

Parvovirus Vaccine Killed Virus Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae-Leptospira Canicola- Grippotyphosa-Hardjo- Icterohaemorrhagiae-Pomona Bacterin



MaGESTic® 7 with SPUR®

Para uso cerdos sanos en edad reproductiva como ayuda en la prevención de enfermedades causadas por Parvovirus porcino, Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae y Leptospira serovar canicola, grippotyphosa, hardjo, icterohaemorrhagiae y pomona. **DOSES:** Agítese bien. Aplique una dosis de 2 mL a animales reproductores. Dar una dosis 6 semanas antes del apareamiento y una segunda dosis de 2 mL, 14 o 28 días después de la primera dosis. Se recomienda dar revacunación con una sola dosis cada apareamiento (cada 6 meses). Seméntales deben de vacunarse cada 6 meses. **ADVERTENCIAS:** Manténgase entre 35° a 45°F (2° a 7°C). No guardar frascos abiertos. Queme los frascos y el contenido no usado. No vacunar 21 días antes del sacrificio. Si ocurren reacciones alérgicas, administre epinefrina. Contiene gentamicina como conservador. *Adjuvante- Tecnología propiedad de Intervet. **SOLO PARA USO VETERINARIO**

Parvovirus Vaccine Killed Virus Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae-Leptospira Canicola- Grippotyphosa-Hardjo- Icterohaemorrhagiae-Pomona Bacterin



MaGESTic® 7 with SPUR®



10 doses 20 mL Code PS-765-50
INTERVET INC., Millsboro, DE 19966 U.S. Vet. Lic. No. 286

For use as an aid in the prevention of disease caused by parvovirus, *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*, and *Leptospira* serovars canicola, grippotyphosa, hardjo, icterohaemorrhagiae and pomona in healthy, breeding age swine. **DOSE:** Shake well before using. Administer 2 mL intramuscularly to breeding animals. One dose six (6) weeks before breeding followed by a second dose in 14 to 28 days. Revaccination with a single dose is recommended prior to each breeding (semi-annually). Boars should be vaccinated semi-annually. **CAUTION:** Store at 35° to 45°F (2° to 7°C). Use entire contents when first opened. Do not vaccinate within 21 days of slaughter. Allergic reactions may follow the use of products of this nature. **ANTIDOTE:** Epinephrine. Burn this container and all unused contents. Contains gentamicin as a preservative.

*Adjuvant-Intervet's Proprietary Technology

FOR USE IN ANIMALS ONLY
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For use as an aid in preventing disease caused by *Parvovirus*, *Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae*, and *Leptospira serovars canicola-grippotyphosa-hardjo-icterohaemorrhagiae* and *pomona* in healthy breeding age swine.

- 2 mL dose for lower reactivity
- 100% protection against urticaria, morbidity and death proven by Duration of Immunity
- Proven Duration of Immunity against erysipelas
- 2-step washing of the leptospira bacterial cells for purification
- Proven effective Parvovirus protection (85% pigs born to vaccinated sows were normal compared to 21% pigs born to control sows)
- Minimal local or systemic reactions in field safety studies
- SPUR® adjuvant for maximum immune response and low reactivity
- Sofkil™ technique used to inactivate parvovirus



Product Discussion

DISEASE BACKGROUNDS:

Porcine parvovirus (PPV) is considered ubiquitous in most swine operations (>90%). PPV is highly infectious and very durable. Swine are exposed through pig to pig contact or through environmental contamination. The disease is inapparent in adult swine. Clinical manifestations in litters born to infected females are dependent on the stage of pregnancy at the time of the PPV infection.

After maternal viremia, PPV replication occurs in rapidly dividing cells, which explains the infection of fetal tissue. If PPV occurs before 35 days of gestation the female may return to service or deliver a small litter. PPV infections between 35-70 days of gestation result in fetal mummification of part or all of the litter. PPV infections after 70 days of gestation are usually inapparent due to the fetus' ability to produce an immune response. PPV does not usually cause abortion and causes few problems in boars. PPV has, however, been recovered from semen. When a swine operation experiences increased returns to services, decreased litter size, and elevated mummy rates in gilts, PPV as the infective agent should be considered. The widespread use of vaccine since 1977 has reduced the incidence of PPV infections.

Leptospirosis has been recognized as a cause of reproductive losses for many years. Infection in a swine herd may show little evidence of clinical disease, but when introduced in a susceptible or poorly

immunized swine herd *Leptospira* infections can produce abortions, stillborn and weak piglets. Ten serogroups have been isolated from pigs. *Leptospira interrogans* serovar pomona is the most important swine pathogen of leptospira family. It is the most common isolate found in pigs worldwide. Certain strains of *L. pomona* are well adapted to pigs, but some strains have rodents as host. Carrier pigs are probably the most common route of introduction into a swine herd. Once *L. pomona* has been introduced into a herd infection is established and low doses of the organism can transmit infection.

Other incidental leptospira serovars isolated in swine include *icterohaemorrhagiae*, *grippotyphosa*, *hardjo*, *canicola*, and *bratislava*. The relative importance of incidental serovars depends upon contact and transmission from other species to pigs. Dogs are the host and vector for *L. canicola* introduction into swine operations. *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* is introduced into swine operations by the brown rat, whereas, *L. grippotyphosa* is spread by wildlife. *L. hardjo* is maintained and spread by cattle.

