

Bovine Herd Pathogenic Vaccines



MELACH KUDDEPATOGENE ENTSTOWWE

MELACH BOVINE HERD PATHOGENIC VACCINES

Kuddepatogene entstof word spesiaal geformuleer om n heersende infeksieuse siekte toestand strategies te beheer as n voorkomende instrument in n bepaalde kudde , waar die patogene versamel is tydens n heersende siekte toestand.

Bovine Herd Pathogenic vaccines are specifically formulated to strategically control an existing infectious condition as a preventative instrument in a particular herd where the pathogens were collected during an existing disease condition.

Heersende patogene stamme wat verantwoordelik is vir n betrokke siekte toestand of wat die vatbare kudde bedreig word geïsoleer, wetenskaplik geformuleer en verwerk tot n veilige, doeltreffende entstof.

Existing pathogen strains, responsible for a particular infectious condition or one that is a threat to the susceptible herd, are isolated, scientifically formulated and processed to be a safe and efficient vaccine.

Standaard geregistreerde kommersiële entstowwe wat algemeen in die handel beskikbaar is en nie genoegsame immunologiese dekking teen lokale stamme voorsien om n kudde te beskerm teen 'n spesifieke aansteeklike siekte bedreiging nie, word deur so n unieke produk aangevul tot voordeel van die betrokke kudde wat onder bedreiging staan. Dit het dus n totaal ander funksie as, en aanvullend tot bekende kommersiël vervaardigde entstowwe vir n algemene siekte voorkomende program.

Standard registered commercial vaccines generally available in industry, that do not provide sufficient immune cover against local strains to protect a herd against the threat of a particular contagious disease, are supplemented by such a unique product to the benefit of the particular threatened herd. It therefore has a completely different function to and is supplementary to known commercially manufactured vaccines for a general disease prevention program.

Sommige patogene besit die vermoë om in patogeniteit en immunologiese opspoorbaarheid hulself te verander en te verskans. Sekere siektes word deur n verkeidenheid serotipes veroorsaak en geen wereldwye kommersiële entstof kan dekking verskaf teen alle stamme en serotipes wat in lokale areas voorkom nie, asook nie vir kleinuitbraak siektes nie.

Some pathogens have the ability to evolve as well as hedge themselves in terms of pathogenicity and immunological traceability. Certain diseases are caused by a variety of serotypes and worldwide no commercially available vaccine is able to provide protection against all strains and serotypes that occur in local areas, as well as small outbreaks of diseases.

Interaksie tussen patogene asook oorleefbaarheid teen ontsmettingsmiddels, antibiotikas, bestuurs en omgewings toestande bepaal watter organisme oorheers om siekte te veroorsaak.

Interaction between pathogens as well as their survivability against disinfectants, antibiotics, herd management as well as environmental circumstances, all play a role in determining which organism survives to cause disease.

Oordeelkundige veearts diagnostiek , betroubare entstof bereidings tegnologie en n veilige , steriele eindproduk is voorwaardes vir n goeie , effektiewe kuddepatogene entstof as n voorkomings maatregel tot vinnige reaksie kuddegesondheid en welvaart.

Discerning veterinary diagnostics, reliable vaccine preparation technology and a safe as well as sterile end product are all pre-requisites for a good, effective bovine herd pathogenic vaccine. This serves as a preventative measure causing a speedy reaction time resulting in a healthy herd as well as prosperity.

Goeie voorbeelde waar kudde patogene entstowwe suksesvol gebruik word, is byvoorbeeld in n wel beplande mastitis skema as een van die voorkomings instrumente tot n laer somatiese seltelling. Tientalle verskillende patogene kan mastitis veroorsaak, maar dit is goed gedokumenteer dat in sekere

stalle ,met hul unieke bestuurs en behandelings aksies , slegs sekere patogene oorheers en mastitis veroorsaak in n bepaalde tydperk van blootstelling.

A good example of herd pathogenic vaccine being used successfully is a well-planned and managed mastitis scheme as one of the preventative measures to a lower somatic cell count. Numerous different pathogens can cause mastitis, but it is well documented that in certain stables, with their unique management and treatment procedures, only certain pathogens survive and cause mastitis during a particular period of exposure.

