MEVAC™

IBD 818

IMMUNO COMPETENCE

Monovalent live intermediate plus IBDV vaccine against classic and very virulent Infectious Bursal Disease virus

INTRODUCTION

Infectious bursal disease is an acute immunosuppressive disease of poultry, caused by a non-enveloped bi-segmented double stranded RNA virus which belongs to the family *Birnaviridae*.[1] Due to the absence of an envelope, the infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) can be highly contagious and considerably resistant to harsh environments.[2] The VP2 protein is the major host-protective capsid antigen of the virus that carries the immunogenic effect and triggers the production of neutralizing antibodies.[4] The immunosuppression in young chickens has been associated to the depletion of immune cells, such as B lymphocytes. This immunosuppressive effect derived from IBDV infection can cause substantial economic losses by compromising the efficacy of the whole vaccination program, thus increasing susceptibility to opportunistic pathogens, which will indirectly compromise production parameters.[2]

Vaccination against poultry pathogens must be associated with strict biosecurity measures applied on farms and their surrounding environments in order to mitigate the viral pressure in the poultry house. Currently, hatchery and farm vaccinations are commonly adopted to control IBD challenges worldwide. Farm immunization can be achieved through immunization programs with inactivated and live attenuated vaccines. However, the interference with the inactivated vaccine induced maternally derived antibodies in young chicks has become a hurdle in controlling the disease. In this context, it is well accepted that live attenuated vaccines triggering consistent breakthrough titers are key to provide early and reliable protection against very virulent and variant strains of IBDV.[2,3,4]

TARGET SPECIES

Chickens.

COMPOSITION

Infectious Bursal Disease "Gumboro" Virus [N/ME-IBD/IM-818 (IBD-7)] "intermediate plus" strain propagated in SPF embryonated chicken eggs ≥ 2.0 $\log_{10}$ EID_{50}/dose.

INDICATIONS

For active immunization of commercial chickens against Infectious Bursal Disease.

VACCINATION PROGRAM

Birds can be vaccinated from 12 days of age onwards, as per advice from your poultry veterinarian.

IMMUNITY

- Onset of immunity: 2 weeks after primary vaccination.
- Duration of immunity: until 6 weeks after single dose.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

- Store and transport refrigerated (+2°C to +8°C).
- Do not freeze.
- Store in a dry place protected from direct light.
- Do not use this product after the expiry date.
- Shelf life: 24 months after manufacturing date.
- Shelf life after reconstitution according to directions: 3 hours.

VACCINE PREPARATION

- Vaccine shall be reconstituted with sterile water free from disinfectant and/or antiseptic.
- Shake the reconstituted lyophilisate until complete resuspension before administration.
- Do not administer less than the recommended dosage.

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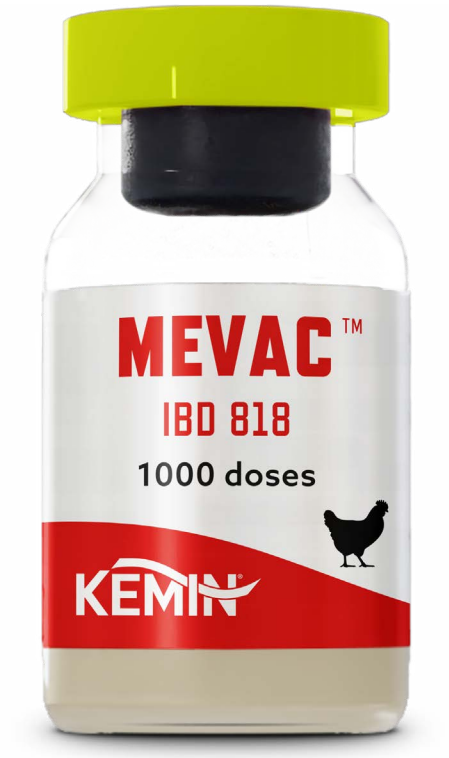

PRESENTATION

MEVAC™ IBD 818 is packed and presented in a cardboard box containing 10 glass vials of 6 mL, 8 mL, or 10 mL. Contents per vial: 500, 1,000, 2,500, or 5,000 doses.

WITHDRAWAL

Zero days.

ADMINISTRATION

The vaccine should not be used if chickens are immunosuppressed. The optimum age for vaccination is estimated after determining the level of the maternal derived antibody (MDA).

The vaccine should be administered via drinking water. Prior vaccination the vaccine pellet shall be reconstituted with non-chlorinated water free from disinfectant and/or antiseptic. Birds should be deprived of water for two hours before vaccination.

For 1,000 birds, reconstitute the lyophilisate pellet corresponding to 1,000 doses into 3 to 5 ml of non-chlorinated water and subsequently dilute it into the volume of non-chlorinated drinking water to be consumed within one to two hours.

When using mains water, treat all water to come into contact with the vaccine with skimmed milk powder at a rate of 2.5 g per litre to neutralize traces of chlorine.

References

1. *Huić Babić et al 2021. Safety and Efficacy Profile of Live, Intermediate Plus Vaccine Against Infectious Bursal Disease Based on Strain G6. Viral Immunol. 2021 Mar;34(2):117-127. doi: 10.1089/vim.2020.0204. Epub 2021 Jan 28.*
2. *Thomrongsuwannakij, et al 2021. Comparison of two attenuated infectious bursal disease vaccine strains focused on safety and antibody response in commercial broilers. Vet World. 2021 Jan; 14(1): 70-77.*
3. *Gómez et al 2018. Infectious Bursal Disease Virus. acDonald, J. (eds) Prospects of Plant-Based Vaccines in Veterinary Medicine. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-90137-4_7.*
4. *Dey et al 2019. Infectious bursal disease virus in chickens: prevalence, impact, and management strategies. Vet Med (Auckl). 2019; 10: 85–97.*

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