

- Recognize that the disease can also be transmitted via the movement of people, vehicles, other animals, and parts and products of infected birds (such as eggs, feathers, offal etc.).
- Isolate sick chicken from healthy ones and ensure that water and food are provided for sick birds.
- Burn or bury dead birds and any unused parts of the chicken.
- Do not vaccinate sick birds since vaccine is live virus.
- During the initial stages of a Newcastle disease outbreak on a farm, vaccination is not recommended, as it is challenging to identify birds that may be incubating the disease without displaying signs of illness.
- After an outbreak, wait for at least one month following the death of the last chicken before introducing new birds.
- Always reach out to the local Veterinary Services, or community livestock worker when birds exhibit signs of illness or when there are concerns about poor production.

Key benefits of AVIVAX I-2 ND Vaccine

Characteristic	Benefits
Thermostability	The vaccine remains effective even when exposed to varying temperatures
Multipurpose Administration	It can be administered through eye or nose drops and in drinking water. Can also be mixed with specific feeds or injected into the bird.
User-Friendly	Easy administration makes it suitable for use by farmers

Contact Transmission	The vaccine strain can be transmitted by contact from vaccinated to non-vaccinated birds
Safe for All Ages	It is avirulent and can be safely given to chicken of any age, from day-old chicks to adults
Biological Safety	Has demonstrated superior biological safety compared to other live ND vaccine strains such as B1 or La Sota.

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CONTROL NEWCASTLE DISEASE USING AVIVAX-I-2 VACCINE



Introduction

Newcastle disease severely impacts local chicken productivity in Kenya. It may wipe out 80-100% of unvaccinated flocks. There is no cure for Newcastle disease in chicken! The only way to combat the disease is to prevent the chicken from getting the disease.

The most effective method for preventing Newcastle disease in chicken is vaccination. The AVIVAX-I-2 Newcastle thermostable vaccine proves its efficacy when administered through an eye drop or mixed into drinking water.



Vaccinating chicken using an eye drop

Storage and handling

AVIVAX I-2 Newcastle disease vaccine should be stored at 2°C - 8°C or under refrigeration, away from direct sunlight. The vaccine can maintain its protective capabilities for 8 weeks at 28°C in freeze-dried form and stored in the dark. Once reconstituted, the vaccine will last for two hours under field conditions. AVIVAX-I-2 vaccine is best administered using a dropper to place one drop into the eye of the chicken. The dropper should be purchased with the vaccine and should be calibrated to ensure that the drop is the correct size and that the plastic material will not destroy the vaccine.

Vaccinations are best performed in the shade or during morning hours.

Reconstituting the vaccine

The correct reconstitution of the vaccine is important

- Remove the aluminium seal from the vaccine vial.
- Utilize a syringe to measure 10ml of prepared water for a 100-dose vial or 5ml for a 50-dose vial, adding it to the vaccine vial.
- Gently mix the vaccine by shaking the vial.
- Remove the rubber stopper and, using a dropper, carefully draw the reconstituted vaccine into the dropper.
- Instruct your assistant or the bird's owner to hold the chicken horizontally, with one eye facing you.
- Hold the eye dropper vertically, gently squeezing to allow one drop of the vaccine to fall into the chicken's eye before releasing the bird.
- Boil local water and leave to cool in a covered container.
- Do not use metal containers to store boiled water.
- Do not use treated tap water because the chemical in the water will destroy the vaccine (*If alternative water sources are unavailable, let the tap water stand overnight to allow the evaporation of chlorine*).
- After reconstituting the vaccine, use within one hour

Always adhere to the manufacturer's recommendations.

After reconstitution

- The vaccine maintains its potency for two days.
- On the first day, administer one drop per chicken.

- If any reconstituted vaccine remains, store it in a cool box or a refrigerator at +4 to +8°C
- On the second day, administer two drops during vaccination and discard any remaining vaccine.

Vaccination guidelines:

- Start vaccination one month prior to the Newcastle disease outbreak period.
- Remember that it takes 7 to 14 days for chicken to develop sufficient protection against Newcastle disease after vaccination.
- The dosage, consisting of one eye drop, is the same for chicken of all ages.
- If the initial eye drop does not fully enter the eye, apply a second drop.
- Utilize the eye droppers provided by vaccine stockists.
- Do not vaccinate sick chicken.
- Chicken may be consumed immediately after vaccination.
- The vaccine does not pose any issues for humans.
- Ensure chicken are vaccinated every 4 months, as their level of vaccine protection starts to diminish after this period.

Maintaining eye droppers is crucial for effective vaccination. After use, clean them with non-chlorinated water, avoiding soap. Store them securely, inspecting for normal wear and tear. Regular maintenance ensures their readiness for future use, contributing to successful vaccination procedures.

Control measures during an outbreak:

- Do not sell or give away sick birds, as the disease can spread between farms through the movement of infected birds.