Intensifikasie en ander epidemilogiese omgewingstoestande het tot gevolg dat spesifieke patogene oorleef en n kudde bedreig. Voorbeelde hiervan is bekend aan elke kalfgrootmaak eenheid waar seeroë, maagwerkings , longontsteking en vratte voorkom.

Voerkraal ondernemings is ook meer belangstellend tov van hierdie voorkomingsmaatreel omdat vreemde patogene van heinde en ver saam ingekoop word, wat ander vatbare diere in die krale blootstel.

Intensification and other epidemic environmental conditions cause certain pathogens to survive and threaten a herd. Examples of this are known to every calf raising unit where sore eyes, diarrhea, pneumonia, and warts are prevalent. Feedlot enterprises are particularly interested in preventative measures because foreign pathogens come from all over as animals are added to the feedlot. This exposes susceptible animals in the feedlot.

Uit die aard en funksie van n kuddepatogene entstof is dit n ongeregisteerde veeartsvoorskrif produk wat dien as n noodmaatreël aangesien geen geregisteerde produk bestaan, of omdat die bedreiging ontstaan het agv n betrokke kudde se unieke omstandighede en behoefte. Kudde patogene entstowwe moet dus altyd as eksperimenteel beskou word en moet streng volgens veearts voorskrif toegedien word.

The nature and function of a herd pathogenic vaccine is such that it is a veterinarian prescription product, not registered, that serves as an emergency measure either because no registered product exists, or because the threat arose because of the relevant herd's unique circumstances or need. For this reason herd pathogenic vaccines always have to be regarded as of an experimental nature, and have to be applied strictly according to the veterinarian's prescription.

'n Duidelike strategiese inentings protokool moet gevolg word in samewerking en ondersteunend tot n aanvaarde voorkomende gesondheidsprogram. 'n Effektiwiteits kontrole aksie plan moet ook bestaan

A clear strategic vaccination protocol has to be followed in conjunction with and supported by an approved preventative health program. An effectiveness control action plan also has to be in place.

n Kudde patogene entstof word opgrond van n deeglike diagnose en identifikasie en kweking van die betrokke organismes vervaardig en deur n veearts aanbeveel vir n spesifieke tyd en kudde. Steeds egter word die toediening en risiko vrywillig deur die kudde eienaar geneem in eie keuse, aangesien daar geen ander opsie bestaan teen die bedreiging van die kudde nie.

Normale entstof hanterings voorsorgmaatreels moet deurentyd gehandhaaf word.

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A herd pathogenic vaccine is based on thorough diagnosis, identification and cultivation of the relevant organisms, manufactured and recommended by a veterinarian for a specific time and herd. The owner of the relevant herd voluntarily accepts the risk and administration of the vaccine out of free will, because there is no alternative treatment available for the threat to the herd. Normal vaccine handling preventative measures have to be maintained constantly, i.e.:

- Indien enige nuwe effek of swak reaksie ontstaan na toediening, moet die veearts wat verantwoordelik is vir die entingsvoorskrif, onmiddelik in kennis gestel word.

- In the case of any side effects or weak reaction after administration of the vaccine, the veterinarian responsible for the vaccine prescription should be notified immediately.
- Hou entstof buite die bereik van kinders en oningeligde persone.
- Keep the vaccine out of the reach of children and uninformed persons.
- Hou verkoel tussen 4 - 10 grade Celsius.
- Keep refrigerated between 4-10 degrees Celsius.
- Beskerm teen direkte sonlig.
- Protect against direct sunlight.
- Gebruik steriele naalde en spuite.
- Use sterilized needles and injections.
- Vermyn chemiese sterilisasie wat doeltreffendheid kan beïnvloed.
- Avoid chemical sterilization which can influence effectiveness.
- Moet nie in kombinasie met ander middels of entstowwe gebruik nie
- Do not use in conjunction with other medication or vaccines.
- Brand en vernietig alle houers, ongebruikte entstof asook naalde en spuite.
- Destroy by fire all containers, unused vaccines as well as needles and injections.