5 days (subcutaneous injection)
Important the preventive use just after calving.

Bovine: pathology

Bovine Metritis and Endometritis



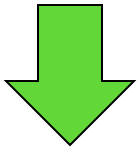
- Preventive use just after calving with **EFICUR®** and a non steroideal antiinflamatory treatment (5-6 days)
- Important Rectal Temperature reduction

Pathology

- Clinical metritis is a frequently underestimated disease
- If left untreated, metritis can lead to endometritis and poor reproductive performance
- Early detection in the post-calving period is key to avoid costly problems

Pathology

- Respiratory Disease (BRD)
- Fertility problems
  - Interdigital necrobacilosis (Foul of the foot)
  - Metritis and Endometritis

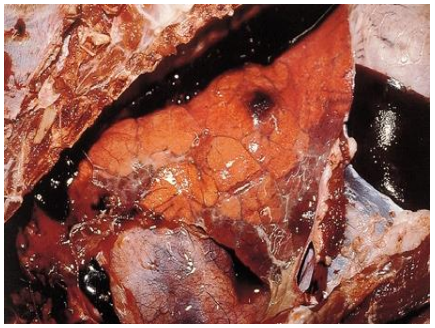


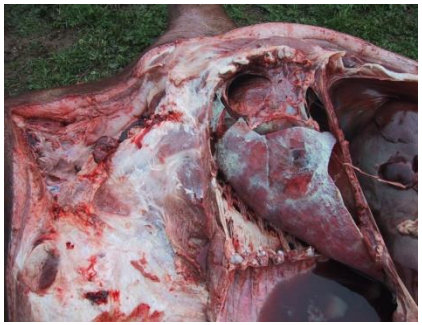
- EFICUR®
  - Fast action against common cattle pathogens
  - Helps maintain healthy reproductive cycle
  - Allows maximum milk production
  - Preserves farm productivity and profitability
  - Provides peace of mind with a nil milk withold

Pathology

Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae

- Porcine pleuropneumonia causes severe problems on most swine farms, with mortality rates of up to 15% in the fattening stage and a significant delay in growth.
- It is transmitted via direct contact or via aerosols within short distances.
- The bacteria live in the tonsils, necrotic pulmonary tissue and nasal cavity.
- The disease is encouraged by stressful situations, environmental changes and infection due to a virus or mycoplasmas.
- The bacterium produces a series of toxins (ApxI, ApxII and Apx III) which destroy the macrophages and reduce the efficacy of phagocytosis and are the cause of lesions

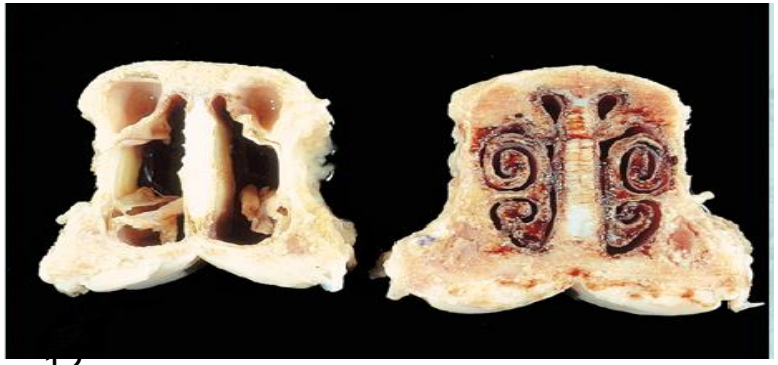




Pathology

Pasteurella multocida

- Porcine atrophic rhinitis is widespread around the world. It is a multifactorial disease and involves different microorganisms including *Pasteurella multocida* and *Bordetella bronchiseptica.*
- Environmental factors, such as the level of ammonia, poor ventilation, changes in temperature and high animal density can trigger off or worsen this respiratory process. Animals born in winter in cold and poorly ventilated conditions are the most heavily affected by this disease
- It is transmitted via direct contact. It starts with transmission among reproductive sows and their litters (vertical transmission) and continues among the piglets after weaning (horizontal transmission).



