

## Rispoval IBR Marker Vaccines

### Rispoval® IBR-Marker Live

A freeze-dried pellet containing attenuated gE negative BoHv-1 strain Difivac (IBR Marker virus) min.  $10^{5.0}$  CCID<sub>50</sub> plus stabiliser 6.0 mg, along with diluent. For the active immunisation of cattle to reduce the clinical signs of IBR, reduce virus shedding and to reduce BoHv-1 associated abortions. Avoid vaccinating unhealthy or diseased animals, and those heavily infested with parasites. Following parenteral administration, a minor transient reaction may occasionally occur at the injection site. Following intranasal inoculation a slight, transient serous discharge may occasionally occur. In very rare cases, allergic reactions may occur as with other vaccines, therefore vaccinates should be observed.

### Rispoval® IBR-Marker Inactivated

Contains inactivated gE negative BoHv-1 strain Difivac (IBR-Marker virus) min.  $10^{8.0}$  CCID<sub>50</sub> plus Aluminum hydroxide 18.6 mg, Saponine 0.25 mg, Thimerosal max. 0.2 mg. For the active immunisation of cattle to reduce the clinical signs of IBR, reduce virus shedding and in female cattle to prevent abortions associated with BoHv-1. It is recommended that all cattle in the herd receive vaccination. Use only sterile needles and syringes for administration. Avoid vaccinating unhealthy cattle. A minor transient reaction may occasionally occur at the injection site. In very rare cases, allergic reactions may occur, therefore vaccinates should be observed for approx. 30 minutes following immunisation. In such cases, anti-allergics should be administered. Immunosuppressive substances e.g. corticosteroids should be avoided for a period of 7 days prior to and after vaccination as this may impair the development of immunity. In case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice immediately and show the package insert or the label to the physician. Do not mix with any other vaccine/immunological product. Once opened, use within 8 hours.

### References:

1. Paton *et al* (1998) Veterinary Record (142), 385-391
2. Woodbine K.A *et al* (2009) BMC Veterinary Research 5-5
3. University of Reading, Department of Agricultural and Food Economics - The Economics of IBR Oct 2002 [www.apd.reading.ac.uk/AgEcon/livestockdisease/cattle/ibr.htm](http://www.apd.reading.ac.uk/AgEcon/livestockdisease/cattle/ibr.htm)
4. Graham D. (12 Feb 2011) Irish Farming Journal 36-37



**zoetis**

For further information please contact your vet or  
Zoetis UK Ltd, Walton Oaks, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 7NS.  
[www.zoetis.co.uk](http://www.zoetis.co.uk) Customer Support: 0845 300 8034 **POM-V**  
Use medicines responsibly. ([www.noah.co.uk/responsible](http://www.noah.co.uk/responsible))  
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AH213/13



# Is your herd protected against IBR?



# The Risks

Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) is caused by Bovine Herpes virus 1 (BoHV-1), a highly infectious virus which spreads by:

- Direct nose to nose contact
- Through the air over short distances
- Indirect methods:
  - infected semen
  - on clothing and equipment

A bulk tank survey in 1988 found 69% of UK dairy herds were infected<sup>1</sup>. A more recent study identified infected animals in 96% of herds sampled<sup>2</sup>, with infection levels increasing with cow age and herd size.

***IBR infection present in 96% of UK dairy herds<sup>2</sup>***

Commonly heifers are exposed to the virus for the first time when they calve down and enter the milking herd, so this represents a key risk period. Infection in these naïve animals can result in:

- fever
- discharge from the eyes and nose
- respiratory signs such as coughing
- inappetence
- milk drop

and in severe cases even death.

However, in the UK, many dairy herds are chronically infected as a result of adult animals who have been previously exposed to the virus and carry it throughout their life. In times of stress, caused for example by calving, diet change/poor nutrition, social changes, parasites and other diseases such as BVD, these animals can relapse and start shedding virus again. These animals may or may not develop clinical signs but importantly they will shed virus potentially infecting others in the herd.



## The Costs

IBR is a potentially costly disease in both herds infected for the first time and those living with the problem (ie those testing positive on a bulk milk test).

### Acute IBR outbreak<sup>3</sup>

Potential cost in a 100-cow dairy herd from milk drop and mortality (excluding treatment costs and long term fertility losses!)

### Ongoing / chronic infection<sup>4</sup>

150 litres/cow annual reduction in milk yield in antibody positive cows.

A cost of  
£39/cow\*

A cost of  
£45/cow\*\*



\* Based on 50% of herd affected, with milk drop of 70 litres/cow over 5 days and 2% mortality, using DairyCo January 2013 market data showing average milk price of 30ppl and average value of freshly calved replacement cow at £1451.

\*\* Average milk price 30ppl

## Control

The infection status of your herd can easily be determined through bulk milk antibody testing, allowing appropriate management decisions to be taken.

Vaccination can play an important role in protecting your herd from the damaging losses caused by IBR. When planning a vaccination strategy you should look to protect the naïve animals from exposure to the virus, whilst aiming to reduce shedding in those animals previously exposed.

