



PROTECT YOUR HERD WITH BOVILIS® IBR MARKER LIVE

Marker vaccine – allows differentiation of vaccinated cattle from those which have been naturally infected (and could be latent carriers).

Flexible dosing – Intranasal (IN) administration in cattle from 2 weeks old or Intramuscular (IM) administration in cattle from 3 months.

Rapid onset of immunity – 4 days after IN, 14 days after IM administration.

Up to 12 months duration of immunity following initial course.*

Can be mixed and administered IM with Bovilis® BVD as a booster dose in cattle from 15 months of age.**

Can be administered on the same day as Bovilis® Bovipast® RSP in cattle from 3 weeks of age.**

* See SPC – single primary dose in cattle >3 months, initial revaccination after 6 months with following revaccinations at intervals no greater than 12 months.

** For more details please refer to the product data sheet.



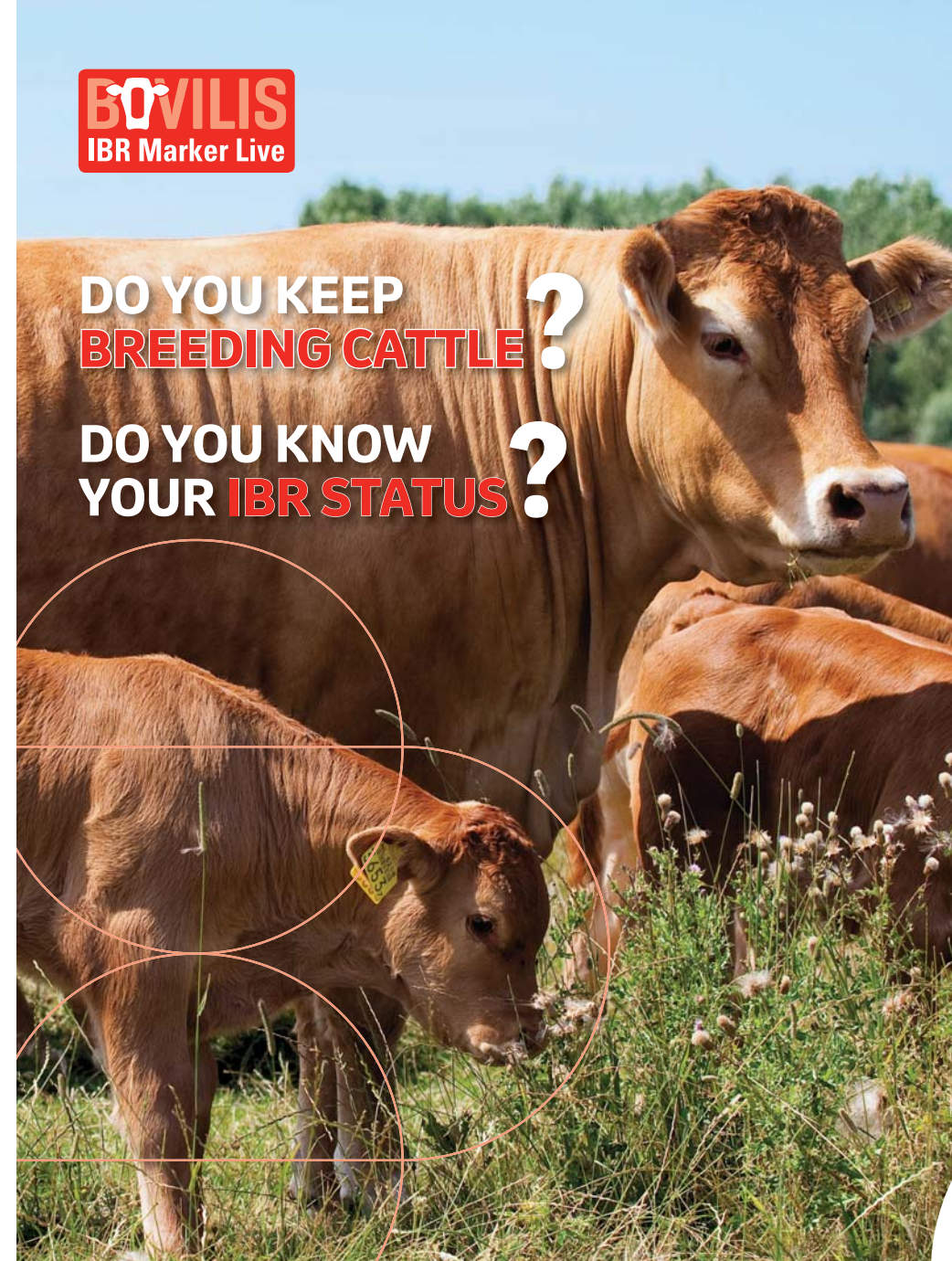
Reference: 1. Nettleton (2007) IBR – One Herpesvirus, a Variety of Clinical Syndromes. Cattle Practice 13(3): 208-211.

