

**CORYNEBACTERIUM  
PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS  
BACTERIN-TOXOID**

Case-Bac



THE PEAK OF QUALITY

For use in healthy sheep  
as an aid in the  
prevention of Caseous  
lymphadenitis.

A detoxified and purified  
whole culture of Coryne-  
bacterium pseudotuber-  
culosis.

Contains thimerosal as a  
preservative.

**U.S. Vet. License No. 188**



**USDA Code 7A94.00**

**DIRECTIONS**

Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter. Shake well before use. Use entire contents when first opened. Store at 2° to 7° C. Do not freeze. See circular for more complete information.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Anaphylactoid reaction may occur following administration of products of this nature. If noted, administer adrenalin or equivalent.

**DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION**

Inject 2 ml subcutaneously (axillary space). Repeat full 2 ml dose in 4 weeks (opposite axillary space).

Revaccinate annually using a single dose.

**FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY**

# CORYNEBACTERIUM PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS BACTERIN-TOXOID

## Case-Bac

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** This product, when administered to healthy sheep according to label directions, will aid in the prevention and control of Caseous lymphadenitis, a disease characterized by localized collections of pus in the tissues of the body. These suppurative inflammations are most often referred to as abscesses but at times, when the disease is being discussed by those familiar with it, are also called boils.

Caseous lymphadenitis is a chronic disease of sheep in which clinical signs and lesions may not be observed for several months after the animals become infected. Causative bacteria are likely to be present on the skin of susceptible animals and exposure may occur through wounds resulting from shearing, scratches, splinters, thorns, and the like. Abrasions provide access to the organism which thereafter migrates to the lymph nodes of the body. Exposure may also occur by pulmonary transfer so over-crowding of animals should also be avoided. The disease is not usually fatal but condemnations may run as high as 20% when carcasses are inspected following slaughter. Weakness and emaciation may develop in animals that are not held for slaughter, followed by eventual death.

The disease is manifested in two forms: (1) external abscesses in the superficial (mandibular, prescapular, and prefemoral) lymph nodes and (2) internal abscesses in the visceral organs especially in the lung, liver, and kidney and in the mediastinal, bronchial, and lumbar lymph nodes. Both forms may occur simultaneously. The visceral form of the disease is implicated in the "thin ewe syndrome" and can cause loss of fertility.

Abscesses and lesions formed in Caseous lymphadenitis have a cheesy greenish-yellow to off-white odorless pus surrounded by a capsule. These lesions progressively enlarge. In older abscesses the pus becomes somewhat dry and firm and will form concentric layers within the fibrous capsule. *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* is easily isolated from such abscesses and usually is the only organism present.

Once the disease has been introduced into a flock of sheep a relatively large percentage of susceptible animals will be affected. The organism is likely to spread by contamination from ruptured or lanced abscesses or at shearing time. Any infected animals should be shorn last and the shearing equipment thereafter sterilized. It is essential, in the control of Caseous lymphadenitis, to exercise strict herd management with careful attention to examination, treatment, separation, and culling of infected animals.

It has been shown that this product will control Caseous lymphadenitis when sheep are vaccinated prior to exposure to the disease. It has also been shown that little or no benefit can be expected when animals with visible signs of the disease are vaccinated. Those showing infection should be immediately culled from the flock and disposed of or held away from those animals that appear to be in good health.

**DIRECTIONS:** Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:** Inject 2 ml subcutaneously (axillary space). Repeat the full 2 ml dose 4 weeks later (opposite axillary space). Revaccinate annually using a single dose.

