RESTRICTED VETERINARY MEDICINE
Keep out of reach of children
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

Bovilis® BVD

Inactivated vaccine for the active immunisation of cattle against Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus (BVDV) and, in cows and heifers, for protection against transplacental infection of the foetus with BVDV.

Bovilis BVD contains inactivated antigen of cytopathogenic BVDV strain C-86.

20mL, 50mL and 100mL

Read entire leaflet before use

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Dose = 2mL by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection into the anterior third of the neck.

Allow product to reach ambient temperature and shake bottle well before use. Ensure vaccinator gun delivers correct dose. Use sterile equipment and change needles frequently. Vaccinate only healthy, clean and dry animals.

RECOMMENDED VACCINATION PROGRAMME

Primary vaccination

The primary course consists of a sensitiser dose (2mL) followed by a booster dose (2mL) administered between 4 weeks to 6 months later.

Breeding cattle

Good practice is to administer booster vaccination no less than but close to 4 weeks before the start of mating to ensure fetal protection in early gestation.

Calves

Calves can be vaccinated from 4 months of age (all classes of cattle). This is to ensure that any maternally derived antibodies do not reduce the effectiveness of the vaccine.

Annual (booster) vaccination

All classes of cattle (including bulls)
An annual booster dose (2mL) should be given every 12 months to maintain immunity and provide fetal protection.

FETAL PROTECTION

Following a third dose (annual vaccination) Bovilis BVD provides 12 months fetal protection.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Nil

ADVERSE REACTIONS

A slight swelling may be observed at the site of vaccination for 1 to 2 weeks. Occasionally, transient mild pyrexia may also occur.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Field data has shown that Bovilis BVD vaccine has no adverse effect on milk production
This product is safe for use in pregnant cows

FUTHER INFORMATION
In any animal population there may be a small number of individuals which fail to respond fully to vaccination. Successful vaccination depends upon correct storage and administration of the vaccine together with the animal's ability to respond. The level of exposure to challenge, management issues, the health status of animal, genetic constitution, intercurrent infection, age, nutritional status, concurrent drug therapy and stress all affects the level of protection from disease.

STORAGE
Store at 2 to 8°C. Do not freeze.

Each batch of vaccine has been fully tested before issue, ensuring that it conforms to accepted standards of potency, sterility and safety up until the date of expiry.

Once opened, the vaccine may be used up to 2 weeks later if the following steps are taken:

1. Carefully remove the draw-off tube from the stopper.
2. Empty the draw-off tube and vaccinator by depressing the plunger several times and discard contents.
3. Remove the draw-off tube from the vaccinator.
4. Disinfect the stopper by wiping it with a clean cloth soaked in methylated spirits.
5. Record the date opened and date for discard (14 days later) on the vaccine vial label.
6. Store the vaccine in its original cardboard carton and place upright in the refrigerator (2-8°C). DO NOT FREEZE.
7. Re-use with sterile needles, vaccinator gun and draw-off tube.

Should any colour change be noted in the vaccine after opening, the vaccine should be discarded.

ACCIDENTAL SELF-INJECTION
Obtain medical attention - show this leaflet and/or SDS. Accidental self-injection may lead to an inflammatory response and medical advice should be sought on the management of deep injections. See Safety Data Sheet for further information. *www.msd-animal-health.co.nz*

ACVM registration No. A8237.
See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions

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