



INTERNATIONAL

The key to your profit!



Avoid costly mistakes in vaccination

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Webinar objective

Mass administration



Drinking water



Spray

Individual Administration



Eye Drop



Injection



Wing inoculation

Identify the #10 most likely vaccination failures caused by the most frequently used vaccination routes

Cooking Spaghetti



↑
Not enough water

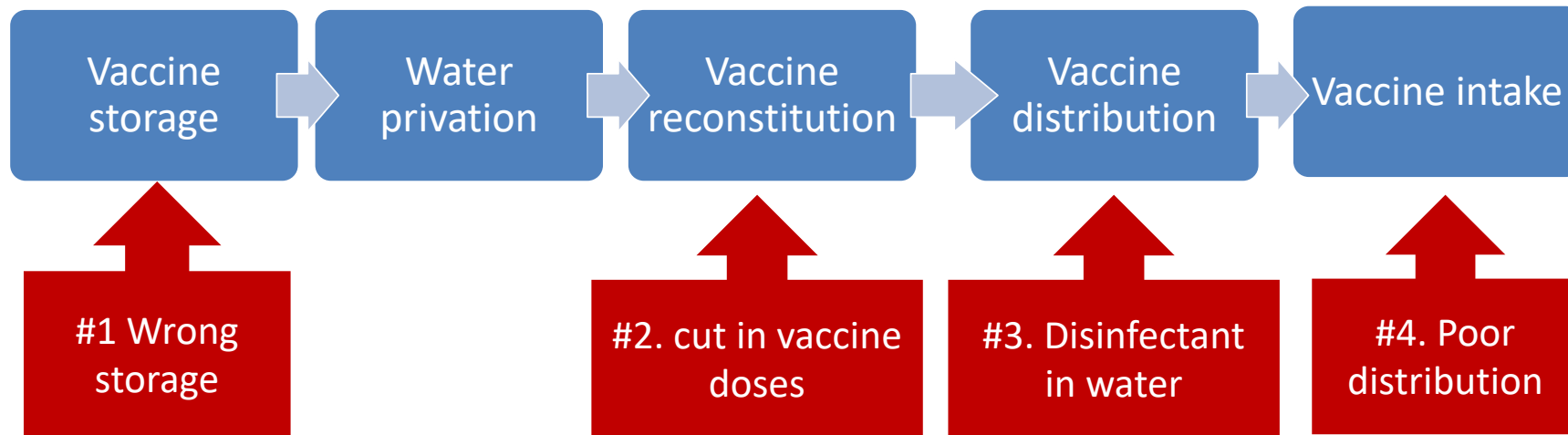
↑
Too salty

↑
Broken spaghetti

↑
Overcooked spaghetti

↑
Water used on cooked spaghetti

Drinking water vaccination



#1 (All) Wrong storage

LIVE & LYOPHIZED VACCINES

- ✓ Temperature strictly 2-8 °C
- ✓ Protect from direct sunlight
- ✓ Do not freeze

INACTIVATED & EMULSIONATED VACCINES

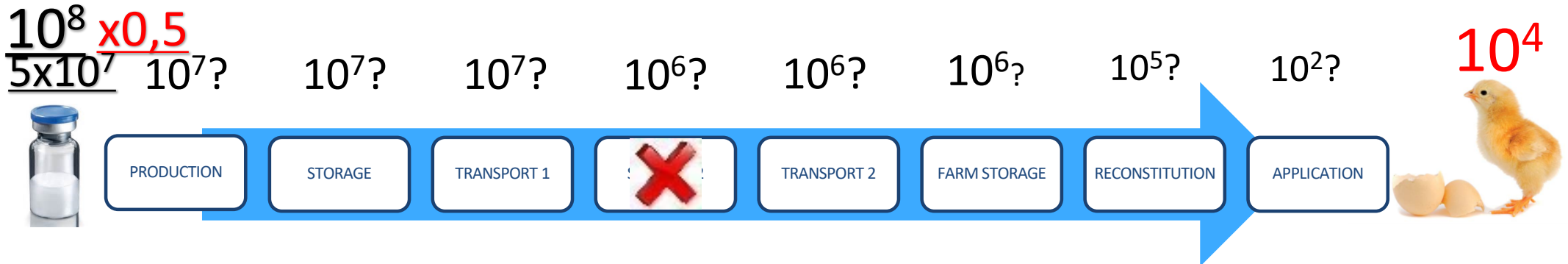
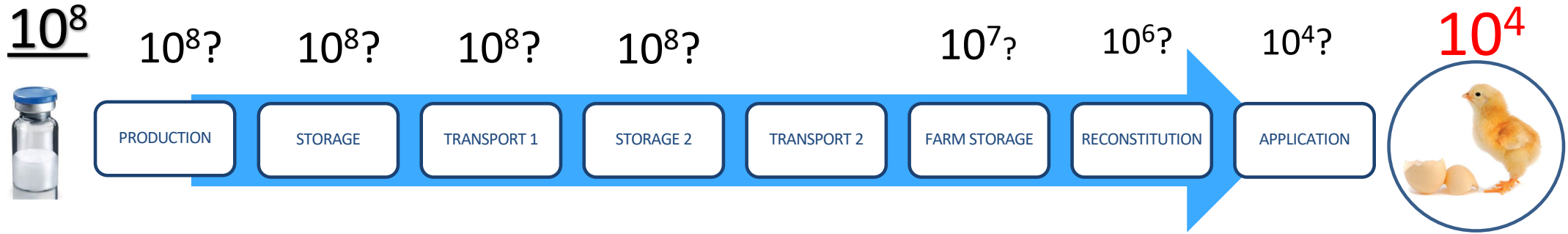
- ✓ Recommended temperature 2-8 °C
- ✓ Protect from direct sunlight
- ✓ Do not freeze

