

**Koch's Tuberculin : for the diagnosis of tuberculosis in cattle : tested, before being issued, by the State Control Board at the Royal Prussian Institute for Experimental Therapeutics in Frankfort o/M. (Director: prof. Dr. P. Ehrlich) : prepared in the serum department of E. Merck, Darmstadt.**

### **Contributors**

E. Merck (Firm)

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Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

# Koch's Tuberculin

For the Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Tested, before being issued, by the State Control Board at the  
Royal Prussian Institute for Experimental Therapeutics in Frankfort a/M. (Director: Prof. Dr. P. Ehrlich).

Prepared in the Serum Department  
of  
**E. MERCK, DARMSTADT.**

Tuberculin is supplied undiluted, and diluted ready for use.

## Undiluted Tuberculin.

The amount of this preparation required is: for a full-grown head of cattle, 0.5 c. c.; for younger animals, 0.3 c. c.; for a calf, 0.2 c. c.; and it is supplied in sealed glass vials containing the above doses. Before use the contents are diluted in the following manner. A syringe of 5 c. c. capacity is thoroughly cleaned by boiling or with carbolic acid solution, and then filled three-quarters full with water which has previously been boiled for a quarter of an hour and allowed to cool. This amount of water is transferred into the vial containing the dose of Tuberculin, thus providing the required dilution ready for use. The now diluted Tuberculin is drawn into the syringe and injected into the animal submitted for treatment.

Undiluted Tuberculin is also supplied in bottles of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 c. c.

Undiluted Tuberculin will keep for an indefinite period.

## Diluted Tuberculin Ready for Use

is the above preparation with the addition of ten times its volume of a 0.5 per cent. carbolic acid solution. The necessary dose of diluted Tuberculin is therefore in each instance ten times greater than that of the undiluted preparation, i. e. — 5 c. c., 3 c. c. and 2 c. c. respectively. It is supplied in corked or sealed vials containing 5 c. c., and also in bottles of 10, 50, 100 and 500 c. c.

Diluted Tuberculin should be used as soon as possible and not kept for any prolonged period.

## Directions for Use.

To diagnose tuberculosis in cattle, the temperature of the animal to be treated is first ascertained at 7 o'clock, morning and evening. On the following day this is repeated at the same hours, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the injection of Tuberculin is practised. On the third day the temperature is taken at 6 A. M. and then every three hours until 6 P. M., a record being kept of all the readings.

Should there be on the third day one instance in which the temperature is higher by 1° C. (1.8° F.) than the highest reading recorded on the first or second day, in this case the animal must be considered tuberculous.

When the increase of temperature to be observed on the third day does not amount to 0.5° C. (0.9° F.), the absence of tuberculosis is proved.

If the increase of temperature lies between 0.5°—1° C. (0.9°—1.8° F.) it is advisable to repeat the treatment in six weeks' time, as there is in this case the possibility of tuberculosis being present.