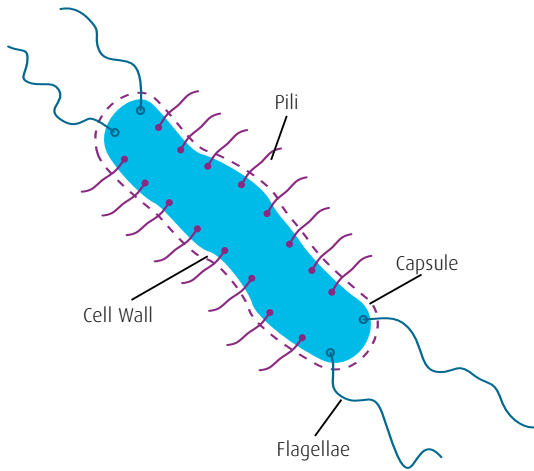


Porcilis[®] Porcol 5
for the control of
Neonatal *E.coli* Scour



Porcilis[®]
Porcol 5
E.coli
Vaccine

For the control of Neonatal *E.coli* Scours



Diagrammatic Representation of *E.coli* Structure

The Problem

E.coli scours affect young pigs, resulting in a costly and unnecessary drain on herd profitability.

The Cause

Certain strains of the bacterium *E.coli* can produce enterotoxins, which can result in severe water and electrolyte loss in the small intestine, and, if untreated, lead to dehydration and death.

The pathogenic enterotoxin-producing strains have structures, called pili, on their cell walls, which enable them to adhere to and colonise the small intestine. Without this adherence, the *E.coli* cannot cause scour.

The Effects

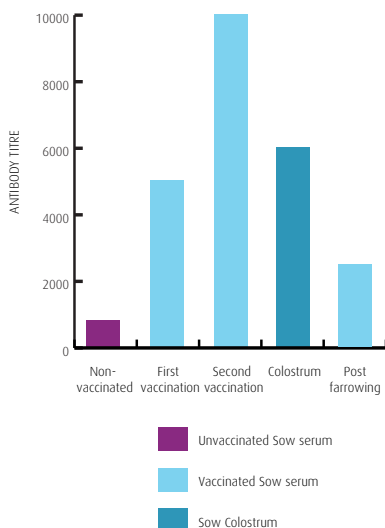
- Increased pre-weaning piglet mortality - fewer pigs reared per litter
- Increased susceptibility to other diseases
- Reduced growth rate pre- and post-weaning
- Additional labour and medication costs are necessary to control disease

How Porcilis Porcol 5 controls Neonatal *E.coli* Scours

Porcilis Porcol 5 is a vaccine containing LT toxoid and K88ab, K88ac, K99 and 987P pili antigens of *E.coli*. **Porcilis Porcol 5** stimulates two-fold immunity via its highly concentrated key components:

- Pili antibodies - which prevent harmful *E.coli* bacteria attaching to and colonising the piglet's gut wall
- LT Toxoid antibody - which prevents typical scour and dehydration by protecting the absorptive function of the cells lining the piglet's gut

Antibody response in the sow following vaccination with Porcilis Porcol 5*



*Data available

Why we need to vaccinate sows

Piglets are born with negligible protection against *E.coli* bacteria. Sow vaccination using Porcilis Porcol 5 reliably and cost-effectively immunises piglets against neo-natal scour. After vaccination, the sow responds by producing antibodies which become concentrated in its colostrum. Later, these antibodies are transferred to the young piglet through the colostrum, which must be ingested within the first few hours of life to ensure immunity.

- The first vaccination primes and the second boosts the immune system of the sow
- Antibodies are concentrated in the colostrum, reducing sow serum antibody levels post farrowing

Vaccination Programme

Sows and gilts which have not previously been vaccinated with **Porcilis Porcol 5** require two vaccinations at an interval of 5-6 weeks. The second vaccination must be given not less than 2 weeks before farrowing.

