

# Animal Vaccines



**ANIMAL VACCINES**

16th February



Available Android



Available iOS

translate

GUESS THE NUMBER OF

# Lambbs Sheep

*in the picture*



**PRIZES TO BE WON**

**PLAY THE GAME**

Be in with a chance to WIN a voucher!!



## HEALTHY ANIMALS

## PRODUCE BETTER QUALITY CARCASSES

Healthy Animals  
provide a source  
of safe and  
nutritious food

Vaccines protect against  
serious bacterial, parasitic  
and viral diseases.



How do farmers  
ensure their animals  
are healthy?

- 1 Using vaccination to **protect them against disease**
- 2 High standards of **stockmanship, housing, health and welfare**
- 3 Together with **high standards of biosecurity** on farm

How do  
Vaccinations Work?

- 1 Vaccination helps animals **resist infection** from a particular disease by **mimicking the infection** to stimulate the immune system and **produce immunity**
- 2 Most importantly vaccinations reduce the likelihood of having to use **antibiotics to help sick animals**
- 3 Vaccinations are usually administered **orally, intra-nasally or injected**

WHY ARE ANIMAL VACCINES IMPORTANT TO  
*Food Safety & Quality*



**REDUCES RISK  
OF ANIMALS  
CONTRACTING  
DISEASE**

Which can result in poor  
carcass performance /  
poor animal health



**DIRECT  
RELATIONSHIP  
BETWEEN  
HEALTHY ANIMALS  
AND ANIMAL  
WELFARE**



**REDUCED  
UNNECESSARY  
TRIMMING OF  
CARCASSES**  
Resulting from  
Disease Damage



**DISEASE  
CAN AFFECT  
AN ANIMALS  
LIFETIME  
PERFORMANCE**



**A HIGHER  
OUTPUT OF  
SALABLE  
PRODUCT PER  
CARCASS**



**REDUCES  
THE NEED  
TO USE  
ANTIBIOTICS  
(AMR ✓)**



**PROMOTES  
QUALTY AND  
CONSISTENTLY  
TASTY MEAT  
PRODUCTS**  
From The Carcass

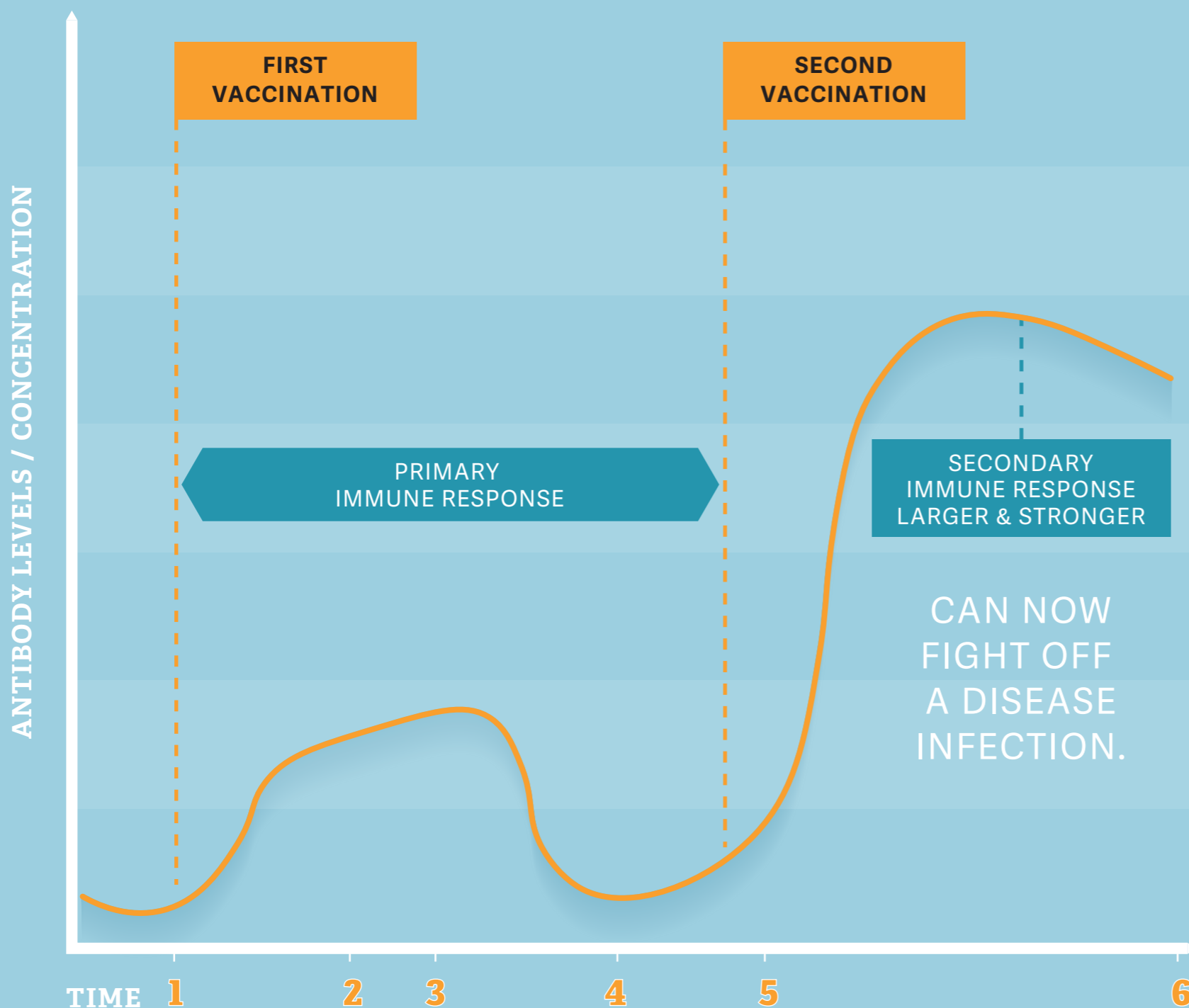




HOW DOES A

# Vaccine Work

fs FOOD SAFETY  
WEEK  
2023



## TIME

- 1 The vaccine containing modified safe live or dead bacteria or viruses is administered to the animal.
- 2 The animal's own immune system recognises the safe bacteria or virus as being foreign and makes antibodies to fight it.
- 3 This creates a first (primary) immune response
- 4 Over time most antibodies start to decline as the vaccine bacteria or virus is fought off
- 5 A secondary vaccination, or booster, is often required to kick start that immune response again, to create a stronger and longer lasting antibody concentration.
