Nobilis REO+IB+G+ND

Introduction

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Presentation

Inactivated avian reovirus vaccine containing two immunogenic strains of Reovirus, Massachusetts strain of Infectious Bronchitis virus, an immunogenic strain of Gumboro Disease virus and the Clone 30 strain of Newcastle Disease Virus, inactivated with formalin and suspended in the aqueous phase of an oil adjuvant emulsion.

Each 0.5 ml dose contains:

- Reo (1733 & 2408) each inducing ≥7.9 log₂ VN units
- IBM41 inducing ≥6.0 log₂ HI units
- Gumboro inducing ≥12.5 log, VN units
- NDV inducing ≥50 PD₅₀ units

Uses

The vaccine is recommended for the vaccination of breeding stock as an aid in protection against Newcastle Disease and Infectious Bronchitis and as an aid in protection of the progeny of the vaccinated birds against deleterious effects of challenge with homologous avian Reoviruses and Infectious Bursal Disease virus.

Dosage and administration

Each bird should be given 0.5 ml of vaccine intramuscularly in the thigh or chest muscle or subcutaneously into the lower part of the neck. Allow the vaccine to reach ambient temperature (15°–25°C) before use.

Nobilis Reo+IB+G+ND should be given to birds around 16–20 weeks of age but not less than 4 weeks before the expected onset of lay.

Priming with live vaccines for Infectious Bronchitis, Newcastle Disease and Gumboro disease is necessary unless serological tests indicate otherwise. The optimal effect against Reovirus infection will be seen in birds primed by live field reovirus challenge. The interval between priming and booster should not be less than 4 weeks and preferably more than 6 weeks.

Contra-indications, warnings, etc

Only healthy birds should be vaccinated.

For animal treatment only. Keep out of reach of children.

No other vaccine should be administered within 14 days before or after administration of this product.

Vaccination reactions

In healthy birds no clinical reaction to vaccination will be observed. For some weeks after vaccination, a slight swelling may be felt at the site of vaccination. Local tissue reaction at the site of injection can occur and persist for a variable amount of time.

Operator warning

To the user

This product is a mineral oil-based compound. Accidental/self injection may result in severe pain and swelling and could result in the loss of the affected finger or thumb if prompt medical attention is not given.

Ensure that the method of restraint, handling and administration, e.g. by the use of guarded needles, minimises the risk of accidental/self injection.

If you are accidentally injected with this product, go AT ONCE to the nearest Accident and Emergency (Casualty) department of a hospital and show the information printed below to the Doctor (or nurse) on duty.

Seek prompt medical advice even if only a very small amount is injected.

If pain persists for more than 12 hours after medical examination, seek further medical advice.

To the Doctor

Even if very tiny amounts have been injected, accidental injection with this oil-based product can cause intense swelling which may, for example, result in ischaemic necrosis and the loss of a digit.

Expert, PROMPT, surgical attention is required and may necessitate early incision and irrigation of the injected area, especially where there is involvement of finger pulp or tendon.

Withdrawal period

Nil.

Pharmaceutical precautions

Store in a refrigerator (+2°C to +8°C). Do not freeze. Protect from light. Allow vaccine to reach ambient temperature (15°–25°C) before use. Shake vigorously before and during use. Ensure that vaccination equipment is clean and sterile before use. Do not use vaccination equipment with rubber parts as the excipient may attack certain types of rubber. Opened bottles should be used within 3 hours.

Opened bottles containing unused vaccine should be discarded by incineration.

Legal category

POM-V

Packaging Quantities

Glass bottles containing 500 ml = 1000 doses.

Further information

A good immune response is reliant on the reaction of an immunogenic agent and a fully competent immune system. Immunogenicity of the vaccine antigens will be reduced by poor storage or inappropriate administration. Immuno-competence of the animal may be compromised by a variety of factors including poor health, nutritional status, genetic factors, concurrent drug therapy and stress. Under certain conditions, for example extreme disease pressure and variant challenge, fully immune birds may succumb to disease. Therefore successful vaccination may not be synonymous with full protection in the face of a disease challenge.

Marketing authorisation number

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