Leptospira bratislava has been implicated as a cause of stillborn and weak pigs at birth, infertility and failure to farrow. Yet the industry experts debate the importance of the serovar because diagnosis of reproductive failure associated with *L. bratislava* infection is largely clinical. J. A. Brown, R.B. Lefebvre, and M.J. Pan stated in a published

paper ("Protein and Antigen Profiles of Prevalent Serovars of *Leptospira Interrogans*", *Infection and Immunity*, Vol. 59, No. 5, May, 1991), that if pigs seronegative for *L. bratislava* were experimentally infected with one or more of the other Lepto serovars and then later tested for all serovars, the *L. bratislava* titer may be higher than titers against the serovars with which they were actually infected. This is due to the high degree of shared antigens demonstrated among different serovars.

Swine erysipelas is caused by the bacterium *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*. The disease is found globally and is of economic importance throughout the swine producing world. Infection may result in subclinical, acute, subacute or chronic forms of the disease. The infection is believed to be transferred directly via pig-to-pig contact or indirectly transferred via environmental contamination. The prevalence of acute erysipelas cases has increased in recent years due to removal of commonly administered vaccine from many systems. As a result of minimal vaccination programs, a population of swine highly susceptible to disease has developed. Another cause of considerable concern are cases of acute swine erysipelas where vaccine failure has been reported. Short duration of immunity following vaccination, maternal interference, failure to comply with label directions, or possible vaccine inefficacy lead to the vaccination of sows and pigs multiple times to protect animal from erysipelas. Recently introduced vaccines with proven duration

The Vaccine

Each serial of **MaGESTic™ 7** is produced in accordance with the outline of production submitted to APHIS and tested for purity, potency of each antigen and safety. The **Sofkil™** inactivation process protects the viral antigen and maximizes the immune response of the parvovirus fraction. The production technique for the *Leptospira* fractions allows for accuracy and monitoring of critical

growth factors. *Leptospira* antigen undergoes a two step washing technique for purification. Finally, **MaGESTic™ 7** is adjuvanted with SPUR to enhance the immune response of all antigens. SPUR is a Bayer proprietary adjuvant system. SPUR provides more exposed available binding sites for the antigen, plus an "entrapment" feature unlike any other adjuvant. SPUR adjuvant keeps antigen in stable

suspension for long periods of time, instead of settling out as can occur with competitive adjuvants. Uniform suspension provides consistency and potency in each dose. The precise amount for immunization is administered for each animal with every single dose to stimulate a high degree of immunity. SPUR, is also less reactive at the site of injection than traditional adjuvants.

Product Information

MaGESTic™ 7 with SPUR®*

Parvovirus Vaccine, killed virus-Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae-Leptospira Canicola-Grippotyphosa-Hardjo-Icterohaemorrhagiae-Pomona Bacterin

DIRECTIONS:

Shake well before using. Administer 2 mL dose intramuscularly using aseptic technique. Inject one dose (2 mL IM) 6 weeks prior to breeding followed by a second dose in 14 to 28 days. Revaccinate with one dose prior to each breeding. Boars should be vaccinated semi-annually.

CAUTION:

1. Store at 35° to 45°F (2° - 7°C).
2. Use entire contents when first opened.
3. Allergic reactions may follow the use of products of this nature.
4. Do not vaccinate within 21 days of slaughter.
5. Burn container and all unused contents.
6. Contains gentamicin as a preservative.

Antidote: Epinephrine

SUPPLIED:

Code: 021299 100mL (50 doses)
10 x 10 per case

References:

1. TW Molitor, HS Joo, T Loula and RB Morrison, "Clinical and Pathological Features of Porcine Parvo Virus", AASP Newsletter, Vol. 4, no. 5.
2. WT Christianson, "Stillbirths, Mummies, Abortions, and Early Embryonic Death", Vet. Clinic of N. America: Food Animal Practice, Vol. 8, no. 3, Nov. 1992.
3. Diseases of Swine, 7th Edition, "Erysipelas," RI Woods, Section 3, pp. 475-485, "Leptospirosis", WA Ellis, Section 42, pp. 529-536, "Porcine Parvovirus", ML Mengeling, Section 23, pp. 299-311.
4. Natalie Knudsen, "An Increase in Erysipelas Outbreaks?", Swine Practitioner, March-April, 1999 pp. 22-26.
5. Sandra Amass DVM, PhD, "Erysipelas: Emerging or Existing Problem", Sandra Amass DVM, PhD, Compendium Food Animal Medicine and Management, Feb. 1999, pp. 60-61.

6. Production Outline, Parvovirus, Killed Virus, Ery.- Lepto 5 Bacterin APHIS Code no. 48C5.20.
7. Porcine Parvovirus Research and Testing Data Report, Bayer, Shawnee, Ks.
8. Duration of Immunity Claim for Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae APHIS Code no. 2641.20.
9. Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae Host Animal Immunogenicity Test APHIS Code no. 2641.20.
10. Field Trial Data For Parvo-Ery-Lepto 5 vaccine in Breeding Herds APHIS Code no. 48C5.20.
11. Correspondence from Diamond Animal Health August 5, 1993.

READ AND FOLLOW LABEL

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Intervet Products
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