OTHERS

- ✓ Read manufacturers recommendations first

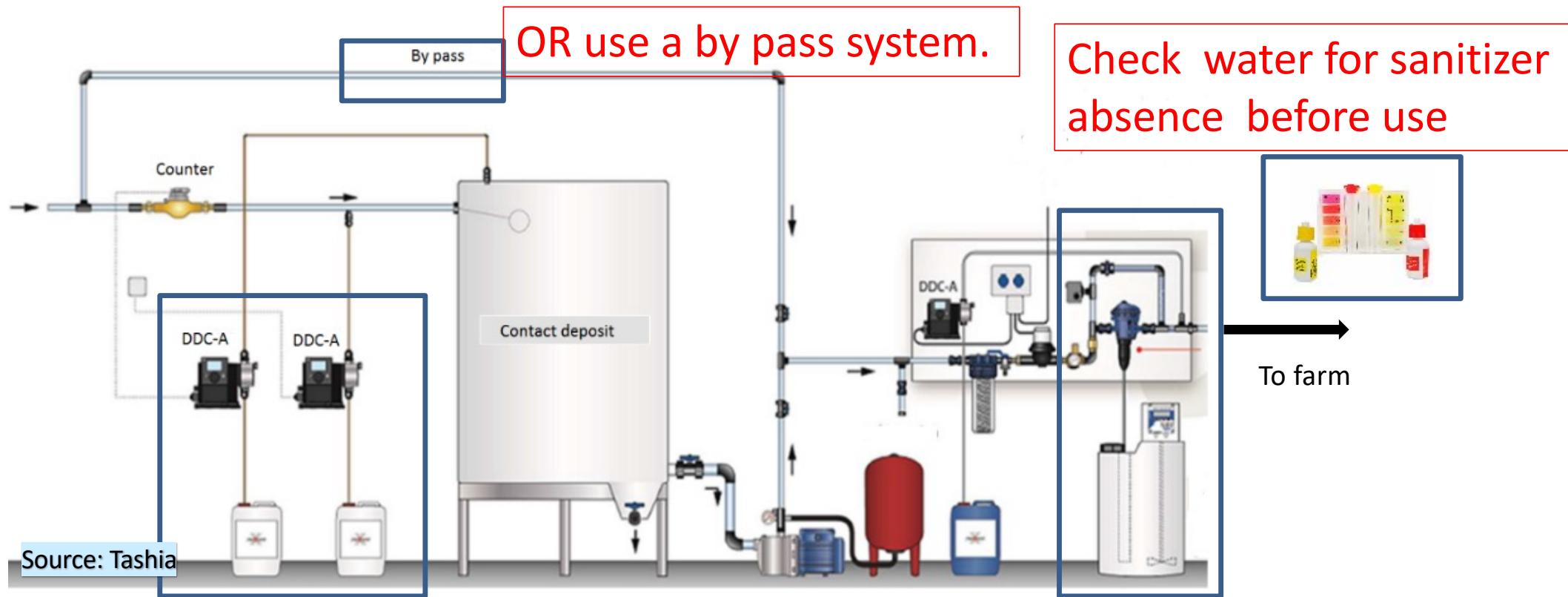
Live Vaccine do it, too

#2 (All) cut in doses



NEVER cut doses!

