

TROY VITAMIN ADE INJECTION



WHAT IS TROY VITAMIN ADE INJECTION?

It is for the treatment and prevention of vitamin A, D, and E deficiencies in cattle, sheep, and pigs.

Active Ingredients: 294 mg/mL (500,000 IU/mL) retinol palmitate (Vitamin A),
1.25 mg/mL (50,000 IU/mL) cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3),
50 mg/mL (50 IU/mL) alpha tocopherol acetate (Vitamin E)

Poison Schedule: Unscheduled

Physical Description: Clear orange / amber solution.

WHY CHOOSE TROY VITAMIN ADE INJECTION?

✓ For Vitamin A deficiency

- Vitamin A plays a key role in many body functions including immunity and maintenance of epithelial tissues, reproductive health, night vision and bone development¹.
- In ruminants, deficiencies arise primarily through a lack of green feed which contains the precursors for Vitamin A. Ruminants do not ingest preformed Vitamin A.
- Vitamin A is unstable in many stored feeds and licks and is destroyed by sunlight¹. Feeding poor quality hay or old feed can lead to a deficiency in Vitamin A.
- Deficiencies present as night blindness, ill thrift, watery eyes +/- corneal keratinisation, poor feed intake and low reproductive performance¹.

✓ For Vitamin D deficiency

- Vitamin D can either be consumed in the form of D2 from sterols in plants or synthesised as D3 in the skin in response to UV exposure.
- Vitamin D plays a pivotal role in the Ca:P ratio, increasing blood levels of calcium through mobilisation from bone as well as increasing absorption from the intestines¹.
- Stock in southern areas of Australia are potentially at risk of Vitamin D deficiency through the winter due to insufficient UV radiation.
- Deficiencies present as bone abnormalities e.g., hunched back and rickets as well as ill thrift and decreased appetite.

✓ For Vitamin E deficiency

- Cattle and sheep are unable to synthesise Vitamin E and therefore rely on adequate dietary sources¹.
- Vitamin E in conjunction with selenium acts as an antioxidant, protecting tissues from the harmful effects of free-radicals¹.
- Green feed as well as grains are good sources of Vitamin E. A lack of green pick or poor-quality grains can lead to deficiencies in ruminants.
- Symptoms include ill thrift and weakness, lameness and white muscle disease.

✓ Available in a convenient 500 mL pack size.

✓ **6-month broach period** which allows for plenty of time to use the product and reduces the chance that product will be wasted.

✓ **Plastic packaging** which reduces the chance of breakage.

✓ **Australian made.**







TROY VITAMIN ADE INJECTION



HOW TO USE TROY VITAMIN ADE INJECTION?

1. Sterilise all injection apparatus by boiling before use. Avoid use of strong disinfectants on apparatus.
2. Maintain cleanliness at all times.
3. Keep needles sharp and clean. Replace frequently.
4. As far as possible, avoid injection of animals in wet weather or under dusty conditions.
5. This product must be injected only into muscle tissues.
6. If possible inject into muscle tissue on side of neck.

Dose Rates:

ANIMAL	DOSE	TREATMENT INTERVALS AND TIMES	ADMINISTRATION ROUTE	NEEDLE GAUGE
 COWS	5 mL	At least twice per year and 30 days prior to calving	For intramuscular injection only.	Cattle 1 ¼" needle Adult 200 - 400 kg 16 gauge Adult > 400 kg 14 gauge Calves up to 200 kg 18 gauge
 CALVES	1 mL	During the first week after birth		
 SHEEP	1 - 2 mL	At least twice per year		Sheep 1" needle (can use ¾" in small sheep) Sheep > 20 kg 18 gauge Lamb < 20 kg 20 gauge
 LAMBS	0.5 mL	As soon as possible after birth		
 PIGS	2 - 3 mL	Sows: One injection upon placement in farrowing house and a second injection during the first week after farrowing Boars: One injection 1 - 2 weeks prior to breeding season		Pigs 1.5" needle (1/2" for piglets) Piglets 18 gauge Pigs 16 or 18 gauge
 PIGLETS	0.25 - 0.5 mL	During the first week after birth		

Withholding Periods

- MEAT: Zero (0) days.
- MILK: Zero (0) days.

Trade Advice - Export Slaughter Interval (ESI): Zero (0) days.

Storage: Store below 25 °C. Protect from sunlight.

Please refer to carton for full product information.

1. TJ Parkinson, JJ Vermunt, J Malmo, R Laven. *Diseases of Cattle in Australasia*, 2nd Edition (2019). Massey University Press.