

MEVAC™

IB H120

Live-attenuated freeze-dried vaccine for immunization against Avian Infectious Bronchitis

INTRODUCTION

The Infectious Bronchitis Virus (IBV) is the cause of avian Infectious Bronchitis (IB), which is one of the most highly contagious respiratory diseases, resulting in many economic losses in the poultry industry worldwide.¹

It is well established that vaccination must be associated with strict biosecurity measures applied on farms and their surrounding areas to mitigate the viral pressure in the poultry house. Systematic vaccination is the most suitable intervention of combatting IBV. The use of the live vaccine in broilers, layers and breeder flocks can help to mitigate respiratory signs and protect against egg production losses. Also, the transfer of maternal antibodies to offspring can provide strain-specific immunity for one-day-old chickens.³

One of the most commonly applied vaccination programs against Infectious Bronchitis (IB) in chickens in affected countries is the protectotype strategy, which consist of simultaneous or alternate use of existing vaccines with classical and variant strains of IB virus for a given IBV field situation. This successful approach decreases the need to develop new homologous vaccines, which is a costly and time-consuming endeavor.³

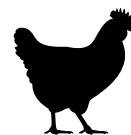
COMPOSITION

- Live attenuated Infectious Bronchitis Virus classic H120 GI-1 [Eg/IBV2] strain $\geq 3.5 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50}/\text{dose}$.

TARGET SPECIES

Chickens.

RESPIRATORY INTEGRITY



INDICATIONS

For active immunization of commercial chickens against Avian Infectious Bronchitis Virus.

VACCINATION PROGRAM

Birds can be vaccinated from first day 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.

CONSIDERATIONS

- Although the vaccine virus can spread to unvaccinated birds, this does not induce any sign of disease.
- The vaccine vial 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.
- Read instructions for appropriate dilution.

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 after first opening the bottle: 3 hours.

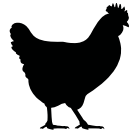
WITHDRAWAL

Zero days.

MEVAC™

IB H120

RESPIRATORY
INTEGRITY



Live-attenuated freeze-dried vaccine for immunization
against Avian Infectious Bronchitis



PRESENTATION

MEVAC™ IB H120 is packed and presented in vials containing a lyophilisate pellet for reconstitution (1000, 2500, 5000 doses).

ADMINISTRATION

The vaccine should be administered either via eye drop, spray, or drinking water routes.

- Eye drop: Reconstitute the lyophilisate pellet corresponding to 1,000 doses into 3 to 5 mL of non-chlorinated drinking water and subsequently dilute this solution into 30-50 mL of non-chlorinated drinking water. Use a calibrated dropper to distribute 30-50 µl-drops. Place one drop of the vaccine solution on the eye of each bird, allow the drop to spread, and release the bird.
- Spray vaccination: After reconstitution, spray the vaccine solution above the birds using a spray capable of producing micro-droplets (mean diameter 80-100 µm). Make sure that birds are closely confined together during spraying. The ventilation system of the poultry house should be inoperative during the spray administration.
- Drinking water: After having reconstituted the vaccine in tap water, this must be treated with skimmed milk powder at a rate of 2.5 g per liter to neutralize traces of chlorine. Birds should be deprived of water for two hours before vaccination. Distribute the vaccine solution homogeneously in the drinking line to allow the vaccination of all birds.

References

1. Erfanmanesh et al (2020). Evaluation of inactivated vaccine of the variant 2 (IS-1494 /GI-23) genotype of avian infectious bronchitis. *Aug; 71: 101497. Published online 2020 May 30. doi: 10.1016/j.cimid.2020.101497.*
2. Houta et al (2021). The emergence, evolution and spread of infectious bronchitis virus genotype GI-23. *Archives of Virology (2021) 1669-26.*
3. Smialek et al (2017). Immunological aspects of the efficiency of protectotype vaccination strategy against chicken infectious bronchitis. *BMC Veterinary Research (2017) 13:44 DOI 10.1186/s12917-017-0963-1.*

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PTP-12597

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