

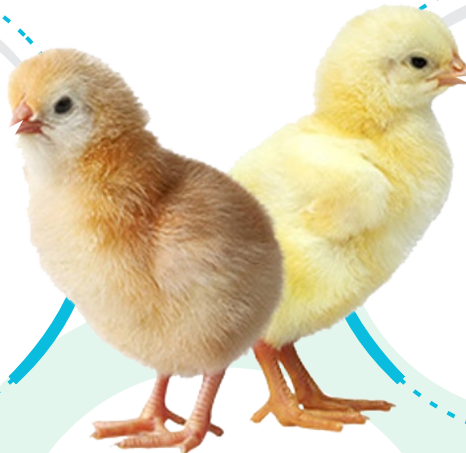



Live Vaccine, Freeze Dried, Combined
Newcastle Disease - Ulster strain at least $10^{6.5}$ EID₅₀/ dose
Infectious Bronchitis - H120 strain at least $10^{2.5}$ EID₅₀/ dose
Propogated in SPF Chicken Eggs

VAKSIMUNE® NDHV IB

Safest vaccine for primary vaccination of poultry, now in India.
No post vaccination reaction when applied in day old chicks.


**Working solution
by Vaksindo**
to respect towards
poultry health
challenges of
Indian farmers.




**Vaksimune
NDHV IB**
is backbone of
any ND-IB
vaccination
programme.

Benefits:

1. Ulster strain: ND Genotype I strain. Stimulate wider mucosal immunity. Replicates in harderian gland, trachea and intestine.
2. H120 strain: Replicates in trachea and provide better mucosal immunity is safest IB live vaccine.
3. Most suitable vaccine with complimentary tissue tropism for day-old chicks vaccination by intra-ocular or spray method.
4. Better bio-equivalence: Titer of ND virus and IB virus in Vaksimune NDHV IB decrease insignificantly in 120 minutes when exposed to temperature of 37°C.
5. Provide broader protection against Newcastle disease virulent genotypes and Infectious bronchitis by stimulating local and systemic immunity in vaccinated chickens.
6. VAKSIMUNE NDHV IB has shown better body weight gain, low mortality rate and lower susceptible to Colibacillosis.

Indication :

VAKSIMUNE NDHV IB is used in chickens and other birds of all ages to protect them against ND and IB. A few days after administration the vaccine will stimulate high immunity against these two diseases without causing any side effects.

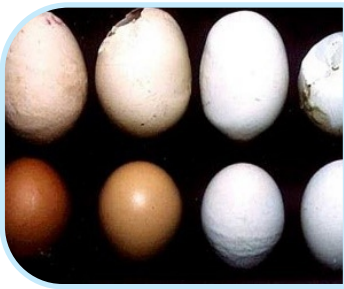
Store in refrigerator at +2°C to +8°C. Protect from sunlight.

Administration method : Intra -ocular, Intra-nasal , Drinking water or Spray administration.





Newcastle Disease (ND) was first recognized in the 1926 by **Kraneveld in Indonesia**, is an infection of poultry caused by a virulent strains of Avian Paramyxovirus type 1. Lesions affecting the neurological, gastrointestinal, respiratory, and reproductive systems are most often observed. ND is exhibited in clinical form in broilers and at grower age in layers. Spread and transmission occurs very quickly and it can even cause very high deaths. During laying period it is exhibited as mostly drop in egg production, rarely clinical form exist in vaccinated chickens. Infection of virulent genotypes of NDV does have effect on performance of progeny commercial broiler chicks.



Infectious Bronchitis (IB) was first described in 1931 by **Schalk and Hawn in the USA** as a respiratory disease of chicks, is caused by the Infectious Bronchitis virus and, is characterized by respiratory distress, and in some cases exhibit swollen head and renal problems. In layers and breeder birds, IB results in reduced egg production alongwith deformed , discoloured ,thin-shelled eggs with watery egg yolk. However, the clinical manifestation of QX-like strain is devastating which cause respiratory form with increased mortality, severe kidney damage (nephritis) with gout and false layer syndrome which is actual problem in Asia, including India.

Vaccination programme :

Dosage : 1 dose per bird, never administer less than recommended dosage.
This vaccination schedule is general guidelines and may be modified pertaining to local conditions.

Commercial broiler :
First Dose : Day 1 (at Hatchery or Farm)
It advisable to administer suitable ND inactivated vaccine at hatchery or farm.

Layer and Breeders :
First Dose : Day 1 (at Hatchery or Farm)
Repeat dose is optional and is to be advised under supervision of poultry veterinarian.

