

Other

BLOAT GUARD®

A feed top-dressing to be used as an aid in the prevention of frothy bloat in cattle.

Frothy bloat is a very complex disease condition and **BLOAT GUARD®** should be seen as one of the aids in the control thereof.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

53 % *m/m* oxyethylene oxypropylene polymer (Poloxalene).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Use only as directed.

BLOAT GUARD® should be fed as a top-dressing on individual rations or as a feed premix and it is essential that each animal consumes the recommended dose.

BLOAT GUARD® will protect animals from frothy bloat for up to 12 hours after administration. When, however, conditions for bloat become especially severe a few animals may show signs of bloat but most will recover of their own accord. It is important to consult your veterinarian in serious cases of bloat.

Dosage level:

Live Mass	No. of measures
Under 400 kg	½ (15 g)
400 - 600 kg	1 (30 g)
Over 600 kg	1½ (45 g)

MEASURE ENCLOSED ONE LEVEL MEASURE HOLDS APPROXIMATELY 30 g BLOAT GUARD® or 15.8 g active ingredient.

1. Feed top-dressing:

Apply the required dose of **BLOAT GUARD®** on top of each individual animal's feed. If your animals do not accept **BLOAT GUARD®** as a top-dressing readily, stir the recommended amount thoroughly and evenly into their feed. After animals become accustomed to the change in diet, **BLOAT GUARD®** can be used as a top-dressing again.

2. In-feed premix:

In situations where large numbers of animals need

to be treated, the required volume of **BLOAT GUARD®** can be mixed into the feed to facilitate application. In this case it is recommended that the **BLOAT GUARD®** be premixed before mixing in the final feed. Repeat the feeding of **BLOAT GUARD®** when the animals are exposed to bloat-producing conditions for more than 12 hours from the last feeding of **BLOAT GUARD®**.

WARNINGS:

If the product is submitted to extreme temperatures for long periods of time, spontaneous combustion may occur. If the product develops a strong, irritating odour, soak with water and discard. Keep out of reach of children and uninformed persons.

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, failure thereof may ensue as a result of a wide range of reasons. If this is suspected, seek veterinary advice and notify the registration holder.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

It is important to note that:

1. Young, fast-growing lucerne pastures at the beginning of the growing season are much more dangerous compared to older established pastures. Wilted pastures as a result of a sudden change in climatic conditions, e.g. hot windy days, are very dangerous.
2. Dangerous grazing times are between 05h00 – 10h00 and 16h00 - 18h00, especially when accompanied, or preceded, by berg wind conditions. Under such conditions, the grazing time should be shortened.
3. Care should be exercised in the calculation of the correct dosage rate and intake should be monitored. The feeding of good quality roughage before animals are allowed access to young, succulent lucerne is advised and will restrict the intake of the latter and reduce the occurrence of bloat in susceptible animals.
4. Plant and animal factors play a role in the incidence of frothy bloat, i.e. sudden, unexpected changes in climatic conditions may alter the composition of the plant which will result in the pasture becoming more 'dangerous'. Greedy feeders and individual animals producing less saliva will also be more prone.