

Hiprabovis 3 Bulletin

Hiprabovis[®]3, a Trivalent inactivated vaccine against IBR, PI-3 and BVD viruses

Summary

Hiprabovis 3 controls the main Reproductive and Respiratory viruses of cattle.

It is the only vaccine that is able to cover the three age groups on a dairy farm: Cows, heifers and calves, as well as bulls during the mating period.

Easy to use and allows mass vaccination, once a year.

Composition

Per 3ml dose:

Bovine herpes Virus-1, strain LA..... $\geq 10^7$ TCID₅₀

Parainfluenza-3 virus, strain SF4..... ≥ 480 HAU

Bovine Viral Diarrhoea virus, strain NADL..... $\geq 10^6$ TCID₅₀

Combined viral vaccine to protect against:

- Bovine Viral Diarrhoea
- Infectious Bovine Tracheitis
- Parainfluenza type 3

Prevents both reproductive and respiratory disease in all ages of cattle.

Packaged in 5, 30 and 80 dose bottles

Dosage:

3ml intramuscular or subcutaneous injection and repeat dose in 3 weeks. Booster dose in 12 months.

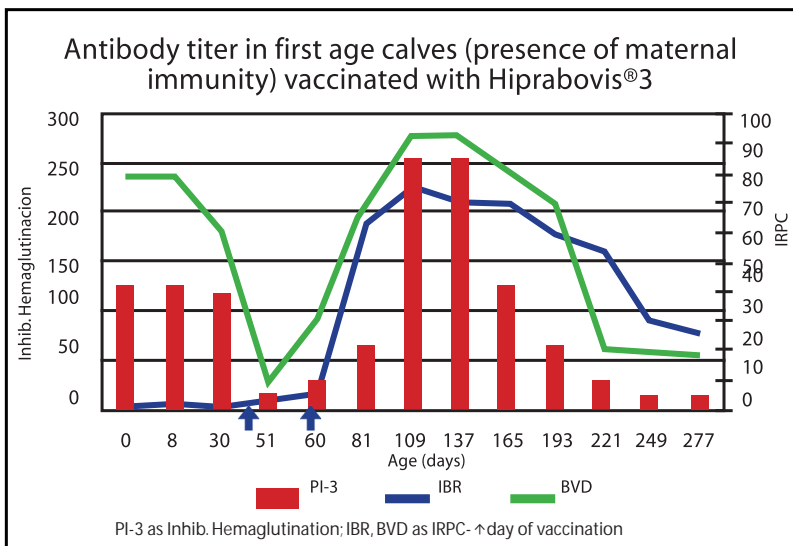
Study 1

Hiprabovis 3 produces a powerful and long lasting antibody response (seroconversion) in calves from first age.

Farm: Feedlot, 180 head cattle (SPAIN)

Animals: 30 Fresian suckling calves (male and female)

Treatment Regime: Vaccinated with Hiprabovis 3 at 6-8 weeks of age, 2 doses 21 days apart.



The above graph shows that a significant and extended antibody response for all three additives following vaccination of Hiprabovis 3.



Study 2

Hiprabovis 3 reducing the clinical impact of a respiratory outbreak in steer calves by 90 %.