#3 (All) disinfectant in water

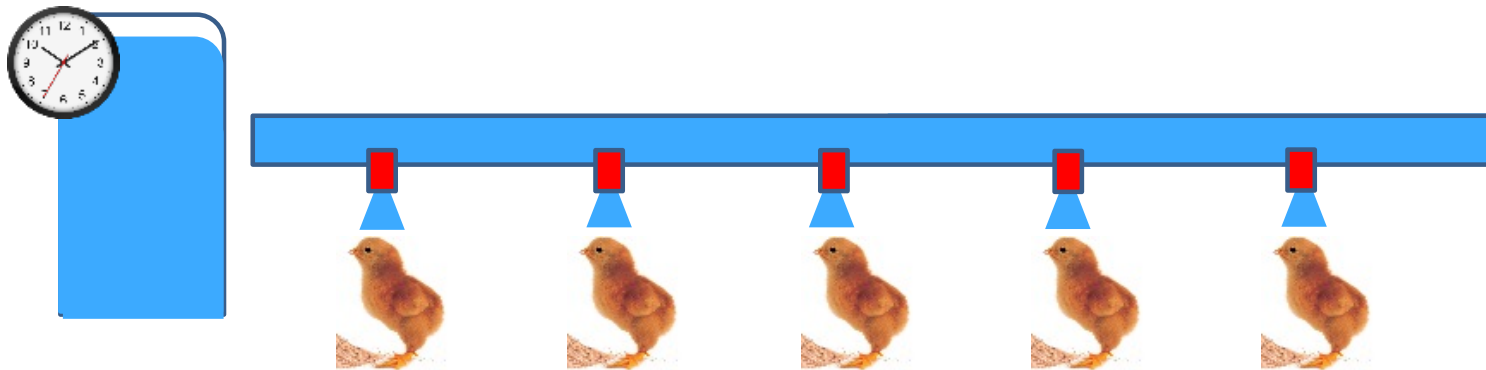


Shut down sanitizer pump 1 day in advance.

Clean your vaccine tank before use

#3 (drinking water) poor distribution

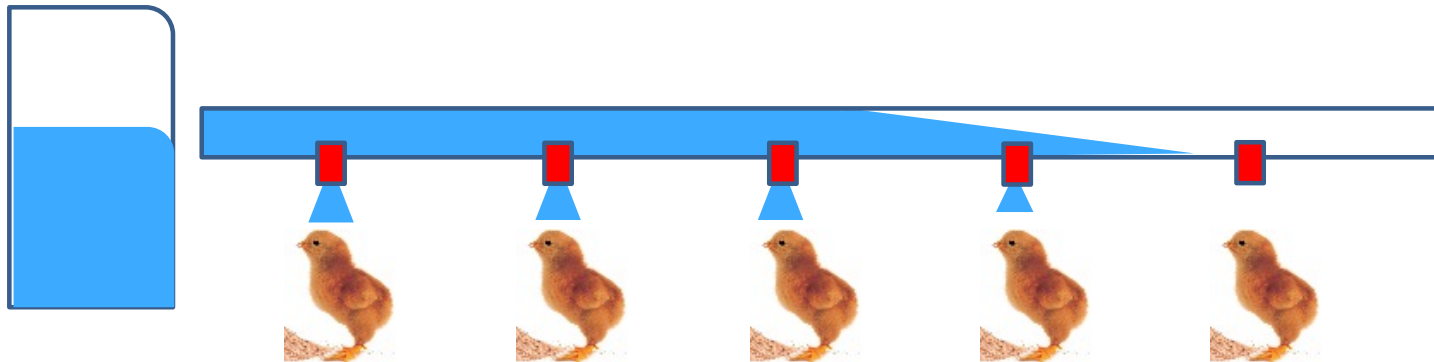
TOO MUCH WATER



Check and record intake time
(less than 2 hours)