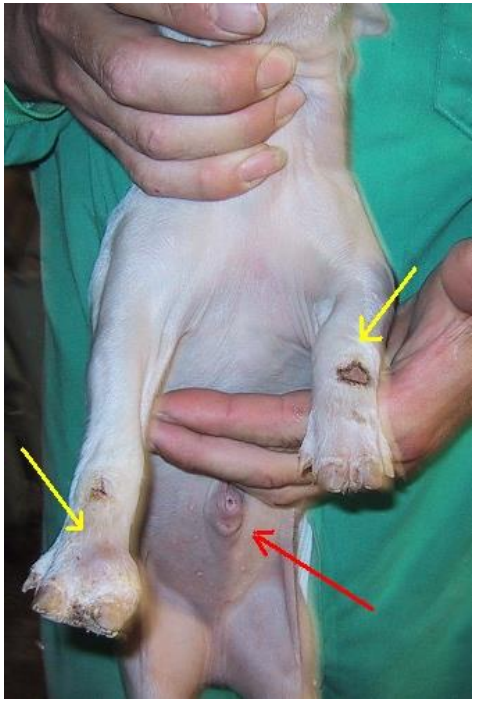
Pathology

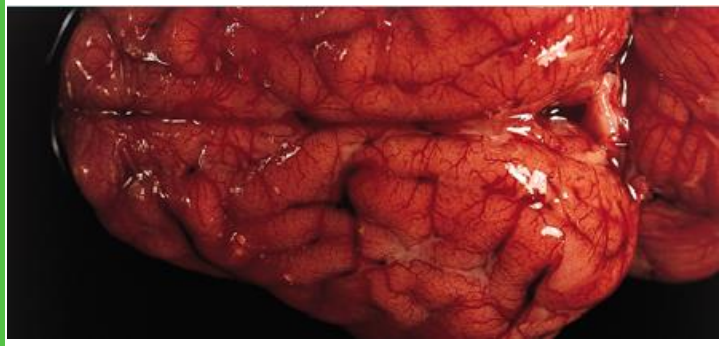
Streptococcus suis

CLINICAL FORM	FREQUENCY (%)
FORM	49.4
SEPTICEMIA	31.8
RESPIRATORY	5.8
ARTHRITIS	4.7
REPRODUCTIVE	7.1
FORMATION OF ABSCESSES	1.7
TOTAL	100

- There are different risk factors for the disease appearance:
  - High T^a associated with poor ventilation, stress, high animal density, poor diet,…

Pathology





EFICUR® Swine : Indications

- Preventive Treatment: piglets

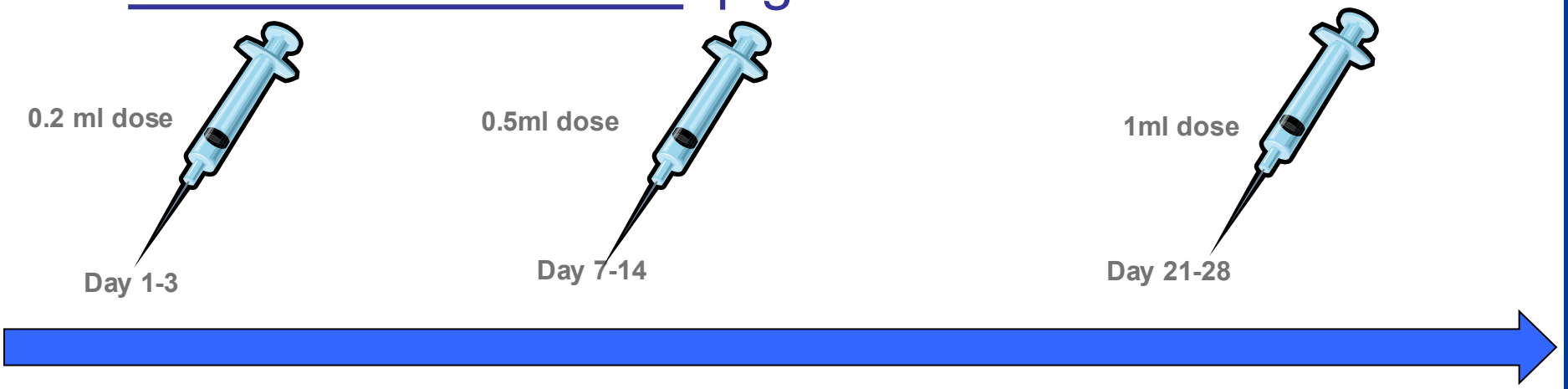
0.2 ml dose

Day 1-3

– When the pressure of infection is not very high, just one shot of EFICUR® is enough.
– The recommended dose is around 0,2 ml between day 1 and 3
– It can be injected together with the iron (1ml Iron 200mg + 0,2 ml EFICUR®)

EFICUR® Swine : Indications

- Preventive Treatment: piglets



  - When the pressure of infection is high, is better to use 3 shots of EFICUR® .
  - The recommended dose is
    - Around 0,2 ml between day 1 and 3
    - 0,5 ml between day 7 and day 14
    - 1 ml between day 21 and 28