

MANAGING LUNGWORM DURING PERIODS OF LIMITED VACCINE AVAILABILITY

Bovilis® Huskvac is the only licensed vaccine against lungworm. Unfortunately, vaccine supply can be limited at certain times of the year; this document aims to help you manage the threat of lungworm at times when vaccine is in short supply.



Photograph kindly supplied by Jan van Dijk

HOW SHOULD HUSKVAC BE GIVEN?



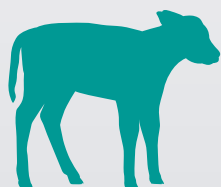
Primary vaccination course: 2 oral doses, approximately 4 weeks apart. Calves must be over 8 weeks of age before receiving the first dose and cattle should be turned out 2 weeks after receiving the second dose.

Re-vaccination course: Lungworm immunity is maintained from season to season by the exposure to lungworm larvae, which in most cases occurs from the grazing of normal pastures after vaccination. Under these conditions of exposure, re-vaccination is generally not required. A single dose of Bovilis Huskvac prior to each season's turnout will boost immunity where such exposure has not occurred.

Do not administer long-acting/sustained release bolus wormers and endectocides for a period of 8 weeks before the first dose of Bovilis Huskvac until 14 days after the final dose of Bovilis Huskvac.

HOW CAN I MANAGE LUNGWORM IN THE SITUATION OF LIMITED VACCINE AVAILABILITY?

YOUNGSTOCK



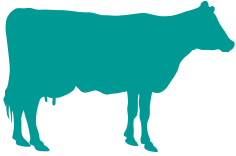
Routine vaccination of housed or suckled youngstock from 8 weeks of age prior to exposure to field lungworm challenge will help protect the calves and help reduce the levels of pasture contamination with lungworm larvae. However, owing to the ability of lungworm larvae to survive on pasture, calfhod vaccination programs to control lungworm infection can only be successful if all susceptible calves are vaccinated in the spring before exposure to natural field infection occurs at turnout or weaning.

If vaccine availability is limited, certain strategies can be employed:

- Limit access of unprotected animals to pasture grazed by animals with suspected or confirmed lungworm infection in the previous year.
- Delay turnout until animals can be vaccinated.
- Use anthelmintics strategically in conjunction with veterinary advice and Faecal Worm Egg Counts (FEC). Ensure to be aware of the length of activity of chosen anthelmintics in relation to protection at the end of the grazing season.



ADULT DAIRY

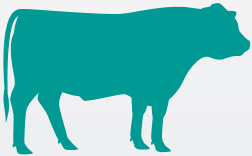


These cattle are often very susceptible to lungworm infection as they have commonly received long-acting anthelmintics during the grazing season/s prior to entering the milking herd. If vaccinated in the previous year, they should have some protective immunity if they are turned out onto a pasture that is low-level contaminated, however a high worm burden can overwhelm this immunity if animals have not had a booster vaccine.

If vaccine availability is limited, certain strategies can be employed:

- Monitor these animals carefully; clinical signs of lungworm are coughing, breathing difficulty, lethargy, milk drop and weight loss. Severe cases can lead to death.
- Limit access of unprotected animals to pasture grazed by animals with suspected or confirmed lungworm infection in the previous year.
- Use anthelmintics strategically in conjunction with veterinary advice and Faecal Worm Egg Counts (FEC). Ensure to be aware of the length of activity of chosen anthelmintics in relation to protection at the end of the grazing season.
- Be aware of milk withhold periods in milking cattle when using anthelmintics.

ADULT BEEF



These cattle should have a reasonable immunity to lungworm if they have been exposed to lungworm on pasture and/or vaccinated with Bovilis Huskvac in the past. However, in the face of high worm burden, unvaccinated animals can still succumb to disease, especially if long-acting anthelmintics have been used to cover for worms in previous grazing seasons, as these do not allow immunity to lungworm to build up.

If vaccine availability is limited, certain strategies can be employed:

- Monitor these animals carefully; clinical signs of lungworm are coughing, breathing difficulty, lethargy, weight loss (or lack of weight gain). Severe cases can lead to death.
- Limit access of unprotected animals to pasture grazed by animals with suspected or confirmed lungworm infection in the previous year.
- Use anthelmintics strategically in conjunction with veterinary advice and Faecal Worm Egg Counts (FEC). Ensure to be aware of the length of activity of chosen anthelmintics in relation to protection at the end of the grazing season.



Bovilis® Huskvac contains viable *Dictyocaulus viviparus* 3rd stage irradiated larvae. **POM-V**. Further information is available from the SPC, datasheet or package leaflet. MSD Animal Health UK Limited. 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.

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