Table of Vaccination

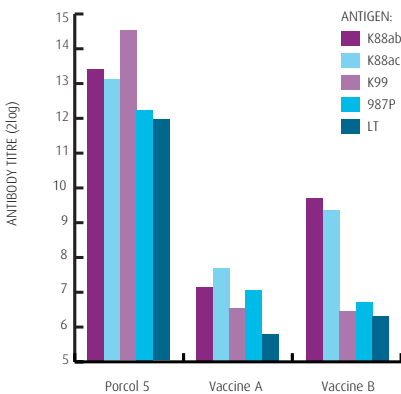
Week of pregnancy	Weeks of Pregnancy																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Non - Vaccinated Gilts and Sows	Two doses 5-6 weeks apart but not within 2 weeks of farrowing														X	X	X	X	X
Re-vaccinations	Maximum interval from re-vaccination to farrowing is 180 days														X	X	X	X	X

 Vaccinate at any convenient time  Avoid vaccinating at this time

Dosage: 2ml given intramuscularly into the neck using a 16-18 gauge needle of at least 1 1/2" (38mm) in length. Please see Intervet Injection Technique brochure for additional instructions.

The unique oil adjuvant and key components in **Porcilis Porcol 5** stimulate high levels of antibodies in the sow lasting for 180 days. This allows repeat vaccination at the most convenient time, usually at weaning, although this can be given at any other stage except for the last two weeks prior to farrowing.

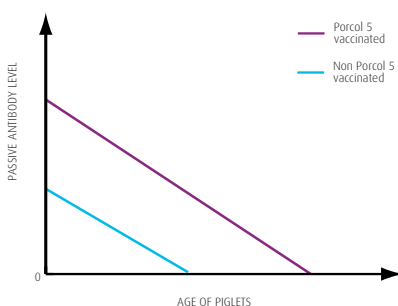
Antibody Levels at 2-3 weeks Following the Recommended Initial Vaccination Course



Advantages of vaccination at weaning

- Sows are identified readily and are being handled
- Reduced risk of missing sows
 - a problem when vaccinating loose-housed sows during pregnancy
- Reduced vaccination associated stresses for both sows and stockperson
- Batch vaccination makes best use of vaccine by preventing wastage and risks associated with the use of contaminated or partly used bottle
- Where more than two vaccinations are required, re-vaccination with Porcilis Porcol 5 can be given at a different and more convenient time

Colostrum (passive) antibody level and protection against *E. coli*



Why Porcilis Porcol 5 protects so effectively

Porcilis Porcol 5 is the only *E. coli* vaccine in the UK to contain pili and LT toxin antigen and an oil adjuvant.

Higher levels of antibodies, in the sow's serum, will give higher colostrum antibodies leading to enhanced antibody levels in piglets and enhanced immunity against neonatal *E. coli* scours.



Contra-indications and warnings:

- 1 Store in the dark at +2° to +8°C. Do not freeze.
- 2 Allow the vaccine to reach ambient temperature (15° to 20°C) before use.
- 3 Shake bottle vigorously before and during use.
- 4 Ensure that vaccination equipment is clean and sterile before use and that it remains so during vaccination.
- 5 Opened bottles should be discarded if not used within 24 hours.
- 6 No harmful reactions have been reported but a temporary swelling may occur at the site of the injection.
- 7 In common with all interference with sows during the last 2 weeks of gestation, vaccination at that time could incur a risk to the sow and her litter and is best avoided.

Withdrawal Period: Nil

Legal Category: **PML**

Marketing Authorisation Number: PL01708/4186

Package Quantities: Bottles of 20ml or 50ml (10 or 25 doses)

OPERATOR WARNINGS:

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 a method of restraint, handling and administration, e.g. by the use of guard 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 self-injection with this oil-based product can cause intense vascular spasm which may, for example, result in the loss of a digit. Expert, **PROMPT**, surgical attention is required and may necessitate early incision and irrigation of the injected areas, especially where there is involvement of finger pulp or tendon.

Further information is available.

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Item Code: 09579