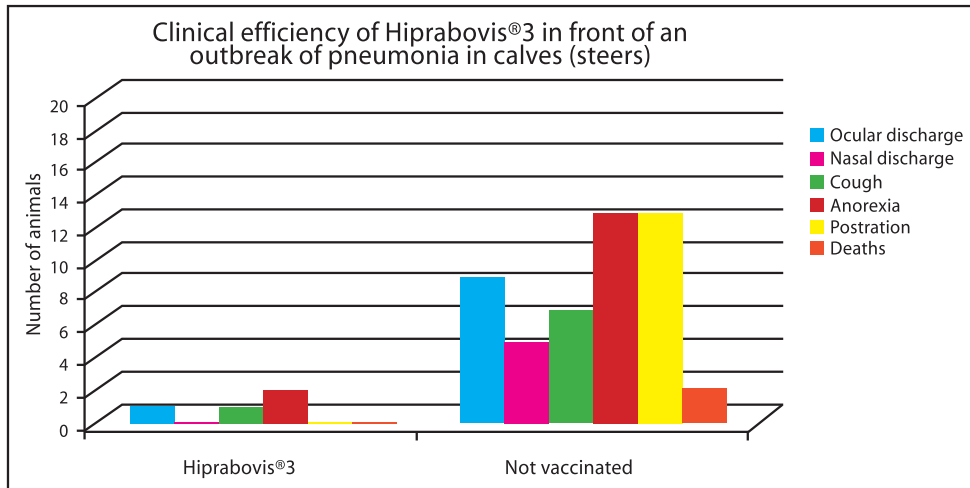
Farm: Feedlot with 380 head of cattle.

Feeding: Concentrates and straw.

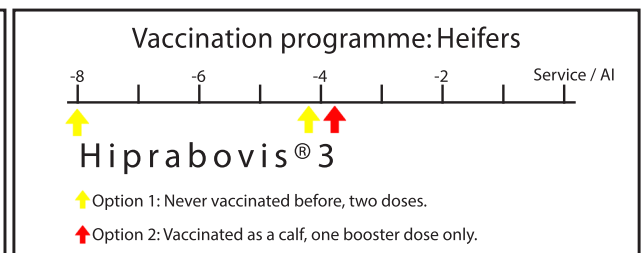
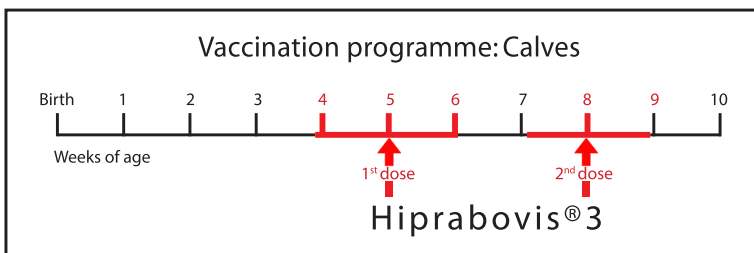
Animals: 40 calves (males and females); Split into two groups of 20; 5 months of age

Treatments: Two doses of Hiprabovis 3, 21 days apart.

Respiratory pathogens introduced in day 67 and day 80.

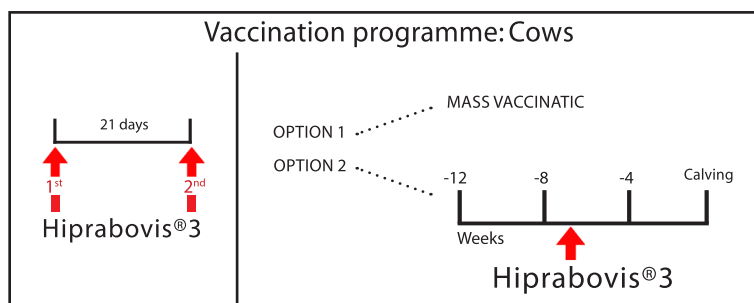


Hiprabovis 3 reduced clinical disease in vaccinated by up to 90%.



If never vaccinated as calves, primary vaccination 8 weeks before planned start of mating with booster 4 weeks later, 4 weeks before the planned start of mating.

Previously vaccinated calves only require 1 booster vaccination 4 weeks prior to the planned start of mating.



Previously unvaccinated cows also require a sensitizer and booster vaccine applied 3 weeks apart and no closer than 4 weeks before the planned start of calving. If all animals have been previously vaccinated then the option is to mass vaccinate all animals prior to the planned start of mating.

Conclusion

Hiprabovis 3 is effective in offering protection from the main reproductive and respiratory viral diseases in cattle. It is a logical choice of vaccination for all classes of cattle on farm including cows, heifers, bulls and calves.

