

RAMPAGE®



RAMPAGE® 50x30 g Bait Sachets (1.5kg Pail)

SITUATION	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
In and around domestic homes, industrial and commercial buildings, animal houses, farms, wharves, public service buildings, food factories, hospitals, inside transport vehicles (including ships), around grain terminals, storage areas and perimeter fence lines.	Rats (<i>Rattus rattus</i> , <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	2 to 6 bait sachets per bait station every 9 metres.	Eliminate, as far as practicable, all alternative food sources. Bait infested area. Place bait sachets in lockable bait stations. Inspect bait stations daily. Replace eaten baits. If eaten quickly increase number of bait sachets. Continue observation and replenishment until no more bait sachets are taken.
	Mice (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	1 bait sachets per bait station every 3 metres.	

Rampage MUST be used in a Lockable Bait Station

RAMPAGE®
RAT AND MOUSE BAIT



a division of Amgrow

RAMPAGE®



APPROVED FOR FENCE LINE BAITING

PRODUCT FEATURES:

- ▶ Made with the powerful acute active ingredient Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D₃)
- ▶ Rodents cease feeding after consuming a toxic dose
- ▶ Substantially reduced risk of secondary poisoning
- ▶ Low toxicity to birds
- ▶ Excellent palatability
- ▶ Kills anticoagulant resistant rats and mice
- ▶ Weatherability
 - Stable up to 90° C
 - Mold and moisture resistant
 - Incorporates an advanced preservative system
- ▶ Pelleted Sachets
 - Ensure freshness and convenience
 - Must be used in bait stations
- ▶ Approved for perimeter fence line application



PRODUCT



RAMPAGE®
Rat & Mouse Bait

PAIL QTY

50 x 30g bait sachets

CASE QTY

1.5 kg pail x 4



a division of Amgrow

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MODE OF ACTION

Vitamin D3 metabolites increase the absorption of calcium and phosphorus in the intestines, resorption of calcium and phosphorus by the kidneys and increased bone turnover (needed for proper bone formation and mineralization, but also specifically promotes bone resorption). Most importantly, Vitamin D3 metabolites stimulate calcium and phosphorus transfer from bone to plasma. This increase in plasma concentration results in deposition of calcium and phosphorus in soft tissues all over the body, often called mineralization. The disposition of calcium in tissues of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys causes significant damage including high blood pressure.

Extreme toxicities, as observed in rodenticide toxicosis, result in calcium deposition in and damage to lungs, tendons and ligaments. Mineralization of the kidneys, gastrointestinal tract, cardiac muscle, skeletal muscle, blood vessels, and ligaments causes structural damage that leads to decreased functional capacity of these tissues and organs.

Signs of acute toxicosis develop within 12 to 36 hours after ingestion. With high doses, acute renal failure can occur within 24 to 48 hours. Death typically occurs from acute renal failure in severely affected animals in 3 to 5 days. Other signs include loss of renal or musculoskeletal function, loss in pulmonary function and the development of heart arrhythmias that can result in death from cardiac failure.

HARMFUL DOSE LEVELS FOR DOGS OF RAMPAGE BAITS

When animals consumed a lethal dose of Vitamin D3-containing bait, effects can occur as soon as 24 to 48 hours causing the animal to exhibit the following symptoms depression; lack of appetite, increase in drinking and urinating, heart rhythm abnormalities, increased blood pressure, weakness, vomiting and diarrhea which may have blood in it and seizures. Death commonly occurs with 3 to 5 days of ingestion.

It must be emphasized that if any animal owner observes any consumption of Rampage, or any other rodenticide containing Vitamin D3, they should immediately take the animal to a vet for treatment.

MINIMUM HARMFUL DOSE: 17.0 g/Kg (Approximately 0.3 to 3.7% of body weight)

(Minimum amount of bait eaten for an animal to appear sick; i.e. loss of loss of appetite, vomiting and lethargy)

Dog Body Weight	5 lbs. (2.3 Kg)	15 lbs (6.8 Kg)	30 lbs (13.6 Kg)	>60 lbs (27.3Kgs).
Amount of Bait (pellets) eaten	39 gm	117 gm	234 gm	468 gm

It should be noted that the harmful dose is provided as a guideline of the minimum dose where overt toxic symptoms will normally be observed.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF RAMPAGE BAIT EXPOSURE

Antidote

- Although Rampage does not have a specific chemical antidote to reverse the effects of ingestion, accidental exposure can still be treated.
- A treatment can be as effective as an antidote if presented to the patient in sufficient time for it to work.
- Even in the case of anticoagulants that do have specific chemical antidotes, an antidote given a patient in the final stages of a poisoning can be completely ineffective.

Diagnosis/Treatment of Vitamin D3 Exposure

- The only true method of certainty of Vitamin D3 exposure is a direct observation of bait consumption by affected animal.

If an animal has ingested Vitamin D3-containing bait near or in excess of the harmful dose, the following steps are recommended:

1) Seek Immediate Medical Attention

- Bring the affected animal to a veterinarian or animal hospital immediately.

2) Prevent Absorption in the Stomach

- For decontamination of the gastrointestinal tract to reduce Vitamin D3 absorption, administer an emetic and activated charcoal with a saline or osmotic cathartic.

Apomorphine for dogs and xylazine for cats may be somewhat effective.

3) To reduce the hypercalcemic state:

- Salmon calcitonin should be administered until serum calcium concentration normalizes. Higher calcitonin dosage may be required in refractory animals.
- Maintain levels after calcium concentration has stabilized using furosemide and prednisone.
- In severely uremic or hypercalcemic animals, peritoneal dialysis with a calcium-free dialysate solution can be used to lower serum calcium concentration even if other methods have failed.
- Seizure control, treatment of arrhythmias and other symptomatic treatment may be required in rare cases.