Bovine Rhinotracheitis-Virus Diarrhea-Parainfluenza 3-Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine

Modified Live Virus

**Indications**
For vaccination of healthy cows and heifers prior to breeding for prevention of persistently infected calves caused by Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) virus types 1, including BVD type 1b, and BVD type 2; as an aid in the prevention of abortion due to Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus; as an aid in the prevention of respiratory disease caused by IBR virus, BVD virus types 1 and 2, Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV); and as an aid in the reduction of respiratory disease caused by Parainfluenza 3 (PI3) virus.

A 12-month duration of immunity has been demonstrated against IBR-induced abortion and against disease, including persistently infected calves, caused by BVD types 1, including BVD type 1b, and BVD type 2.

This vaccine may be administered to pregnant cattle provided they were vaccinated, according to label directions, with any Express® vaccine within the past 12 months. May also be administered to calves nursing pregnant cows provided their dams were vaccinated within the past 12 months with Express FP products. See below for details.

**Composition**
The product in the amber glass vial contains IBR, BVD type 1 (Singer 1a cytopathic) and type 2 (296 cytopathic), PI3, and BRSV modified live viruses. The plastic vial contains an adjuvant system. Contains neomycin and thimerosal as preservatives.

**Directions and dosage**
Shake the accompanying bottle of adjuvanted diluent, then rehydrate the modified live virus vaccine by aseptically adding the diluent to the vaccine vial. Shake the rehydrated vaccine and use immediately. Using aseptic technique, inject 2 mL subcutaneously or intramuscularly. If using subcutaneous route, inject in front of the shoulder and midway of the neck, away from the suprascapular lymph node. If initial vaccination, repeat with any Express® vaccine containing BRSV MLV in 14-28 days. Calves vaccinated before 6 months of age should be revaccinated at 6 months. A 2 mL booster dose is recommended annually. Cows and Heifers: Using aseptic technique, annually inject a single 2 mL dose subcutaneously or intramuscularly at or about 4 weeks prior to breeding. Pregnant cows and nursing calves may be vaccinated provided they were vaccinated, according to label directions, with any Express FP vaccine within the past 12 months. See below for details. If initial vaccination, see above.

**Precautions**
Store out of direct sunlight at 35-45°F (2-7°C). Avoid freezing. Use entire contents when first opened. Do not vaccine within 21 days before slaughter. Stressed cattle should not be vaccinated. Burn containers and all unused contents. Injection site swelling may occur. Anaphylactoid reactions may occur. Antidote: Epinephrine.

**Summary of BVD type 1 and 2 efficacy studies**
Four non-cytopathic BVD challenge viruses were used in five different challenge studies to determine the efficacy of this product in preventing persistently infected calves due to BVD types 1 and 2. The challenge viruses included two BVD type 1b and two BVD type 2 strains. The efficacy provided against challenge ranged from 91% to 100% prevention of persistent infection. The table below gives a summary of these studies.

**Summary of all BVD studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge virus</th>
<th>Treatment group</th>
<th># Positive/total</th>
<th>Total percent protected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BVDV type 1</td>
<td>Vaccinates</td>
<td>1 of 29</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 Studies)</td>
<td>Controls</td>
<td>18 of 18</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVDV type 2</td>
<td>Vaccinates</td>
<td>2 of 46</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 Studies)</td>
<td>Controls</td>
<td>29 of 29</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of BVD type 1 and 2 duration of immunity efficacy studies**
One hundred thirty-six seronegative heifers were enrolled in this study. Sixty-six were assigned to the BVDV type 1 study and 70 were assigned to the BVDV type 2 study. Thirty-two animals in the BVDV type 1 study and 35 animals in the BVDV type 2 study were vaccinated on Day 0 with Express® FP 5-VL5. The rest of the heifers were vaccinated with Citadel® VL5. All heifers in the BVDV type 1 study were bred on Day 285 and the heifers in the BVDV type 2 study were bred on Day 284. Heifers in the type 1 study were challenged with virulent BVDV type 1b strain B8) on Day 368 and the heifers in the type 2 study were challenged on Day 374 with BVDV type 2 strain PA 131. Temperatures, clinical observations, and blood samples were collected on multiple study days. Fetal tissues were collected on Day 440 for the type 1 study and Day 439 for the type 2 study. All control heifers remained seronegative to BVDV type 1 and 2 prior to challenge.

