

Equine Arteritis Vaccine

Modified Live Virus

Arvac®

COMPOSITION

ARVAC is a desiccated preparation containing viable modified Equine Arteritis virus propagated on an equine cell line culture system.

This vaccine has been tested and shown to be satisfactory for marketing in accordance with procedures required by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

DISEASE INFORMATION

Equine Arteritis Virus (EAV) is known to infect only equines. The severity of the disease is variable ranging from highly acute to subclinical in nature. The acute disease is characterized clinically by fever, leukopenia, depression, nasal discharge, lacrimation, conjunctivitis, photophobia, edema of the face, limbs, transient maculopapular skin rash and produces abortion in pregnant mares. The most consistent clinical signs have been hyperthermia, leukopenia and edema of the eye. There may be colic, diarrhea and severe loss of weight with dehydration.

INDICATIONS AND DOSAGE

For the vaccination of healthy non-stressed adult horses as an aid in the prevention of viral abortion and respiratory infection due to equine arteritis virus. Aseptically rehydrate to liquid form using the diluent supplied. Administer one 1 mL dose intramuscularly. Vaccinate males and young animals at any time, but stallions should be vaccinated not less than 3 weeks prior to breeding. Vaccinate mares preferably as maidens or when open. Mares in foal should not be vaccinated until after foaling and then not less than 3 weeks prior to breeding. Maiden and barren mares may be vaccinated anytime but should be vaccinated not less than 3 weeks prior to breeding. See section on Cautions. Repeat with annual booster dose.

CAUTION

Store in the dark at 2° to 7°C (35° to 45°F). Use entire contents within 60 minutes after rehydration. Burn container and unused contents. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter. In case of anaphylactoid reaction, administer epinephrine.

The vaccinal virus has been modified to the extent that it may be irregularly infective when given by natural portraits of entry. A high degree of safety has been demonstrated for horses of any age and pregnant mares.¹ However, the vaccination of foals under six weeks of age is not recommended except in emergency situations when threatened by natural exposure.

Pregnant mares SHOULD NOT be vaccinated during the last two months of gestation since a few instances of fetal invasion by vaccinal virus have been demonstrated during this period. It is preferable to immunize mares during the maiden or open periods; however, when pregnant mares are threatened by known natural exposure, vaccination may be undertaken with considerably less risk than is inherent in natural infection. Owners are to be advised of the possibility of fetal infection before vaccinating pregnant mares.

Mild post-vaccinal febrile reactions and normal total white counts with mild transient lymphopenia have occurred in some vaccinates. Vaccinated horses will serologically convert, a condition that should be kept in mind in the case of animals intended for export to countries with regulations regarding EAV.

Distribution shall be limited to those States where authorized by proper State officials and under such additional conditions as these authorities may require.

Neomycin, polymyxin B and amphotericin B added as preservatives.

REFERENCE

1. Development of a Modified Virus Strain and Vaccine for Equine Viral Arteritis. William H. McCollum PhD., *JAVMA*, Vol. 155 #2, July 15, 1969.

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