

1. PHLS report, 2002
2. Second Report of the Advisory Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food on Salmonella In Eggs, 2001
3. Davies & Breslin, Vet Record 2003, 152, 283-287
4. Clifton-Hadley et al, Salmonella & salmonellosis 2002, 619-620

Nobilis Salenvac T contains inactivated cells of *Salmonella enteritidis* phage type 4 and *Salmonella typhimurium* DT104.  
Salenvac contains inactivated cells of *Salmonella enteritidis* phage type 4.  
Both can only be prescribed by your veterinary surgeon. Legal category **POM**

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# Salenvac T

## The food safety vaccine

The new combined  
vaccine against  
*Salmonella enteritidis*  
and *Salmonella*  
*typhimurium* for  
chickens



NOBILIS®  
**Salenvac® T**  
British technology for a global market

# Salenvac T

## The food safety vaccine

**Most layers in the industry are vaccinated against salmonella. But in contrast to other diseases, vaccination is primarily a tool to protect the consumer from food poisoning, rather than to protect the birds themselves.**

**The original Salenvac vaccine helped reduce the human incidence of *Salmonella enteritidis* by 63%<sup>1,2</sup>. But as the Public Health Laboratory Service warns, new serotypes are constantly increasing in importance; and by nature of their existence, free range chickens are exposed to the widest spectrum of bacteria.**

**For those who pride themselves in the quality of their eggs, the highest standards of protection are therefore vital. Indeed, from 2004, the European Zoonoses Directive will demand the slaughter of any flock found to be infected with a salmonella species of significance to human health.**

**Fortunately, in the fight for food safety, no single vaccine can offer more protection to both birds and consumers than Nobilis Salenvac T. This mailer describes its many unique benefits.**

## One vaccine to protect against the two most dangerous salmonellae

**Salenvac T is the first and only multivalent salmonella vaccine for poultry. It combines the *S. enteritidis* fraction from the original Salenvac with new cover against *S. typhimurium* DT 104 – all from a course of just two injections.**

Almost 80% of all human salmonellosis cases currently involve either *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*<sup>1</sup>, and they remain a continuing challenge to the poultry industry. Both organisms have been shown to survive in poultry farm environments even after depopulation and disinfection<sup>3</sup>.

The need for fully-protected birds is paramount.



## A vaccine you can trust: the Salenvac track record

Between 1997 and 2001, Salenvac was the only vaccine available to protect the UK poultry population against salmonella and was a trusted cornerstone of the Lion Code. This period saw a 63% reduction<sup>1</sup> in the number of human cases of Salmonellosis, and restored the good name of the British layer industry.

NOBILIS®  
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As the Advisory Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food reported:

**“We believe we are seeing a real success story here. There has been a sustained drop in human salmonella cases since 1997. We believe this reflects a corresponding fall in the levels of salmonella in eggs. There are reasons for believing that these improvements flow from the widespread vaccination of egg-laying flocks against *Salmonella enteritidis* combined with improved flock hygiene measures.”**

SECOND REPORT OF THE ACMSF ON SALMONELLA IN EGGS, 2001.

New Salenvac T, with its additional cover and guaranteed administration, will give premium layers an even greater degree of protection.

## Salenvac T's advanced IRP vaccine technology for greater protection against natural challenge



Salmonellae grown in laboratory conditions are different from those found naturally in a chicken's intestine. This is because nutrients such as iron are less available to natural, wild bacteria. To obtain iron, they express Iron Regulated Proteins (IRPs) on their surface, which are then recognised by the chicken's immune system as antigens. If the vaccine is made with standard laboratory-grown bacteria (provided with high levels of iron), they never develop these IRPs, and the vaccine is deficient.

However, if the salmonella vaccine is manufactured with a shortage of iron, as in the wild, it allows the vaccinated chicken to produce extra antibodies against these IRPs. The IRP antibodies then provide greater protection against natural challenge.

This British-developed IRP Technology is the manufacturing process used in Salenvac T, and is unique to Intervet.





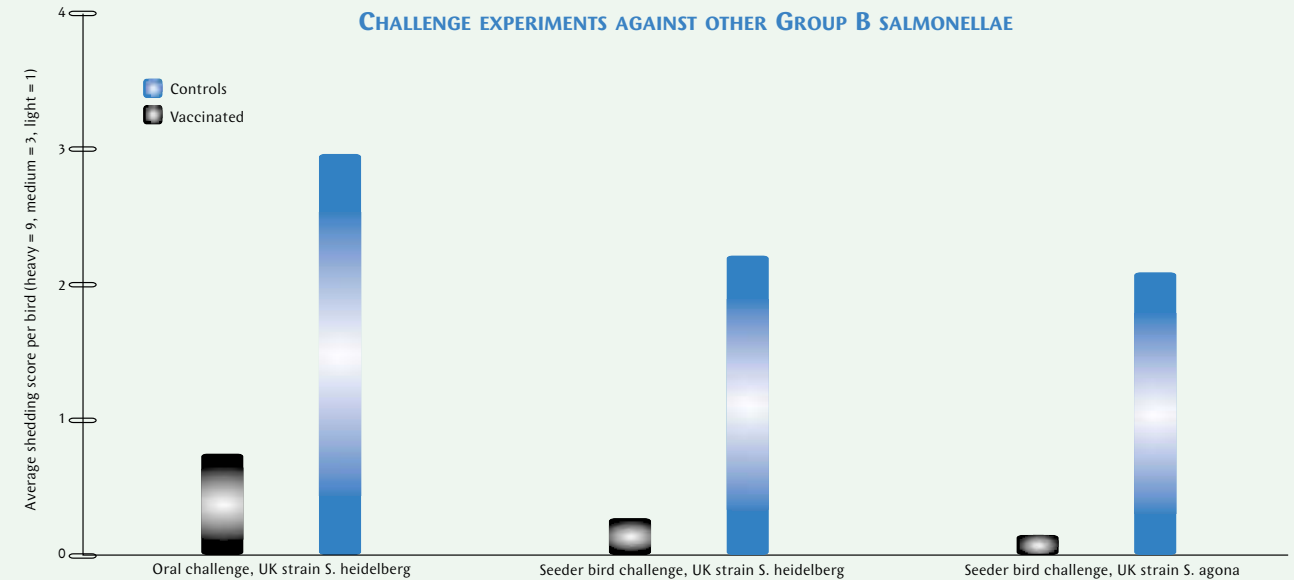
## Research update

Salenvac T and its predecessor Salenvac are two of the best researched vaccines in the industry. Salenvac is proven to protect against *S. enteritidis* (sero-group D). Both vaccines have attracted many published papers, the most recent of which is summarised below.

### ***Efficacy of Salenvac T in reducing other Salmonella serogroup B infections in poultry***

92 salmonella-free birds were vaccinated at 4 and 6 weeks of age with Salenvac T. At 8 weeks of age, groups of vaccinated and matched unvaccinated controls were challenged either orally or using seeder birds with wild-type poultry isolates of *S. heidelberg* and *S. agona* from the UK. Both salmonellae are from serogroup B, as is *S. typhimurium*.

Results were as follows:



The paper concluded that Salenvac T induces cross-protection against challenge with other salmonellae from serogroup B.