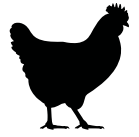


MEVAC™

ND7 PLUS BROILER

RESPIRATORY
INTEGRITY



Bivalent inactivated oil emulsified vaccine for immunization against Newcastle Disease GII and GVII, in concentrated form

INTRODUCTION

The Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) classifications include pathotype categorization and genotype distinctions. The utilization of sequencing and phylogenetic analysis of the F gene enables the classification of NDV strains into varied genotypes. Genotypes I and II which represent the primary vaccine strains, while the more virulent NDVs are clustered within Genotypes III to X. Intriguingly, in the 1990s the emergence of novel Genotypes VII and VIII expanded to Asia, South Africa, and parts of Europe; while Genotype VII NDV strains have been frequently reported since the 1990s from Europe, China, the Middle East, and South Africa.^{1,2,3,4}

Inhalation and ingestion of virus-containing droplets are the main routes of infection. During the course of infection birds can also excrete large amounts of virus through their respiratory aerosols and contaminated feces.⁵

A robust biosecurity program addressing all risk factors involved is required to achieve effective control against all viral pathogens involved. This general prophylaxis should be based on flock isolation, facility sanitation, auditing and continued monitoring. Complementary to biosecurity, systematic vaccination of day-old chicks is crucial to build active immunity since early age against endemic Newcastle Disease virus across endemic geographies worldwide. Antigenic similarity is found among all NDV genotypes, and all viruses are expected to cross-protect against challenge with each other. Thus, immunological stimulation since early age can serve as a basis to protect commercial flocks against virulent NDV (vNDV).⁶

COMPOSITION (before inactivation)

- Inactivated Newcastle Disease Virus genotype II LaSota strain [ME/NDV3] $\geq 8.5 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50}/\text{dose}$.
- Inactivated recombinant Newcastle Disease Virus GVII [rgNDV1/ME.G7/2017] $\geq 8.5 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50}/\text{dose}$ (before inactivation).

TARGET SPECIES

Chickens.

INDICATIONS

Active immunization in chickens to reduce clinical signs and mortality associated with Newcastle Disease.

VACCINATION PROGRAM

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

IMMUNITY

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

WITHDRAWAL

Zero days.

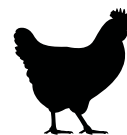
DOSAGE

The vaccine dose (0.2 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

MEVAC™ ND7 PLUS BROILER is packed and presented in 300 mL (1500 doses) and 500 mL (2500 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: 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 after first opening the bottle: 3 hours.

References

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3. Ke GM, Liu HJ, Lin MY, Chen JH, Tsai SS, Chang PC. Molecular characterization of Newcastle disease viruses isolated from recent outbreaks in Taiwan. *J Virol Methods.* 2001;97:1-11.
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6. Sultan et al (2021). Efficacy of the Newcastle Disease Virus Genotype VII.1.1-Matched Vaccines in Commercial Broilers. *Vaccines (Basel).* 2022 Jan; 10(1): 29.

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