Bovilis® IBR Marker Live contains live bovine herpesvirus and is indicated for the active immunisation of cattle to reduce the intensity and duration of the clinical respiratory signs induced by an infection with BHV-1 and to reduce nasal excretion of field virus. [POM-V] Refer to the packaging or package leaflet for information about side effects, precautions, warnings and contraindications. Further information is available from the SPC/Datasheet or Intervet UK Ltd trading as MSD Animal Health. Registered office Walton Manor, Walton, Milton Keynes MK7 7AJ, UK. Registered in England & Wales no. 946942. Advice should be sought from the medicine prescriber.

Use Medicines Responsibly. For more information please refer to the Responsible Use sections of the NOAH website.

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BOVILIS
IBR Marker Live

DO YOU KEEP
BREEDING CATTLE?

DO YOU KNOW
YOUR IBR STATUS?



WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO KNOW YOUR IBR STATUS?

- IBR is a costly disease which can have significant effects on herd productivity by causing pneumonia, abortion, infertility, reduced milk yield and death.
- These effects may be severe, clinically obvious and very costly; or infrequent and subtle with the potential for their effects and costs to go unnoticed.
- Cattle that have been infected with IBR virus often become latently infected and can shed the virus again at times of stress, e.g. calving, transport, mixing of groups, concurrent disease, diet changes.¹
- IBR can be introduced to a herd by many routes, including animal movements, contaminated clothing or boots, nose to nose contact with cattle at boundaries, bulls, shared handling facilities etc.

CAN VACCINATION STILL BE USED WHEN YOU ARE TESTING FOR IBR?

- Marker vaccines are available against IBR. This allows laboratory testing to be used to differentiate animals which have been naturally infected with IBR from animals which have been marker vaccinated.
- Non-marker vaccines for IBR do not allow this differentiation, which can make interpretation of individual and herd status difficult following their use.



HAVE YOU EVER TESTED CATTLE IN YOUR HERD FOR IBR?

DISCUSS AN IBR CONTROL PROGRAMME WITH YOUR VET TO PROTECT YOUR HERD STATUS, INCLUDING:

- **Testing** - to monitor the herd infection status and check the status of any purchased cattle.
- **Biosecurity** - keep the disease out. Protect boundaries, quarantine purchased cattle, control other potential routes of disease entry, e.g. visitors, equipment.
- **Vaccination** - an IBR marker vaccination programme can be tailored to suit your herd.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW YOUR IBR STATUS:

- **Discuss** with your vet whether your cattle could have received a non-marker IBR vaccine as this can make test results difficult to interpret.
- If your herd is **positive**, an IBR control programme should include testing, biosecurity and vaccination to reduce clinical signs, reduce spread of virus and reduce risk to purchased and in-contact animals.
- If your herd is **negative**, an IBR control programme (see left panel) can reduce the risk of introducing a costly disease.

YES

NO

WHAT WAS THE RESULT?

NEGATIVE

POSITIVE

COULD THESE CATTLE HAVE EVER RECEIVED A VACCINE THAT CONTAINS NON-MARKER IBR?

YES OR NOT SURE

NO

ANY USE OF NON-MARKER VACCINE COULD MEAN VACCINATED STOCK TEST IBR POSITIVE, EVEN IF THEY HAVE NOT BEEN NATURALLY INFECTED:

- Some IBR vaccines are not marker vaccines.
- Some multivalent calf vaccines contain non-marker IBR components.
- Many countries that have implemented IBR eradication programmes do not allow use of non-marker vaccines due to the long-term confusion they cause with interpreting individual and herd status.
- Speak to your vet about a suitable IBR marker vaccination programme for your herd.

OPTIONS FOR CONTROLLING IBR IN YOUR HERD:

- Discuss a **CHeCS testing and marker vaccination strategy** with your vet to reduce clinical signs, reduce spread of virus within the herd and reduce the risk of disease in purchased and in-contact cattle. This will limit effects on productivity and, depending on herd prevalence, you could aim to eradicate IBR from your herd by removing infected carriers.
- Strict **biosecurity and quarantine** procedures should be implemented to ensure purchased animals are not exposed to disease and do not add risk to your herd, and disease is not spread via contaminated equipment or people movements between farms