#3 (drinking water) poor distribution

NOT ENOUGH WATER

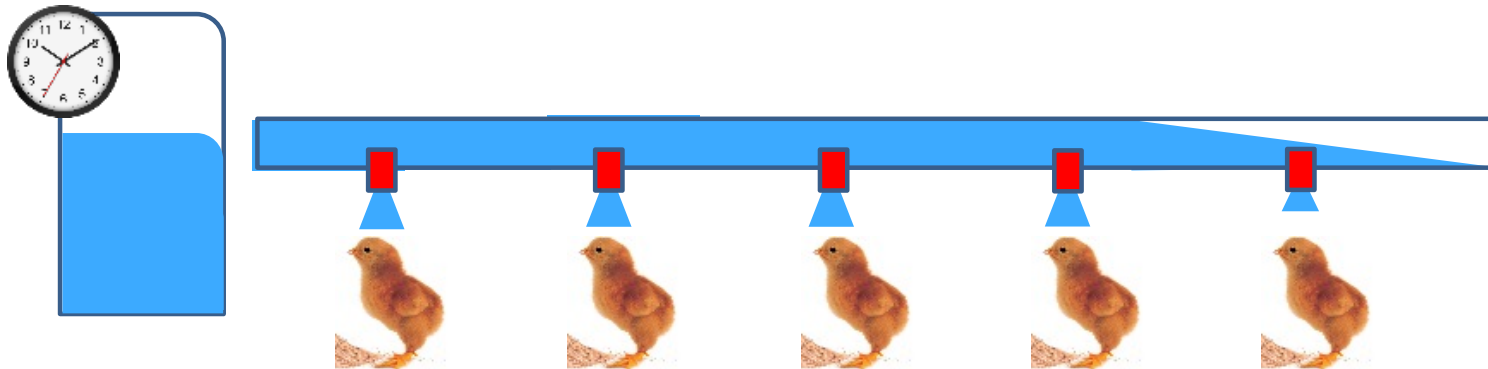


Calculate the correct quantity of water intake for the birds number, temperature & water privation time

