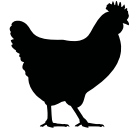


MEVAC™

IB+ND

RESPIRATORY INTEGRITY



Trivalent inactivated vaccine against IBV (Classic H120 strain and GI-23 VAR 2 strain) and NDV GII virus LaSota strain

INTRODUCTION

Respiratory diseases are among the most devastating diseases in poultry industry; in most cases, are the result of more than one pathogen involved. Among several avian viruses with tropism of the respiratory tract, infectious bronchitis virus (IBV) and Newcastle disease virus (NDV) are the most important viruses of poultry worldwide.¹

Due to the single stranded nature of their genome, these two viruses are able to evolve rapidly, leading to high genetic variability in circulating virus strains. This is even more pronounced in the case of IB, where recombination contributes to genetic variation. IB and ND affect poultry birds of all ages and breeds, but the degree of disease varies based on the age of the birds, with IB being more severe in young chicks the severity of ND more pronounced in chickens of all ages.²

The immunology of domestic birds has been well studied and numerous vaccines have been developed against the two viruses. Most of these vaccines are either inactivated vaccines or live attenuated vaccines. Inactivated vaccines induce weak cellular immune responses and require priming with live vaccines.²

Using various strategies such as combination of live attenuated and inactivated vaccines or the development of combined IB/ND vaccines, will lead to effective programs that contribute to food security and the economic development of many countries on a global scale.²

TARGET SPECIES

Chickens.

COMPOSITION (BEFORE INACTIVATION)

- Inactivated IBV GI-1 H120V [Eg/11539] $\geq 7.0 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50} / \text{dose}$.
- Inactivated IBV GI-23 Var-2 [Eg/1212B] $\geq 7.0 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50} / \text{dose}$.
- Inactivated NDV genotype II LaSota strain [11478AF] $\geq 8.0 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50} / \text{dose}$.

INDICATIONS

For booster vaccination and protection of commercial poultry against Avian Infectious Bronchitis and Newcastle Disease.

VACCINATION PROGRAM

Birds can be vaccinated from 14 days of age onwards, as per advice from your poultry veterinarian. A booster dose may be required in case of high-risk seasons and areas. For optimal booster effects, the birds should be primed with live IBV and NDV vaccines.

IMMUNITY

- Onset of immunity: 3 weeks after primary vaccination.
- Duration of immunity: until 6 weeks after single dose.

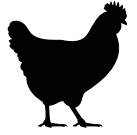
CONSIDERATIONS

- Use the entire contents when first opened.
- The vaccine may occasionally separate into two layers on storage, however this does not affect its potency.
- The vaccine should be shaken vigorously before and during use to ensure good emulsification.
- Do not use MEVAC™ IB+ND if you notice critical irreversible separation of the emulsion.

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PRESENTATION

MEVAC™ IB+ND is packed and presented in 500 mL (1000 doses) polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles.

DOSAGE

0.5 mL/bird by intramuscular (IM) or subcutaneous (SC) injection.

WITHDRAWAL

Zero days.

ADMINISTRATION

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

- Subcutaneous injection: To be applied 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: To be administered 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 light.
- Do not use this product after the expiry date.
- Shelf life: 24 months after manufacturing date.
- Shelf life after first opening the container: 3 hours.

References

1. Malik YS, Patnayak DP, Goyal SM. Detection of three avian respiratory viruses by single-tube multiplex reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction assay. *J Vet Diagn Invest.* 2004.
2. Ike et al 2021. Towards Improved Use of Vaccination in the Control of Infectious Bronchitis and Newcastle Disease in Poultry: Understanding the Immunological Mechanisms. *Vaccines* 2021, 9(1), 20; <https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines9010020>.

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