

## **Product Information**

UNLOCK AHD B <sub>12</sub> 1000 + Selenium Injection	AHD 1000 B12 Injection +Selenium For the treatment and control of
500mL	coball and selentum deficiencies in sheep and cattle.
UB121000	
For the prevention and treatment of vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (cobalt) and selenium deficiencies in sheep and cattle	AC 1913 CHARLES SERVICE AND ACCOUNTS OF CHARLES OF CHAR
OTC /Vet	
<ul> <li>Hydroxocobalamin (as acetate) 1000µg/m</li> <li>Selenium (as sodium selenate) 2mg/mL</li> </ul>	L
Cobalt is an essential component of vitam which in ruminants is synthesised by micro Under conditions of adequate dietary cobavitamin B <sub>12</sub> is usually sufficient to meet the Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> deficiencies occurs in animals cobalt content. Inadequate cobalt content to a primary soil cobalt deficiency or various cobalt intake by plants. Seasonal variation occur and deficiency is commonly associat pasture growth.	porganisms in the rumen.  alt, microbial synthesis of animal's requirements.  grazing pastures with low of pastures may be related us factors which reduce is in pasture cobalt content
<ul> <li>Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> has an essential role in ruminal in the energy-producing pathway, glucone major product of carbohydrate metabolism to glucose in the liver via a B<sub>12</sub>-containing critical in ruminants as they absorb little ditherefore dependent on gluconeogenesis.</li> <li>Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> also acts as a co-enzyme in the essential for cell maturation, division and quitamin B<sub>12</sub> result in a general depression.</li> </ul>	ogenesis. Propionic acid, a in the rumen is converted enzyme. This conversion is etary glucose and are for glucose production. The formation of DNA, so is growth. Deficiencies of
growth. Normal red blood cell production i cellular growth and proliferation, thus adec are vital for this process.	nvolves particularly rapid
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	<ul> <li>Injection</li> <li>500mL</li> <li>UB121000</li> <li>For the prevention and treatment of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (cobalt) and selenium deficiencies in sheep and cattle</li> <li>OTC /Vet</li> <li>Hydroxocobalamin (as acetate) 1000μg/m</li> <li>Selenium (as sodium selenate) 2mg/mL</li> <li>Cobalt is an essential component of vitam which in ruminants is synthesised by microunder conditions of adequate dietary cobavitamin B<sub>12</sub> is usually sufficient to meet the Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is usually sufficient to meet the Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is usually sufficient or various cobalt content. Inadequate cobalt content to a primary soil cobalt deficiency or various cobalt intake by plants. Seasonal variation occur and deficiency is commonly associate pasture growth.</li> <li>Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> has an essential role in rumination the energy-producing pathway, glucone major product of carbohydrate metabolism to glucose in the liver via a B<sub>12</sub>-containing critical in ruminants as they absorb little ditherefore dependent on gluconeogenesis:</li> <li>Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> also acts as a co-enzyme in the essential for cell maturation, division and gvitamin B<sub>12</sub> result in a general depression growth. Normal red blood cell production in cellular growth and proliferation, thus adea are vital for this process.</li> <li>Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> has an essential role in ruminants the energy -producing pathway, gluconeogene product of carbohydrate fermentation in the ruglucose in the liver via a B<sub>12</sub> – containing co-ecritical in ruminants, as they absorb little dieta dependent on gluconeogenesis for glucose production in cell maturation, division and growth. Normal red blood cell production invoicellular growth and proliferation, thus adequate growth. Normal red blood cell production invoicellular growth and proliferation, thus adequated</li> </ul>







## **Product Information**

	Do not use unless selenium deficiency has been diagnosed.
	By subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. Injection to be given into the anterior half of the neck.
Administration:	Repeat as directed by veterinary surgeon. Frequency of dosing should be related to the severity of the deficiency.
	Do not use at the same time as any other selenised fertiliser, prill or product without consulting with a veterinarian. Do not exceed the stated dose or dose more frequently than 3-weekly.
Dosage:	<ul> <li>Lambs: 1mL at tailing or weaning</li> <li>Adult Sheep: 1.5-2.5mL pre-lambing</li> <li>Calves: 5mL from 2 months of age</li> </ul>
	Adult Cattle: 10-12mL pre-calving
Special Precautions:	Do not use at the same time as any other selenised fertiliser, prill or product without consulting with a veterinarian. Do not exceed the stated dose or dose more frequently than 3-weekly.
	WITHHOLDING PERIODS. NIL
Storage:	DISPOSE of empty container by wrapping with paper and putting it in the garbage.
	STORE below 25°C (air conditioning). Protect from light. Once vial is broached use contents within 6 months or discard
	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
Registration:	Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No A11784.
	See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions
Category:	Dietary support