### 2-Step Vaccination Programme

The Rispoval<sup>®</sup> IBR Marker vaccines offer a simple **2-step Vaccination Programme** that is not only flexible enough to protect the right animal in the right way, but is the **only programme licensed to give up to 12 months protection following a single booster.**

In the programme, pre-bulling or pre-calving heifer replacements (or cows receiving the vaccine for the first time) are given a single dose of Rispoval IBR Marker Live to ensure effective protection from potential first time exposure to the virus.

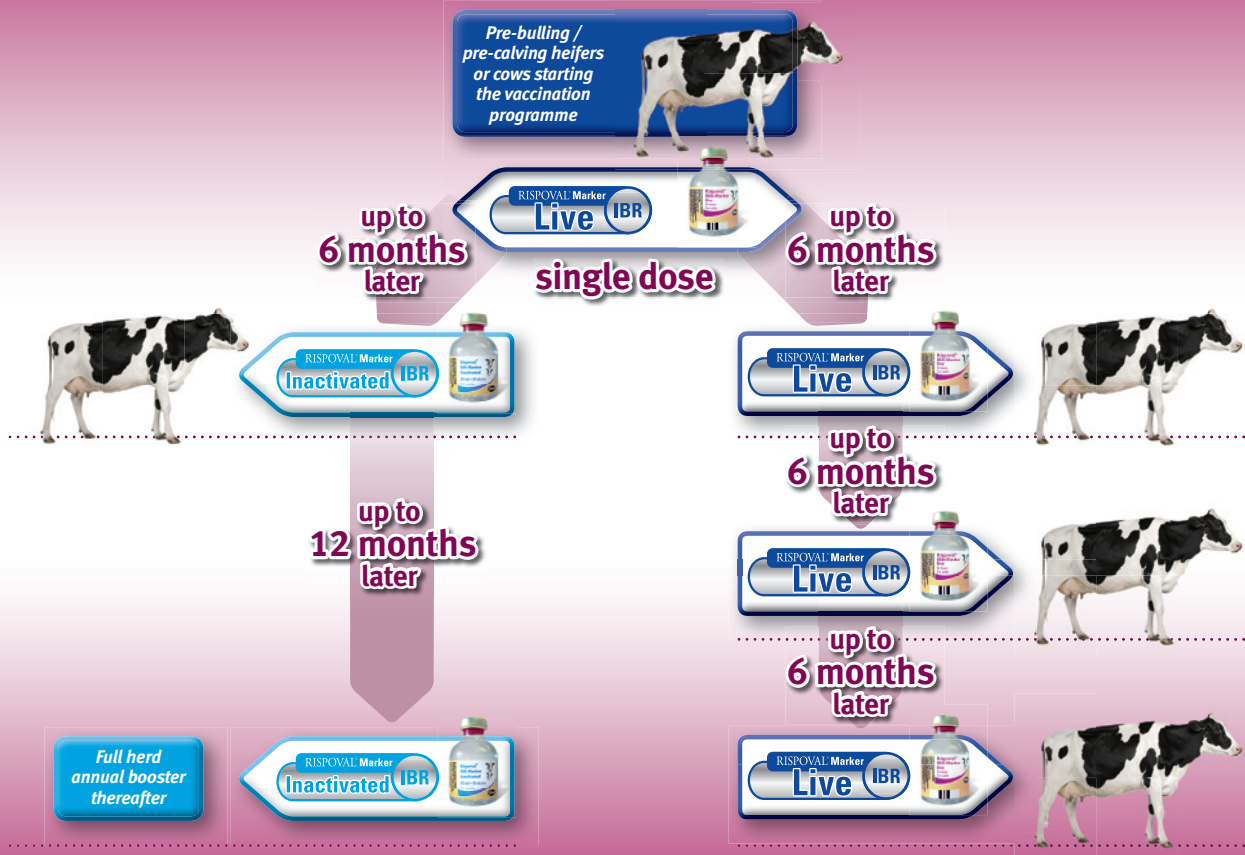
6 months later they receive a booster vaccination with a single dose of Rispoval IBR Marker Inactivated to both continue protection and ensure reduced shedding of virus. This provides up to 12 months protection – after which they can continue to receive a single dose booster vaccination with Rispoval IBR Marker Inactivated annually (as part of a whole herd vaccination plan).

**An alternative approach** allows use of Rispoval IBR Marker Live every 6 months.

**IBR is a complex disease and your vet will advise you on the most appropriate vaccination programme to maximise IBR control on your farm.**



# Rispoval IBR vaccination programme options:



The *only* IBR vaccination providing up to 12 months immunity to allow, where appropriate, whole herd annual boosters

## IBR in young stock

In young stock IBR is most often associated with pneumonia. If, through diagnostic testing, IBR has been found to be a specific problem in your young stock, Rispoval IBR Marker Live can be used from 2 weeks of age\* and will help protect against clinical disease in these naïve animals. You should discuss the most appropriate vaccination regime with your vet.

\* Two dose regime recommended