Use dye in water for being able to visualize the vaccine

#3 (drinking water) poor distribution

NOT ENOUGH PRESSURE IN THE PIPELINES

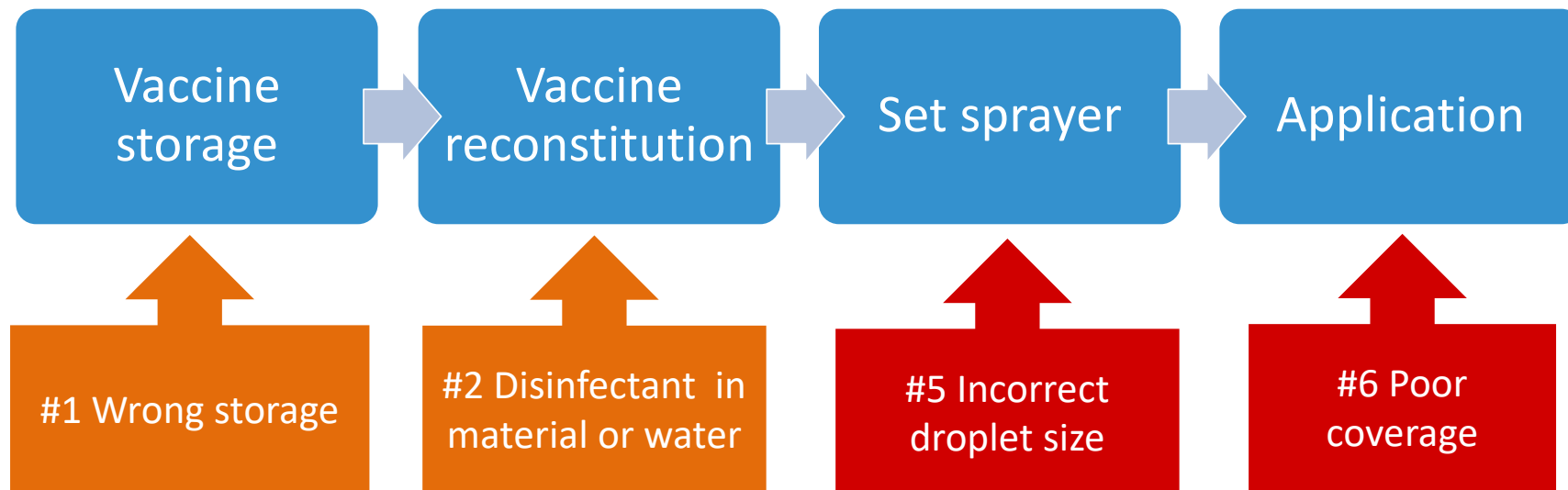


Set your pipeline pressure correctly

Light off during the vaccine distribution

water privation not for too long

Spray vaccination



#5 (spray) Incorrect droplet size

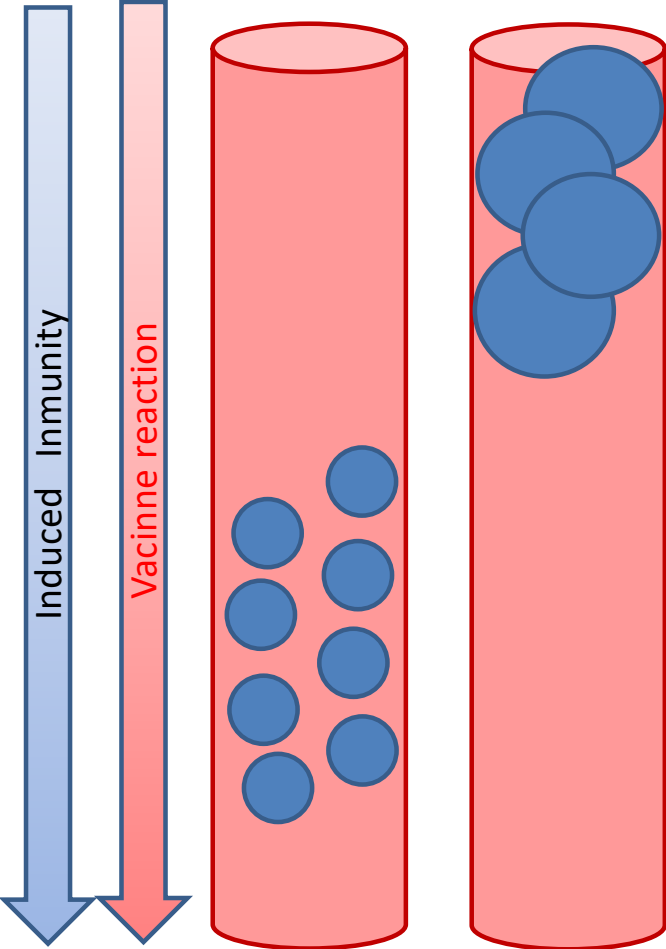
Set your sprayer correctly
for each age

Hatchery spray cabinet: 200 to 300 microns

Young birds: 100 to 150 microns

Secondary vaccinations: 80 to 100 microns

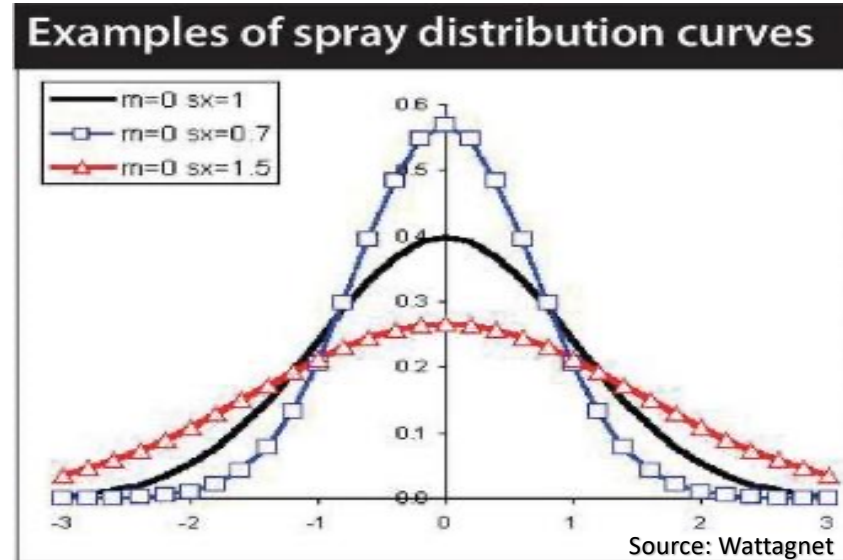
Revaccination in older birds: 50 to 70 microns



