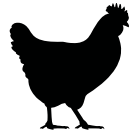


MEVAC™

ND+IB+EDS

IMMUNO
COMPETENCE



Pentavalent inactivated vaccine against NDV (GII LaSota strain),
IB virus (Classic M41, GI-13 and GI-23 strains) and Egg Drop Syndrome

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

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

Vaccination can also help in the prevention of Egg drop syndrome, an infectious disease caused by an avian Atadenovirus. This viral disease is characterized by the production of soft-shelled and shell-less eggs by apparently healthy chickens, leading to egg production losses up to 40%.³

TARGET SPECIES

Chickens.

COMPOSITION (before inactivation)

- Inactivated Newcastle Disease Virus, GII LaSota [NDV/Chicken/Egypt/11478AF/2011] $\geq 8.0 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50}/\text{dose}$.
- Inactivated Avian Infectious Bronchitis GI-1 M41 [IBV-EG/M41-ME01/2011] $\geq 7.0 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50}/\text{dose}$.
- Inactivated Avian Infectious Bronchitis GI-13 (variant-1) [ME/IBV-VAR1/2017] $\geq 7.0 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50}/\text{dose}$.
- Inactivated Avian Infectious Bronchitis GI-23 (variant-2) [Eg/1212B] $\geq 7.0 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50}/\text{dose}$.
- Inactivated Egg Drop Syndrome '76 Virus [Avian AdV-1 N/ME/EDS-76/L/2016] $\geq 9.0 \log_{10} \text{EID}_{50}/\text{dose}$.

INDICATIONS

Booster vaccination and protection of chickens against Newcastle Disease, Avian Infectious Bronchitis Virus, and Egg Drop Syndrome '76.

VACCINATION PROGRAM

In pullets not earlier than 4 weeks of age before the expected onset of lay, as per advice from your poultry veterinarian. For optimal booster effects, the birds must be primed with live Newcastle Disease Virus and Avian Infectious Bronchitis Virus vaccines.

IMMUNITY

- Onset of immunity: 3 weeks after primary vaccination.
- Duration of immunity: throughout the laying period.

WITHDRAWAL

Zero days.

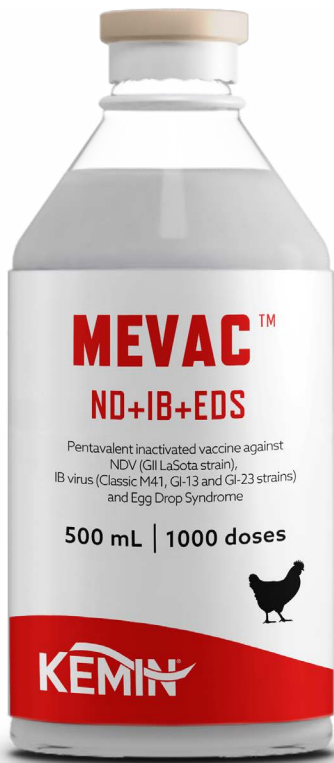
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PRESENTATION

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

DOSAGE

The vaccine dose (0.5 mL/bird) should be administered subcutaneously in the lower part of the neck or intramuscularly in the thigh or breast muscles.

ADMINISTRATION

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

- Subcutaneous injection: 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: 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 of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 24 months.
- Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 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>.
3. *Egg Drop Syndrome - an overview. Fenner's Veterinary Virology (Fifth Edition), 2017.*

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