The following table summarizes the results of the duration of immunity studies. These results indicate that a single dose of Express FP 5-VL5 administered one year prior to challenge provided fetal protection against BVDV type 1 and 2, preventing persistently infected calves: type 1 [prevented fraction = 0.95 (95%) with exact 95% confidence limits of (0.75,1.0)] and type 2 [prevented fraction = 1.0 (100%) with exact 95% confidence limits of (0.81,1.0)]. Vaccination also
**Challenge virus** | **Treatment group** | **PI positive** |
--- | --- | --- |
BVDV type 1 | Vaccinates | 1/22 (4.5%) |
| Controls | 20/23 (87.0%) |
BVDV type 2 | Vaccinates | 0/18 (0%) |
| Controls | 21/22 (95.5%) |

**Challenge virus** | **Treatment group** | **Viremia positive** |
--- | --- | --- |
BVDV type 1 | Vaccinates | 0/22 (0%) |
| Controls | 19/23 (82.6%) |
BVDV type 2 | Vaccinates | 1/18 (5.6%) |
| Controls | 20/22 (90.9%) |

**Challenge virus** | **Treatment group** | **Leukopenia positive** |
--- | --- | --- |
BVDV type 1 | Vaccinates | 8/22 (36.4%) |
| Controls | 21/23 (91.3%) |
BVDV type 2 | Vaccinates | 1/18 (5.6%) |
| Controls | 14/22 (63.6%) |

**Summary of IBR abortion duration of immunity efficacy studies**

Negative heifers with IBR titers <1:2 were enrolled in this study to evaluate the efficacy and duration of immunity of the IBR modified live vaccine component in an IBR abortion challenge model. A group of heifers was administered Express FP 5-VL5 at 12 months prior to challenge. Heifers in the challenge control group were administered Citadel VL5. Vaccinates and controls were separated 25 days post-vaccination then re-commingled. All heifers were artificially inseminated on Day 193 and a clean-up bull was put in with the heifers from Day 193 to Day 207. Heifers were then challenged on Day 386 with IBR Cooper strain, IV, via jugular venipuncture. Post-challenge all heifers were commingled for the duration of the study.

The proportion positive for abortion included 2/13 (15.4%) for heifers vaccinated 12 months prior to challenge (p<0.0001), and 18/19 (94.7%) for the control group. Fetal tissues tested negative for other potential causes of abortion, which supported that post-challenge abortions were IBR-related, and that abortions were prevented in heifers challenged with IBR 12 months post-vaccination (prevented fraction for abortion = 0.84 (84.0%) with exact 95% confidence limits of (0.54, 0.98).

**Summary of pregnant cow safety study**

Safety in pregnant cows and heifers was demonstrated in a field study that utilized more than 1600 cattle from three separate herds, as well as a serological study from a fourth herd. All cows and heifers enrolled in the study were vaccinated prior to breeding with Express® FP 10, a modified live virus (MLV) vaccine containing Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR), Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) type 1, BVD type 2, Parainfluenza 3 (PI3), and Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV), as well as Leptospira canicola, L. grippotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. icterohaemorrhagiae, L. pomona bacterin. Approximately one-third of the enrolled cattle were assigned to each one of the three trimesters. After confirmation of pregnancy status, a second vaccination was administered during the assigned trimester. Half of each trimester group was given Express® FP 10 and the remaining half was given the Lepto 5 bacterin. All of the enrolled cattle were observed closely through calving. Any fetal losses were recorded and fetuses were subjected to a full necropsy. Fetal losses were similar in both treatment groups. Overall fetal losses were 1.6% (13 of 810) in the test vaccination group and 1.9% (15 of 776) in the control group. There were no abortions or fetal losses diagnosed as due to IBR or BVD. The health of the calves from the enrolled cattle was monitored for 30 days after birth. There were no differences noted in the health status of calves between the two treatment groups.

In addition, a separate newborn calf serology study was conducted. A total of 120 calves from dams revaccinated in the second or third trimester were negative for precolostral antibodies to Bovine Virus Diarrhea types 1 and 2 and Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis, further demonstrating that the Express® MLV products do not cause fetal infection when administered during pregnancy to previously vaccinated cows or heifers.

Fetal health risks associated with vaccination of pregnant animals with modified live vaccines cannot be unequivocally determined by clinical trials conducted for licensure. Management strategies based on vaccination of pregnant animals with modified live vaccines should be discussed with a veterinarian. No vaccine can be expected to have 100% efficacy under all conditions. A small number of calves persistently infected with BVDV may have a devastating effect on herd health.

**Note**

It is possible that healthy-appearing cattle can be persistently infected with or incubating virulent BVD virus at the time of vaccination. In view of these findings and suggested causes, BVD vaccine is contraindicated in persistently infected cattle and use should be limited only to healthy, immunocompetent, unstressed cattle.

**Caution**

Animal inoculation only. Accidental injection into humans can cause serious local reactions. Contact a physician immediately if accidental injection occurs.

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