



Inactivated trivalent vaccine against Infectious Coryza caused by *Avibacterium paragallinarum* serogroups A, B & C

### INTRODUCTION

Infectious Coryza (IC) is an avian disease affecting the upper respiratory tract of poultry, caused by a gram negative non-motile bacterium called *Avibacterium paragallinarum*, which is grouped into different serogroups: A, B, C.<sup>1</sup>

The clinical signs in the acute phase include: 1) nasal discharge; 2) facial swelling; and 3) lacrimation. In the chronic phase birds become carriers for life, even without clinical signs, therefore, the economic impact can be associated with a decrease in egg production (10%-40%), added treatment costs and compromised egg quality.<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>

Infectious Coryza can also trigger secondary infection with other major pathogens, such as *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *M. synoviae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pasteurella multocida*, and viral pathogens like infectious bronchitis virus (IBV), infectious laryngotracheitis virus (ILT) and fowl pox virus (FPV).<sup>1,6,7,8</sup>

The multiple serovars of *Avibacterium paragallinarum* and the absence of cross-protection among them are suspected to be the cause of frequent failures of vaccination programs.<sup>9,10</sup>

### COMPOSITION (before inactivation)

- Inactivated trivalent water-in-oil emulsion vaccine of Infectious Coryza; at least  $1.5 \times 10^{8.0}$  of *Avibacterium paragallinarum* serovars A, B, and C.

### TARGET SPECIES

Chickens.

### INDICATIONS

For the immunization of chickens to protect against the clinical signs and mortality associated with Infectious Coryza.

### VACCINATION PROGRAM

Birds can be vaccinated from the age of 8 to 16 weeks onwards, as per advice from your poultry veterinarian. A second dose should be given 3-4 weeks later, at least two weeks before the onset of lay.

### WITHDRAWAL

Zero days.

### IMMUNITY:

- Onset of immunity: Three weeks after primary vaccination.
- Duration of immunity: a 2-dose regime triggers protection until 6-8 weeks. A booster dose is required to protect the breeder and layer flocks during the laying period.

### CONSIDERATIONS

- The vaccine should not be used if chickens are diseased or immunosuppressed.
- Do not mix with any other veterinary medicinal product.

### 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.



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### PRESENTATION

CORYVAC™ is packed and presented in 500 mL (1000 doses) polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles.

### ADMINISTRATION

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

- Subcutaneous injection: 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: in the breast muscles by inserting the needle 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

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