#5 (spray) Incorrect droplet size

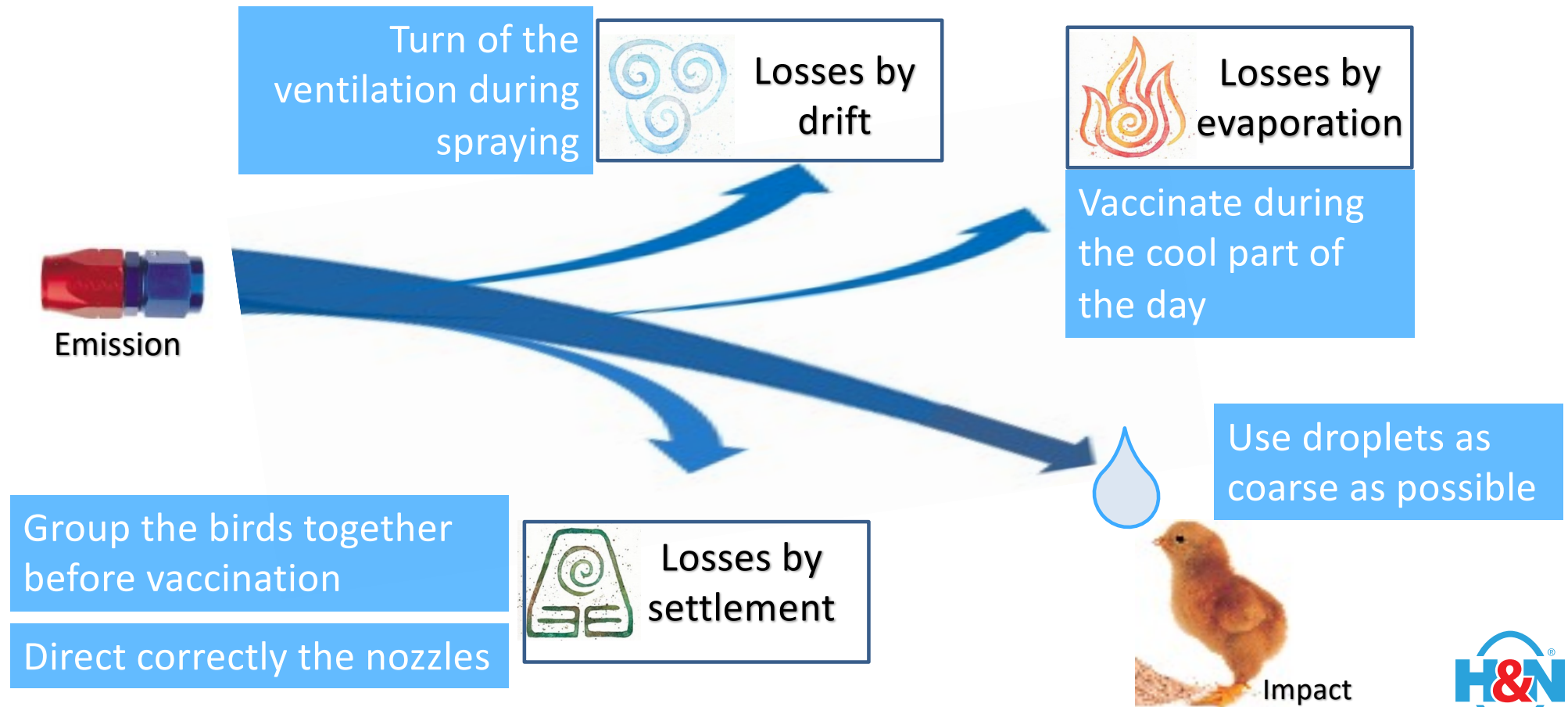


Use only sprayer adapted for poultry vaccination

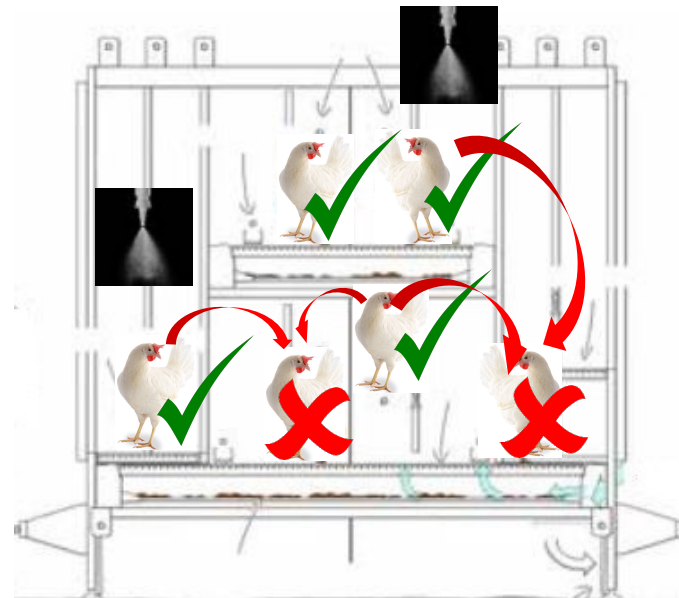
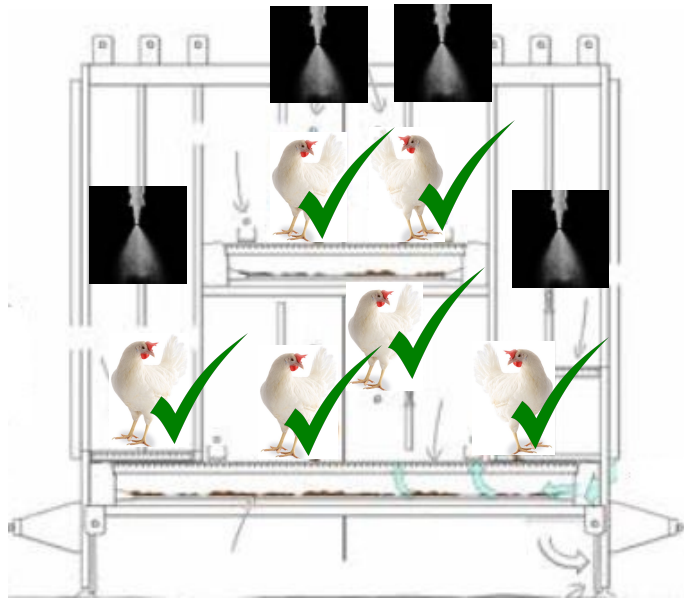


