

# ZINCOISEL

## CATTLE BOLUS

## DATA SHEET

Trace element bolus containing zinc, iodine, cobalt and selenium.



### USES

For the supply of zinc, iodine, cobalt and selenium in cattle. The bolus supplies these trace elements at a controlled and constant rate for up to 6 months.

Each bolus contains:

7.6% w/w zinc

1.0% w/w iodine

0.5% w/w cobalt

0.15% w/w selenium

### BENEFITS

- No guesswork - delivers exactly the same amount of zinc, iodine, cobalt and selenium daily at levels compatible with daily requirements
- Unique soluble glass formulation
- Unique rumen-available ionic zinc
- Unique rumen-available ionic cobalt
- Delivers trace elements which are essential for ongoing health and performance

LIST No

1ZIN011

UNIT PACKAGE

20 Boluses

See reverse for full product detail and usage instructions



# Cattle Bolus ZINCOISEL



Trace element bolus containing zinc, iodine, cobalt and selenium

## PRESENTATION

Continuous release intraruminal device. A cylindrical, blue glass continual release intraruminal device weighing 100g.

## USES

For the supply of zinc, iodine, cobalt and selenium in cattle. The bolus supplies these trace elements at a controlled and constant rate for up to 6 months.

## INCLUSION RATE

Ruminating cattle over two months of age and weighing between 100 - 250 kg: 1 bolus.  
Ruminating cattle weighing over 250 kg: 2 boluses.

## HOW TO ADMINISTER AND QUANTITIES TO PROVIDE

Ruminating cattle over two months of age and weighing between 100 - 250 kg: 1 bolus.  
Ruminating cattle weighing over 250 kg: 2 boluses.

Take care to read the instructions carefully before administering the bolus. Administer orally using an oesophageal balling applicator, which delivers the bolus directly into the top of the gullet. Great care should be taken not to cause any injury by placing the applicator head too far inside the throat of the animal. Ensure that each animal has swallowed the bolus by holding the mouth closed and observing the animal for a short time after administration. Gentle massage of the throat may facilitate swallowing of the bolus. To minimise the risk of regurgitation or injury, avoid rough handling of animals.

Following oral administration, the bolus lodges in the reticulo-rumen where it dissolves. It is advised to administer boluses just before turnout, but they can be given at any time, e.g. to dairy cows at drying off or at calving or 30 days post-calving or prior to artificial insemination.

Boluses are sensitive to sudden temperature changes such as may occur when very cold bolus is swallowed by an animal. It is important that the bolus is close to body temperature at administration. Do not place boluses in water to warm them.

## WARNINGS

Do not administer to sheep.  
The product is not intended for treatment of acute clinical conditions such as nutritional muscular dystrophy.

## SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Protection to operators: to minimise the risk of contact allergy, wear gloves when handling this product.

- Do not administer to non-ruminating calves or to animals weighing less than 100 kg body weight.
- Do not administer any aids to alter dissolution of the bolus, (e.g. steel grinders, grub screws etc).
- Do not administer the recommended amount to animals more frequently than once every 4 and half months to animals receiving concentrates or every 6 months to animals at pasture.

- Do not administer selenium by injection while the bolus is still active unless advised by a veterinary surgeon.

Simultaneous supplementation of additives with a maximum content from other sources to those incorporated in a bolus, if applicable, should be avoided. Prior to the supplementation of selenium, it should be demonstrated that there is a need for extra trace elements to be given to the animals.

In cases where the trace element status of the herd is uncertain, it is advisable to seek veterinary advice. Protective measures to avoid exposure with Cobalt by inhalation or by dermal route should be taken.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

**Zinc** deficiency results in reduced growth, reduced feed intake, loss of hair, skin lesions, excessive salivation, swollen feet, and impaired reproduction. A deficiency of zinc in males reduces testicular development and sperm production. In females, cycling and conception rates are decreased by zinc deficiency.

**Cobalt** is an integral part in Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin), which is important for several metabolic functions. This vitamin is synthesised by micro-organisms in the rumen and is absorbed from there into the systemic circulation. Vitamin B12 acts as a co-enzyme in several metabolic pathways and in ruminants its main role is in the formation of propionate, which is required for synthesis of glucose *via* succinate in the liver.

**Iodine** is required for the synthesis of tri-iodothyronine (T3) and tetra-iodothyronine (thyroxine T4) in the thyroid gland. These hormones are derivatives of the amino acid tyrosine. The function of the iodine hormones is to affect basal metabolic rate and thus accelerate growth and increase oxygen consumption.

A deficiency of iodine will result in impaired production of these hormones and, as a result, goitre (enlarged thyroid gland) can be seen. The clinical consequences of iodine deficiency are seen predominantly as reproductive abnormalities. Note that this condition can also arise due to selenium deficiency, which can reduce the conversion of T4 into the active T3 form, and also due to the consumption of food containing goitrogens. Goitrogens are substances particularly found in brassicas (such as kale, cabbage and rape), which inhibit the iodination of tyrosine and hence the synthesis of thyroxine.

**Selenium** is an integral part in the glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) enzymes, which are involved in the protection from oxidative stress. These enzymes have a synergistic role with Vitamin E and other antioxidants in removing toxic peroxides from tissue and preventing oxidative damage to cell membranes. Selenium is required in the thyroid gland for the conversion of T4 to T3, the active thyroxine molecule as selenium is required in the iodothyronine deiodinase enzymes.

## For use in animals only.

Before using, it is recommended to have advice from a Veterinarian or Nutritionist concerning  
1: balance of trace elements in the daily ration and  
2: trace elements status of herd.  
When trace elements are over supplied, this can lead to toxicity.

## WITHDRAWALS

Not applicable. Milk, meat and offal of the animal can be used directly after administration.

## SPECIAL STORAGE/DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Store in a dry place.
- Do not freeze.
- Protect from frost.
- Once the package has been opened, store unused boluses in the plastic tray in the original packaging, in an airtight container.
- Boluses which become discoloured or damaged must be discarded.
- Dispose of any unused product and empty containers in accordance with guidance from your local waste regulation authority.
- Keep out of reach and sight of children.

## PACKAGING

Five PCV trays, each containing four boluses and vacuum heat sealed in a polyester/aluminium foil laminate pouch, contained in a printed carton.

## LEGAL CATEGORY

Complementary dietetic feedstuff

## MARKETED AND MANUFACTURED BY

Telsol Ltd, T/A Bimeda-Telsol,  
23/24 Colomendy Industrial Estate,  
Denbigh, Denbighshire, Wales. LL16 5TA  
Manufacturer's Registration Number:  
α-GB/559/501923

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND QUERIES, PLEASE CONTACT BIMEDA

**Bimeda UK office**  
+44 (0) 1248725400

**Bimeda Ireland Office**  
+353 (0) 1 466 7900

**Please consult your local trained animal health advisor before using.**

**Please Use Responsibly**

TAKE TIME



OBSERVE LABEL  
DIRECTIONS

[www.bimeda.ie](http://www.bimeda.ie)  
[www.bimeda.co.uk](http://www.bimeda.co.uk)

[cosecureboluses.com](http://cosecureboluses.com)

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