- 6 When the animal encounters a natural disease that it has been vaccinated against, the antibodies will already be there to fight it off quickly, therefore protecting the animal's health, welfare and performance.

Vaccines in humans work in just the same way as in animals!

16th February

ANIMAL VACCINES



MSD HEALTH

# Vaccination Project

fs FOOD SAFETY WEEK 2023

## What Is Our Project

Together we want to encourage the adoption of core vaccination in livestock to promote the health, performance and ultimately profitability of beef cattle in the Dunbia supply chain.

We are offering a select group of Dunbia farmers the opportunity to access a range of subsidised vaccines to reduce their disease burden:

BVD

IBR

Leptospirosis

Rotavirus

Pasteurella



## WHAT DOES THE PROJECT INVOLVE?

Project Farmers record which vaccines they have used and when.

Dunbia analyse the effect of vaccination on cattle key performance indicators including:

Calf Weaning Weights

Disease Incidence

Cow Fertility

Slaughter Weight

Age at Slaughter

Conformation and Fat Class

Food Standards Agency  
Offal Records

## PROJECT IMPORTANCE TO FOOD SAFETY & QUALITY

The data we are collecting will help the farmers to make informed decisions on the importance of vaccination against key cattle diseases and animal health.

Use project findings to demonstrate to the rest of our supply chain through our Farm Green Communication Strategy, the benefits of vaccination on key performance indicators that affect animal performance and carcass quality.



16th February

ANIMAL VACCINES



## Vaccines available in the UK for cattle

### **Clostridial diseases**

- blackleg
- tetanus

### **Respiratory diseases**

- Infectious Bovine
- Rhinotracheitis (IBR)
- Parainfluenza-3 (PI3)
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
- 'husk' (lungworm disease)

### **Enteritis**

- Rotavirus
- Coronavirus,
- E.coli (calf scour)

### **Pasteurellosis**

(Respiratory disease)

### **Leptospirosis**

### **Lungworm**

### **Mastitis**

### **Ringworm**

### **Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD)**

### **Salmonella**

### **Q Fever**

## Vaccines available in the UK for sheep

### **Clostridial diseases**

- lamb dysentery
- pulpy kidney
- tetanus
- braxy
- blackleg  
(lambs / sheep usually die!)

### **Pasteurellosis**

(Respiratory disease)

### **Ovine abortion**

- Toxoplasma
- Chlamydial abortion

### **Louping ill**

### **Contagious pustular dermatitis (Orf)**

### **Footrot**

(lameness)

