



Interact

SMALL ANIMAL NEWSLETTER FROM INTERVET

October 2007

Quarterly Newsletter

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Welcome to the first issue of *Interact* for the small animal practitioner. We trust that you will find these **QUARTERLY** newsletters informative and enjoyable.

A recent type 2c strain of canine parvovirus (CPV)

Canine parvovirus has been evolving and as a result the original type 2 virus has been replaced by type 2a and 2b variants. Over the last few years there has been the emergence of a new variant, type 2c. These changes in variants may result in available vaccines against canine parvovirus no longer being effective. The canine parvo strain in Intervet's Nobivac range has already been shown to protect dogs from both clinical disease and viral shedding following challenge with CPV type 2, 2a and 2b.

Does the canine parvo strain (C154) in Nobivac provide protection against canine parvovirus type 2c?

A study was done by N. Spibey, N Greenwood, I Tarpey, S Chalmers and D Sutton, to investigate whether this type 2 vaccine also provides protection against challenge with a field isolate of the new type 2 variant. The study consisted of a group of six seronegative beagle dogs that were vaccinated with Nobivac® Pi (Reg No. G3196/Act 36/1947) and Nobivac® Lepto (Reg No. G2200/Act 36/1947) at 8-10 weeks of age and Nobivac DHPPi (Reg No. G2377/Act 36/1947) and Nobivac® Lepto three weeks later. The control group of six seronegative beagle dogs received no vaccinations. Both groups of dogs were challenged with a recent field isolate of Canine

Parvovirus type 2c, four weeks following the second vaccination. All the dogs in the control group became severely ill and three of the dogs had to be euthanised, while the other three had to be given supportive oral administration of electrolytes. All of the dogs in the control group, shed parvovirus in their faeces for at least four days post challenge and had significantly decreased mean white blood cell counts from day 4 post-challenge. In contrast, all the dogs in the vaccinated group remained clinically normal throughout the study and no virus could be isolated from rectal swabs at any stage post challenge.

Conclusion

In the above-mentioned study, canine parvovirus type 2c induced severe clinical disease in unvaccinated seronegative dogs. The time course of the appearance of clinical signs in these unvaccinated dogs was typical of infection with other CPV strains 2, 2a and 2b. The study demonstrated that a single dose with the CPV strain in Intervet's Nobivac® range successfully protects against clinical disease and prevents shedding of the virus following challenge with the recent type 2c variant.

N. Spibey, N. Greenwood, I. Tarpey, S. Chalmers and D. Sutton. (2006) A canine parvovirus type 2 vaccine protects dogs following challenge with a recent type 2c strain. 2006 World Congress WSAVA/FECAVA/CSAVA

What makes Intervet's Nobivac vaccines for companion animals unique?

- The Pro-Tect Promise, whereby Intervet guarantees the effectiveness of our Canine Nobivac® vaccines against Canine Parvovirus, Canine Distemper, Canine Hepatitis (CAV1) and/or Leptospirosis (caused by *L. canicola* or *L. Icterohaemorrhagiae*).



- Canine Nobivac vaccines offer proven protection for at least 3 years against Canine Parvovirus, Canine Distemper Virus, Canine Hepatitis Virus (CAV) and Canine Adenovirus Type 2 (CAV2).
- Intervet's Rabies Strain provides duration of immunity for at least 3 years in dogs and cats against rabies. Stability has also been demonstrated at 24°C and at 37°C, which is useful when cold storage cannot be guaranteed.
- Intervet's Canine Parvo Strain C154, works in the presence of maternally derived antibodies. Nobivac® Parvo C (Reg No. G2204/Wet 36/1947) as well as Nobivac Puppy DP (Reg No 2323/Act 36/1947) can therefore be used effectively from 4 weeks of age.
- The Intervet's Canine Parvo Strain C154 is as effective in Rottweilers and Dobermans, as in any other breed, thus making a fourth vaccination at 15 weeks of age unnecessary.²
- Intervet's Canine Distemper Virus Strain provides complete protection at 12 weeks of age.¹
- Intervet's Canine Leptospira Strain, prevents urinary shedding, thus reducing the risk of zoonotic spread.

