Proven under field conditions

Heptavac-P Plus

- Most Important clostridial Diseases
- M. haemolytica infections
- B. trehalosus infections
- IRP technology
- Right protection
- Cross-protection
- Ensures highly protective antibody levels in the colostrum
- SINGLE yearly booster
- Proven under field conditions

Basic immunisation: Breeding sheep:

Lambs:

Full course of vaccination. At a minimum age of 3 weeks the lambs should receive two injections, each of 2 ml, separated by an interval of 4-6 weeks. Re-vaccination scheme:

Dose:

Suspension for injection containing as active substances per ml: Clostridium perfringens beta toxoid inducing ≥ 10 IU; Clostridium perfringens alpha toxoid inducing ≥ 100 IU; Clostridium septicum inducing ≥ 100 IU; Clostridium novyi inducing ≥ 50 IU; Clostridium chauvoei inducing ≥ 100 IU; Clostridium tetani inducing ≥ 100 IU. For linkage killed cells of Mannheimia haemolytica serotypes: A1, A2, A6, A7, A9 – 5 x 10^7 cells; A5 – 5 x 10^7 cells; A10 – 5 x 10^8 cells.

Adjuvant: Alum (aluminium hydroxide gel) 400 mg.

During the first 1-2 days of life. Significant levels of immunity cannot be expected until 2 weeks after the second dose of vaccine in the primary vaccination course. There are reports that active immunity will last for up to 12 months and that passive immunity will persist for up to 4 weeks after birth in lambs from ewes vaccinated with Heptavac-P Plus. Heptavac-P Plus has been developed following research and development which resulted in the application of IRP. The inclusion of these IRP components should provide enhanced efficacy, and cross-protection e.g. protection against serotype A12, which is not included in the vaccine.

Dose and administration:

Heptavac-P Plus is the recommended vaccine for use in pregnant ewes to provide passive immunisation of their lambs to reduce mortality and clinical signs of lamb dysentery, pulpy kidney, tetanus, braxy, blackleg and black disease, caused by Clostridium perfringens and clinical signs of pneumonia and systemic pasteurellosis. The vaccine may be used in pregnant ewes to provide passive immunisation of their lambs to reduce mortality and clinical signs of lamb dysentery, pulpy kidney, tetanus and pasteurellosis in their lambs provided that the lambs receive sufficient colostrum derived from such veterinary medicinal product. Active immunity to the clostridial diseases in adult sheep by active immunisation and in young lambs by passive immunisation.

Further information is available from: Intervet Schering Plough, Boghall Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow Tel: (00353)-(0)1-2050900

Legal Category: LM; In Nth Irl POM-VPS

Only Heptavac-P Plus protects against Pasteurella and Clostridia

Vaccinate lambs NOW before weaning
Pasteurellosis and Clostridial Disease – The Big Killers

Pasteurella and clostridial diseases are the most common causes of deaths in lambs and sheep. In unprotected flocks, the risk of attack from either pasteurella or clostridial pathogens is present all year round.

**Pasteurella and Clostridial Age Distribution**

- **Passive Protection**
  - Against Pasteurella: Minimum 3 weeks of age
  - Against Clostridia: Active Protection of Lambs

- **Home-reared lambs**
  - 1st dose: 2ml from 3-6 weeks of age
  - 2nd dose: 2ml 4-6 weeks later

- **Weaning**
  - Single Booster: Adult ewe*
  - Adult ewe: 1st dose: 2ml on arrival

**Pasteurella**

- Pasteurellosis is one of the most common bacterial infections of sheep, and by far the most important respiratory one.
- Two common clinical forms of pasteurellosis exist:
  - Pneumonic caused by M. haemolytica
  - Systemic caused by B. trehalosi

**Main clostridial diseases**

- **C. perfringens Type B**: Lamb dysentery, Haemorrhagic enteritis
- **C. perfringens Type C**: Struck, Necrotic enteritis
- **C. perfringens Type D**: Pulpy kidney
- **C. septicum**: Braxy, Malignant oedema
- **C. novyi Type B**: Black Disease
- **C. chauvoei**: Blackleg
- **C. tetani**: Tetanus

**Vaccinate Before Weaning**

Vaccination of ewes with clostridial vaccines prior to lambing gives protection to lambs for up to 12 weeks.

After that, lambs are at severe risk of pasteurella and clostridial attack, particularly pulpy kidney. The stress of weaning and change in diet increases the risk.

Give the primary course (two doses spaced 4-6 weeks apart) of Heptavac-P Plus before weaning.

Postponing vaccination until Autumn, as happens on many farms, is a risk too far.

**Vaccination Schedules**

- **Home-reared lambs**: From 3 weeks of age
  - 1st dose: 2ml 4-6 weeks
  - 2nd dose: 4-6 weeks

- **Adult ewes**: Single Booster 4-6 weeks

- **Replacements**: 4-6 weeks

- **Vaccination with Heptavac-P Plus delivers**:
  - Protection of the vaccinated animal against clostridial and pasteurellosis
  - In pregnant ewes, vaccination 4-6 weeks prior to lambing will ensure high maternally derived antibodies (MDA) that will protect the lamb

*Previously vaccinated