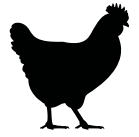


# MEVAC™

## ND ELITE

RESPIRATORY  
INTEGRITY



Live-attenuated freeze-dried vaccine for immunization against Newcastle Disease virus (Genotype II) VG/GA strain

### INTRODUCTION

Respiratory diseases are among the most devastating diseases in poultry industry; and in most cases, these are the result of more than one pathogen involved. Among several avian viruses with tropism of the respiratory tract, Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) is one of the most important viruses of poultry worldwide.<sup>1</sup>

Due to the single stranded nature of the genome, the ND virus can evolve rapidly, leading to high genetic variability in circulating virus strains. NDV affects poultry birds of all ages and breeds, while Infectious Bronchitis virus (IBV) is more severe in young chicks.<sup>2</sup>

The immunology of domestic birds has been well studied and numerous vaccines have been developed against NDV. Most of these vaccines are either inactivated vaccines or live attenuated vaccines. Inactivated vaccines are designed to boost humoral response initially triggered with live vaccines.<sup>2</sup>

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

### COMPOSITION

- Live-attenuated Newcastle Disease Virus VG/GA [ME/NDV2] strain. Each dose contains  $\geq 6.5 \log_{10}$  EID<sub>50</sub>.

### TARGET SPECIES

Chickens.

### INDICATIONS

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

### VACCINATION PROGRAM

Birds can be vaccinated from the first day of age onwards in endemic areas, as per advice from your poultry veterinarian.

### CONSIDERATIONS

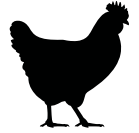
- The vaccine virus can spread to unvaccinated birds however this does not induce any sign of disease.
- Do not mix with any other veterinary medicinal product.
- Vaccination crew should wear respiratory and eye protection when handling the vaccine.
- Vaccine shall be reconstituted with sterile water free from disinfectant and/or antiseptic.
- Shake the reconstituted lyophilisate until complete resuspension before administration.
- Do not administer less than the recommended dosage. An overdose should be administered if the number of birds does not coincide with the number of doses of available vials.
- Use sterile injection equipment.

### WITHDRAWAL

Zero days.

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## PRESENTATION

MEVAC™ ND ELITE is packed and presented in vials containing a lyophilisate pellet for reconstitution (500, 1,000, 2,500 and 5,000 doses).

## ADMINISTRATION

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

- Eye drop: Dilute 1,000 doses into 3 to 5 ml of non-chlorinated drinking water and subsequently subdilute this 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: 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: When using tap water, treat all water with skimmed milk powder at a rate of 2.5 g per liter to neutralize traces of chlorine. Distribute the vaccine solution at the time of use to birds. Birds should be deprived of water for two hours before vaccination.

## 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

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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