- Droplet size mainly depends on
- **Pressure** ➤ Droplet size variation during administration
 - **Nozzle** ➤ Droplet size distribution

#6 (Spray) Poor coverage



#6 (Spray) Poor coverage

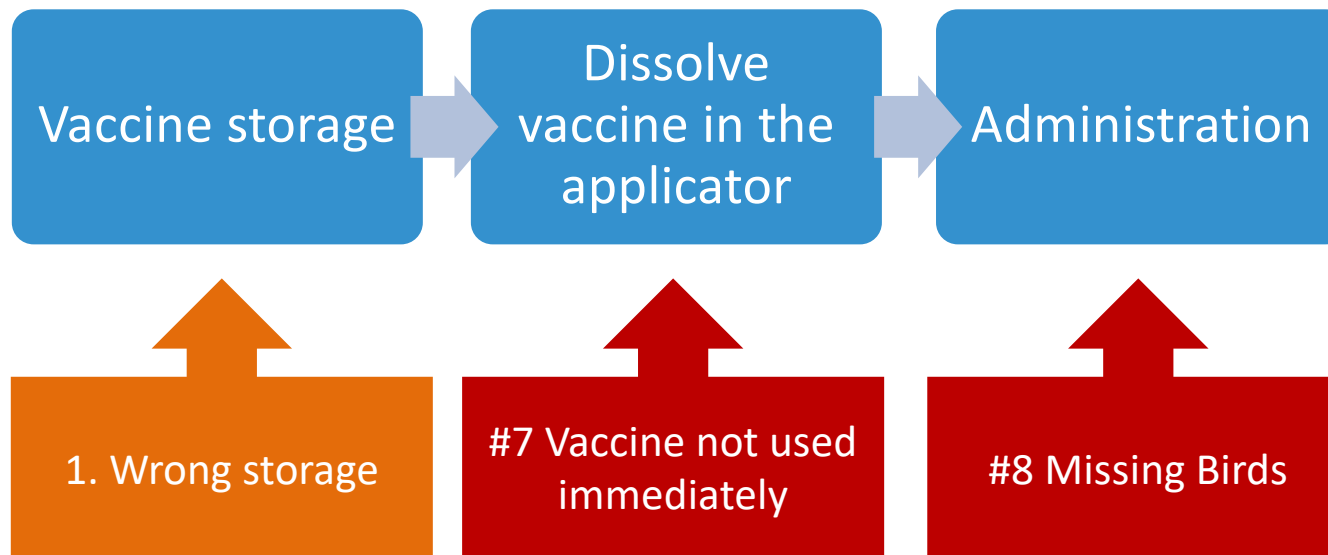


Use enough amount of vaccine dissolution (min 450 -1000 ml / 1000 birds)

Distribute correctly among all the birds

Reduce the light intensity as much as possible

Eye drop vaccination



#7 (all) Vaccine not used immediately

1)

Prepare only the vials for the use in the next hour

2)

Use dye to assess the efficiency of administration

Administer strictly the vaccine in 1 hour or less after reconstitution

3)

USE WITHIN 1 HOUR!

#8 (individual) missing birds



Ensure that the fluid does not 'roll off' the eye.



Each bird should be held until it blinks after the droplet is applied



Birds dosed effectively will show staining at the nares after vaccination.