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- Intervet's Canine Kennel Cough Strain can be safely used in puppies from 3 weeks of age. A single small 0.4ml intranasal dose provides immunity within 72 hours, and offers proven protection for a full year against Canine Parainfluenza Virus and Bordetella bronchiseptica.
- Nobivac® DHP (Reg No. G2201 Wet 36/1947), Nobivac® DHPPi (Reg No. G2377/Wet 36/1947), NobivacLepto® (Reg No. G2200/Wet 36/1947), Nobivac® KC (Reg No. G2604/Wet 36/1947) and Nobivac® Rabies (Reg No. G2207 Wet 36/1947) can be safely used in pregnant animals.
- All the freeze-dried vaccines (Parvo C, DP, DHP, DHPPi) can be reconstituted with the liquid vaccines (Lepto, Rabies, RL) - thus making a single injection possible.

1. Bergman J.G.H.E and Stahl M (1996) Proceedings of the WSAVA 21: 414
2. Hoskins J.D. (1997) Canine Practice 22: 28-31

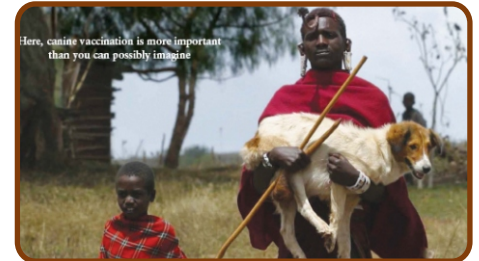
World Rabies Day

World rabies day was held on 8 September 2007. Why is rabies so important that a day is dedicated to it across the globe? The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that 55 000 people die from rabies on a yearly basis and that approximately 10 million people receive treatment after being bitten or scratched by animals thought to have the disease. More than 95% of these human deaths across the world, occur in Africa and

to help control the incidence of animal and human rabies in North-Western Tanzania. This project aims at bringing widespread canine vaccination to this famous nature reserve to eradicate the rabies threat for humans and animals alike.

Approximately 45 to 60% of victims are under 15 years of age. Children are more at risk due to the fact that they are more likely to suffer bites and especially bites to the face and head. Both of these carry a higher risk of contracting rabies.

Rabies is a fatal disease in humans, with the only survivors being those that were vaccinated prior to the onset of the illness. Once the acute, progressive viral encephalitis develops, it is incurable, and even with intensive care, the majority of patients with rabies do not survive for more than three weeks.^{1, 2} Despite mammalian reservoirs, rabid dogs still pose the greatest threat worldwide. New vaccine technologies permit significant disease control and even the elimination of rabies.² Despite this vast technical progress in the past century, rabies tends to be a disease of neglect and still remains an important public health problem, especially in developing countries.^{1,2}



Intervet fully supported World Rabies Day, to highlight awareness of this devastating disease. Intervet donated 200 000 doses of its rabies vaccine to the "Afya Serengeti" (meaning health of Serengeti) project, Already proved to be successful with the resurgence of the African wild dog population, which was nearing extinction. Intervet also gave a donation to ARC (Alliance for Rabies Control) to aid in World Rabies Day.

1. Jackson AC, Warrell MJ, Rupprecht CE, Ertl HCJ, Dietzschold B, O'Reilly M, Leach RP, Fu ZF, Wunner WH, Bleck TP and Wilde H. 2003. *Management of Rabies in Humans*. Clinical Infectious Diseases 36: 60-63
2. Rupprecht CE and Hanlon CA. 2002. *Rabies re-examined*. THE LANCET Infectious Diseases. 2 (6): 327-343

Quarterly laugh!!

A small boy is sent to bed by his father. Five minutes later: "Da-aaad..." "What?" "I'm thirsty. Can you bring drink of water?" "No, you had your chance. Lights out." Five minutes later: "Da-aaaad..." "WHAT?" "I'm THIRSTY. Can I have a drink of water?" I told you NO! If you ask again, I'll have to spank you!!" Five minutes later ... "Daaa-aaad..." When you come in to spank me, can you bring a drink of water?"