

MEFLUVAC™ H5 PLUS 8

TRANSBOUNDARY CONTROL



Inactivated trivalent vaccine for immunization against Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5 subtypes.

INTRODUCTION

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is an extremely contagious, multi-organ systemic disease leading to high mortality in poultry¹. The disease is caused by some H5 and H7 subtypes of type A influenza virus, family *Orthomyxoviridae*.¹ These HPAI viruses can develop from certain LPAI viruses, usually while they are circulating in poultry flocks.²

HPAI viruses can cause mortality in 90-100% of the flock, and trigger epidemics that may spread rapidly, devastate the poultry industry and result in severe trade restrictions.²

Avian influenza virus can spread in the flock by the fecal-oral and aerosol routes. In addition, fomites can play an important role in the transmission and flies may act as mechanical vectors.²

Highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses have been found in the yolk and albumen of eggs from infected chickens, turkeys and quails.²

Field results indicate that movement control, systematic surveillance for wild birds, serological monitoring in commercial poultry, complemented with biosecurity measures and vaccination, are crucial to mitigate the impact caused by HPAI strains.³

COMPOSITION (before inactivation)

- Inactivated reassortant Avian Influenza H5N1 subtype, clade 2.2.1.2 [A/Chicken/Egypt/ RG-173 CAL/2017(H5N1)] ≥ 8.5 log₁₀ EID₅₀ / dose.
- Inactivated reassortant Avian Influenza H5N1 subtype, clade 2.2.1.1 [Rg A/CK/Egypt/ ME1010/2016(H5N1)] ≥ 8.5 log₁₀ EID₅₀ / dose.
- Inactivated reassortant Avian Influenza H5N8 subtype clade 2.3.4.4b [rgA/chicken/ME-2018/ H5N8] ≥ 8.5 log₁₀ EID₅₀ / dose.

TARGET SPECIES

Chickens.

INDICATIONS

For booster vaccination and protection of commercial poultry against Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 & H5N8 subtypes.

VACCINATION PROGRAM

Birds can be vaccinated from seven days of age onwards, as per advice from your poultry veterinarian.

- Broilers and quails: apply single dose from the 1st until the 7th day of age. Booster dose may be required in case of high-risk seasons and areas.
- Turkey and ducks: apply two successive full doses with 3-4 weeks interval.
- Layers, breeders and grandparent flocks: apply 3 to 4 successive doses. The 1st dose should be applied within the first 2 weeks of age, the 2nd dose 3-4 weeks later, the 3rd dose among 8-10 weeks of age and the 4th dose after having conducted the serological monitoring.

WITHDRAWAL

Zero days.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES

- High homology with field strains.
- Cross protection to H5N6 subtype
- Proven efficacy under field conditions.
- High antigenic mass.
- Significantly reduces virus shedding.

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PRESENTATION

MEFLUVAC™ H5 PLUS 8 is packed and presented in 500 mL (1000 doses) polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles.

DOSAGE

The vaccine dose (0.5 mL/bird) should be administered subcutaneously in the lower part of the neck or intramuscularly in the thigh or breast muscles.

ADMINISTRATION

Before use, the vaccine should be shaken well to ensure proper mixing. Sterile injection equipment should be used to avoid contamination.

- Subcutaneous injection: apply in the lower part of the neck. The needle should be inserted just under the skin in a direction away from the head and in a straight line with the neck.
- Intramuscular injection: when applied in the breast muscles the needle must be inserted with a 45° angle to avoid intraperitoneal injection.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

- Store and transport refrigerated (+2°C to +8°C).
- Do not freeze.
- Store in a dry place protected from direct sunlight.
- Do not use this product after the expiry date.
- Shelf life after first opening the bottle: 3 hours.

References

1. Swayne DE, Suarez DL. Highly pathogenic avian influenza. Rev Sci Tech. 2000 Aug;19(2):463-82. doi: 10.20506/rst.19.2.1230. PMID: 10935274.
2. The Center for Food Security and Public Health, November 2015, Avian Influenza Fowl Plague, Grippe Aviaire.
3. A. Anis, M. AboElkhair, M. Ibrahim, Characterization of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N8 virus from Egyptian domestic waterfowl in 2017, Avian Pathol. (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1080/03079457.2018.1470606>.

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