

Product Name: Barbervax Barber's Pole Worm Vaccine
APVMA Approval No: 90013/127053



Label Name:	Barbervax Barber's Pole Worm Vaccine
Signal Headings:	FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY
Constituent Statements:	Purified Haemonchus contortus antigen: min 5 µg/mL
Claims:	A vaccine to aid in reduction of H. contortus egg shedding resulting in lower pasture larval contamination and reduced disease caused by Barber's Pole worm in lambs, yearlings and ewes.
Net Contents:	100 mL 250 mL
Directions for Use:	
Restraints:	
Contraindications:	DO NOT vaccinate lambs less than 3 weeks of age.
Precautions:	
Side Effects:	Local tissue reactions in the form of swelling at the injection site may occur and last for up to 17 days. Animals may show a moderate rise of temperature for up to 3 days.
Dosage and Administration:	Mix gently before use by inverting the bottle two or three times. Use all product within 12 hours of opening. Dose: 1 mL dose by subcutaneous injection. The vaccine should be administered as a single subcutaneous injection high on the neck behind the ear.

This section contains file attachment.

General Directions:

MODE OF ACTION

Barbervax contains proteins purified from the intestinal cells of adult Barber's Pole worms. Studies have demonstrated that immunisation with Barbervax induces circulating antibodies in sheep. When the blood-sucking stages of the parasite feed in vaccinated animals, they ingest these antibodies with their blood meal. The antibodies bind to the lining of the worm gut, interfering with the parasite's digestion mechanisms. This leads to starvation of the worms, greatly reducing their ability to produce eggs and eventually death of the parasites.

Critical Comments

- Regular inspection of sheep should still occur. If there is concern about Barber's Pole worm infection (e.g. an unusually wet and warm spring), a dose of an effective anthelmintic may be required. It is best to have the worm egg counts of a sample mob checked - see "Wormtest" in wormboss.com.au for details and then seek advice from your vet or other professional advisor listed in the Wormboss website.
- For lambs born in November or later, normal Barber's Pole worm testing and control is required at the times of First and the Second vaccination and/or consult your local vet.

Additional information

Barbervax can be administered at the same time as Clostridial vaccines but not at the same injection site.

It is important that lambs vaccinated with Barbervax do not share their pasture with unvaccinated sheep or with goats (except their mothers before weaning).

This vaccine does not work against other worms (e.g. scour worms). If these are a problem on your farm separate control measures should be used.

CAUTION; AVOID CARCASS DAMAGE

1. Sterilise all injection apparatus by boiling in water for 10 minutes (or equivalent) before use. Do not use strong disinfectants on apparatus.
2. Maintain cleanliness at all times during vaccination. Care must be taken to avoid contamination of the vaccine, needle and internal parts of the syringe by contact with unsterile surfaces or unwashed hands.
3. Keep needles sharp and clean. Replace frequently.
4. Use the shortest possible needle, not exceeding 15 mm.
5. Avoid injection of animals during wet weather or under dusty conditions.
6. This product must be injected only under the skin.
7. Inject high on the neck just behind the ear. Do not inject at any other site. Young lambs may be vaccinated while being restrained in a lamb cradle.

When not in use during any given vaccination session, keep the vaccine out of sunlight and as cool as possible. Do not leave exposed to light or at high temperatures for long. Ideally place the vaccine pack into its original cardboard carton and place in either an esky with an ice brick or in a refrigerator.

Withholding Periods:

Zero (0) days.

Trade Advice:

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): Zero (0) days.

Safety Directions:

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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Additional User Safety:	Take care to avoid self-injection. Accidental self-injection may result in local bruising, pain or swelling. In the event of self-administration, seek medical attention and show the package leaflet or label to the Medical Practitioner.
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Environmental Statements:	
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Disposal:	Dispose of empty container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.
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Storage:	Store between 2°C and 8°C (Refrigerate. Do not freeze). Protect from light. Discard if previously frozen.
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Vaccination schedule:

Lambs and yearlings (no previous vaccination history with Barbervax)

To induce immunity, three injections are required at intervals of 3 to 4 weeks. For the remainder of the Barber's Pole worm risk period, immunity can be maintained by boosters given at 6 week intervals. In trials, immunity has been demonstrated from 6 weeks after the first vaccination to 6 months. Some flexibility in the vaccination schedule is possible to accommodate recovery from marking.

It is best to start immunizing lambs and previously unvaccinated yearlings in the spring before they are heavily exposed to Barber's Pole worm infection, which usually peaks later in the summer and autumn in summer rainfall regions. Lamb marking time may be a convenient occasion to begin the course of injections to cover the summer season. The second immunization should be given 3 or 4 weeks after the first. The third immunization should be 3 or 4 weeks after the second and could coincide with weaning. Subsequent injections should be given at 6 week intervals. Refer to the VACCINATION SCHEDULE.

For protection of lambs born in September/October in summer rainfall regions of Australia the following injection schedule is recommended for control of Barber's Pole worm throughout the summer:-

VACCINATION SCHEDULE

Lambs:

Vaccination schedule	Approx. lamb age (weeks)	Gap to next vaccination	Time of year	Could coincide with:
First	3-8	3-4 weeks	Early Nov	Lamb marking
Second	7-13	3-4 weeks	Late Nov or early Dec	Weaning
Third	11-17	6 weeks	Late Dec or early Jan	
Fourth	17-23	6 weeks	6 weeks post V3 = February	Crutching
Fifth	23-29	Every 6 weeks up to 6 months	6 weeks post V4 = March or April	

Yearlings

Vaccinate yearlings which have not been vaccinated with Barbervax as lambs in accordance with the above vaccination schedule.

If previously vaccinated as lambs the following reduced vaccination schedule should be used:

Vaccination schedule	Time of year	Gap to next vaccination
First	Late Nov or early Dec	6 weeks
Second	Late Dec or early Jan	6 weeks
Third	February	6 weeks
Fourth	March	

Ewes

i. If not previously vaccinated:

Vaccination schedule	Time of year	Gap to next vaccination	To coincide with:
First	September	3-4 weeks	5-6 weeks pre-lambing
Second	October	6-8 weeks	2 weeks pre-lambing
Third	Early November	6-8 weeks	Lamb marking
Fourth	December	6 weeks	Weaning
Fifth	Jan / Feb	6 weeks	Shearing?
Sixth	March		

ii. If previously vaccinated with Barbervax:

Vaccination schedule	Time of year	Gap to next vaccination	To coincide with:
First	September / October	6-8 weeks	2 weeks pre-lambing
Second	November	6 weeks	Lamb marking
Third	December	6 weeks	Weaning
Fourth	January / February	6 weeks	Shearing?