

IBR Questions & Answers

Q: I have diagnosed IBR in a group of young Friesian calves in pens. What vaccination program is best?

A: Use Rispoval IBR marker-live intranasally from two weeks of age. Second vaccination 3-5 weeks later intramuscularly, followed by a booster at 6 months.

Why?

Rispoval IBR marker-live stimulates rapid local immunity when administered intranasally; therefore it can be used in the face of an outbreak. Also intranasal use of a live vaccine helps overcome MDA (maternally derived antibodies).

Q: I suspect an IBR problem in a dairy herd, as many of the cows are coughing intermittently; some have nasal and ocular discharge of late. Also there have been a few cows running very high temperatures with severe milk drop. What should I do?

A: Take some samples from the herd. Swabs from cows with clear, non-purulent discharge are better for virus identification.¹ Serology can be useful but paired samples are necessary to prove active infection with IBR as opposed to historic infection. Keep the first set of samples in your fridge, and submit them to the lab at the same time as the second set, to minimise the effect of inter-assay variation.

If highly suspicious of active IBR it is advisable to vaccinate with Rispoval IBR marker-live. Intranasal use is ideal in the face of an outbreak, but intramuscular use works within days and may be more convenient in larger animals, if you have time. Second vaccination 3-5 weeks later, intramuscularly, and 6 monthly boosters.

Q: A dairy client had a bad outbreak of IBR last year and vaccinated using an IBR marker-live vaccine. He has had no problems this year yet, but wants to put a plan in place to prevent a reoccurrence and eradicate the disease over time.

A: Rispoval IBR marker-inactivated (S/C) is advisable here, with 6 monthly boosters of IBR marker-inactivated.

Why?

Rispoval IBR marker-inactivated is an effective booster to the same strain of live vaccine. Rispoval IBR marker-inactivated is better than live vaccine at reducing viral excretion from latently infected cattle. Therefore 6 monthly boosters of Rispoval IBR marker-inactivated will reduce seroprevalence of IBR within herd over time. Eradication time depends on IBR seroprevalence within herd. Obviously the lower the seroprevalence, the sooner eradication will be achieved with IBR marker-inactivated vaccine and adequate biosecurity.

1. Take sample using plain swab moistened in saline from deep inside nostril. Replace swab in slightly moist cover and submit for PCR test. (polymerase chain reaction)

RISPOVALTM
MARKER VACCINES



High Genetic Merit Cattle and IBR Marker Vaccines.

NOTE: Animals entering breeding stations must be free from **all** IBR antibodies, even antibodies produced as a result of vaccination with a marker vaccine

Q: My neighbour has an on-going problem with respiratory problems in the herd. I am concerned about IBR and how it might affect my pedigree herd. What is the best solution?

A: Biosecurity and good boundary fences are important in managing all aspects of herd health, particularly IBR. Minimise contact with all other livestock and avoid sharing machinery etc. Vaccinating as much of the herd as possible with Rispoval IBR Marker Inactivated will provide a good level of protection should IBR become a problem. **Do not vaccinate any animals that are to enter A.I. stations.**

Q: There was a slight problem with IBR last year and the herd was vaccinated with Rispoval IBR Marker Live. Some of my bull calves have potential to enter A.I. stations. What is the best action to take?

A: If the bulls are high genetic merit and fit for A.I. use, then you must not vaccinate them. The best policy is to isolate them as early as possible from the rest of the herd. Animals that had IBR at some stage in their life are liable to shed virus at any stage, particularly when stressed. These animals pose an IBR risk to the valuable breeding animals. To minimise the risk that these cattle pose to the high-value breeding stock, they should be vaccinated as well as being isolated to the greatest extent possible.

Rispoval IBR Marker Live is ideal for rapid protection in the face of an outbreak. However, Rispoval IBR Marker Inactivated should provide a better level of circulating protective antibodies, reduce shedding in latent carriers and thereby reduce the risk to the high-value stock, and eventually reduce the overall seroprevalence of IBR within the herd.

Q: I vaccinated my dairy herd last year with Rispoval IBR Marker Live in the face of an outbreak. I need to put a plan in place to eradicate it completely from the herd.

A: Rispoval IBR Marker Inactivated boosts Rispoval IBR Marker Live. Six-monthly boosters with inactivated IBR vaccine will reduce shedding, thus reducing the seroprevalence of IBR in herd over time and eventually leading to IBR eradication.

It must be noted that a strict biosecurity policy is also necessary as part of an IBR eradication plan.