

Defending At-risk Cattle From Respiratory Challenges At Arrival

Inforce 3® and One Shot® BVD: the two-pronged defense against respiratory disease

The choice of arrival vaccination programs for stressed cattle could have a significant impact on re-treatment and mortality rates in newly received cattle in feedlots. Recent studies show that using Inforce 3® and One Shot® BVD together can help protect highly stressed cattle from respiratory disease and, in a study, protected more effectively than competitive products.

STUDY #1

Reducing mortality and re-treatment

An Oklahoma State University research study¹ compared the health outcomes following the use of Inforce 3 and One Shot BVD on arrival compared with injectable arrival protocols in high-risk, Southeast-origin cattle.

Upon arrival, calves were assigned to one of three treatments:

- ① Inforce 3 and One Shot BVD, followed by Bovi-Shield GOLD® 5
- ② Pyramid® 5 + Presponse® SQ, followed by Pyramid 5
- ③ Vista® Once SQ, followed by Vista 5 SQ

From the 60-day trial, the following results were found:¹

- ✓ The use of Inforce 3 and One Shot BVD significantly reduced second ($p=0.01$) and third ($p=0.03$) re-treatments compared with Vista Once SQ.
- ✓ The use of Inforce 3 and One Shot BVD resulted in a trend toward reduced mortality compared with cattle receiving Vista Once SQ.

Vaccine programs that include intranasal and systemic virus vaccines in combination with *Mannheimia haemolytica* bacterin toxoids in newly received cattle in feedlots could help **improve cattle health with less mortality** and thus **decrease the use of therapeutic antimicrobials and overall costs**.¹

INFORCE 3®**ONE SHOT®
BVD**

Second and third re-treatment rates for cattle treated with Inforce 3® and One Shot® BVD were 8.0% and 3.7%, respectively, compared with 13.6% and 6.7% for cattle treated with Vista® Once SQ.¹

STUDY #2

Reduce mortality by incorporating on-arrival intranasal vaccine²

A feedlot study looked at bovine respiratory disease (BRD) prevention in **5,240 high-risk heifers** sourced from Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri. The study evaluated the effects of administering Inforce 3 at the same time as an injectable modified-live virus (MLV) vaccine containing *M. haemolytica* toxoid. It also measured the effects of using Inforce 3[®] and an injectable bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) Types 1 and 2 viruses vaccine in lieu of an injectable MLV vaccine containing infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus and BVD.

Treatments consisted of:

In this study, use of a protocol including Inforce 3 had:

No Negative Impact on:²

- ✓ BRD Morbidity
- ✓ BRD Relapses

Improved:³

- ✓ Mortality Due to BRD
- ✓ BRD Case Fatality Rate
- ✓ Reduced Total Mortality
- ✓ Average Daily Gain
- ✓ Dry Matter Conversion

	Parenteral Antigens				Intranasal Antigens		
Protocol	IBR	BVD	MH*	CL*	BRSV*	PI ₃ *	IBR*
BOV	✓	✓	✓	✓			
IF3**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PYR	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Combination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

* IBR = infectious bovine rhinotracheitis; BVD = bovine viral diarrhea; MH = *Mannheimia haemolytica*; CL = clostridial 7-way; BRSV = bovine respiratory syncytial virus; PI₃ = parainfluenza 3 virus.
**Injectable IBR given at Day 14 at revaccination.

INFORCE 3[®]

Vaccination protocols that implement Inforce 3[®] intranasal respiratory vaccines, in combination with or in place of MLV injectable respiratory vaccines, **did not cause any negative effects on cattle health or performance.**³

For more information, visit with your Zoetis representative or go to zoetisUS.com to see the full portfolio of cattle products.

¹ Step DL, Krehbiel CR, Hixon C, et al. Evaluation of commercially available multivalent modified-live viral vaccines on health and performance in feedlot cattle. *JJ Vaccine Vaccination*. 2015;1(3):1-8.
² Szasz JI, Bryant TC, Blood KS, Hardee I, Jennings J, Hughes HD. Comparative effectiveness of intranasal and parenteral vaccines for prevention of bovine respiratory disease in feedlot heifers. *Applied An Sci*. 2023;39:273-281.
³ Data on file, Study Report No. 20CRGBIO-01-09, Zoetis Inc.