**Actively train your vaccine crew
for good practices**

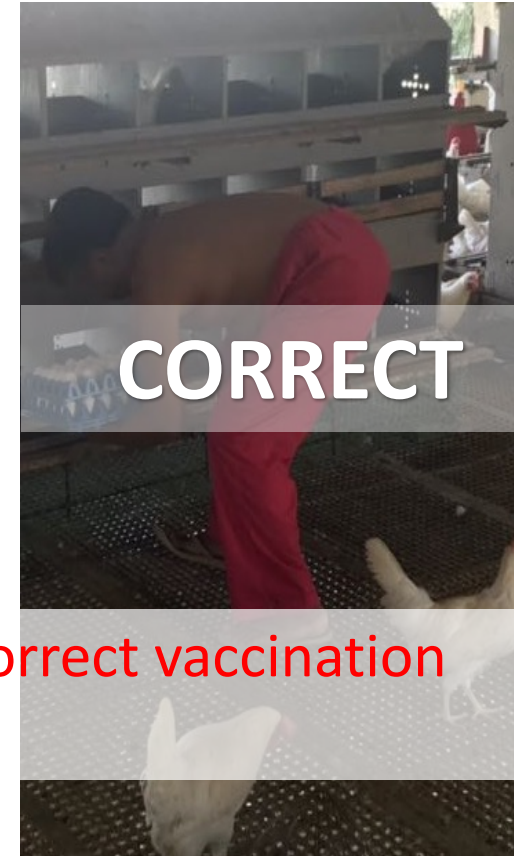
The Vaccine Crew



TRAINED



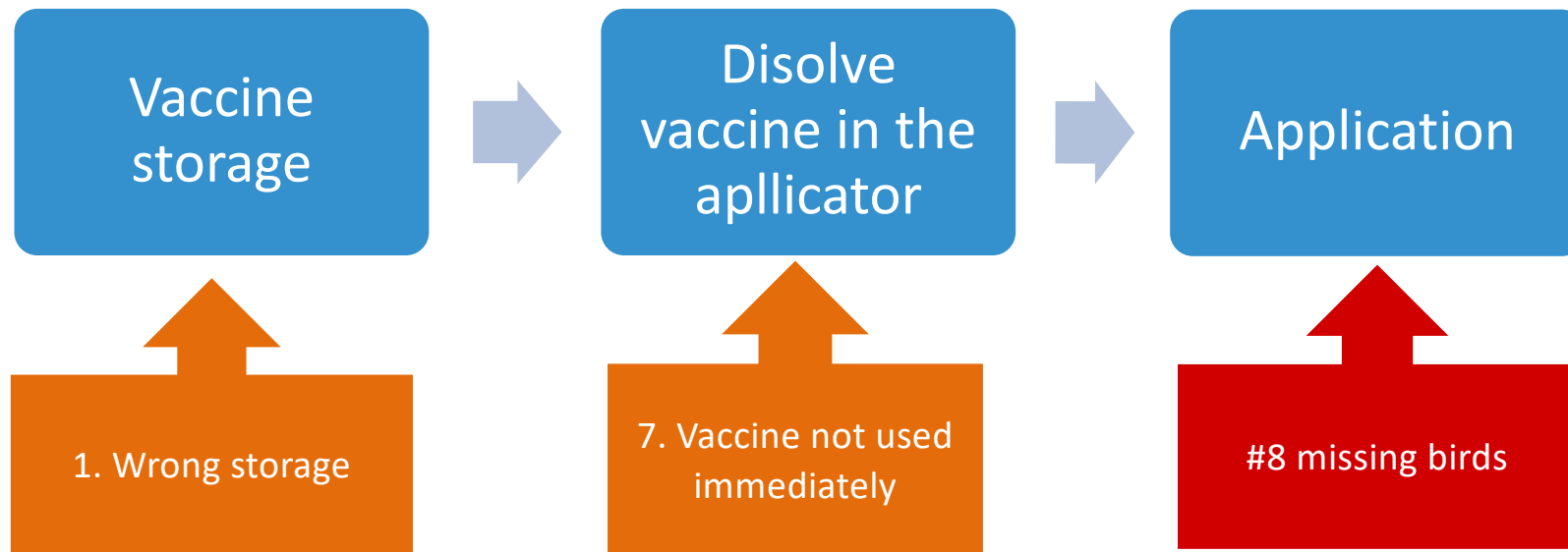
COMMITTED



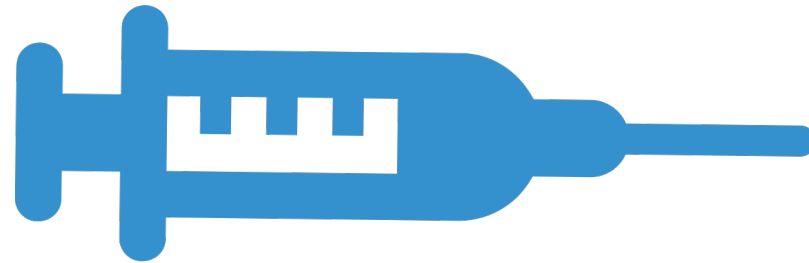
CORRECT

Vaccine crew need correct leadership for a correct vaccination administration

Web wing vaccination



#9 (Web wing) Birds not vaccinated

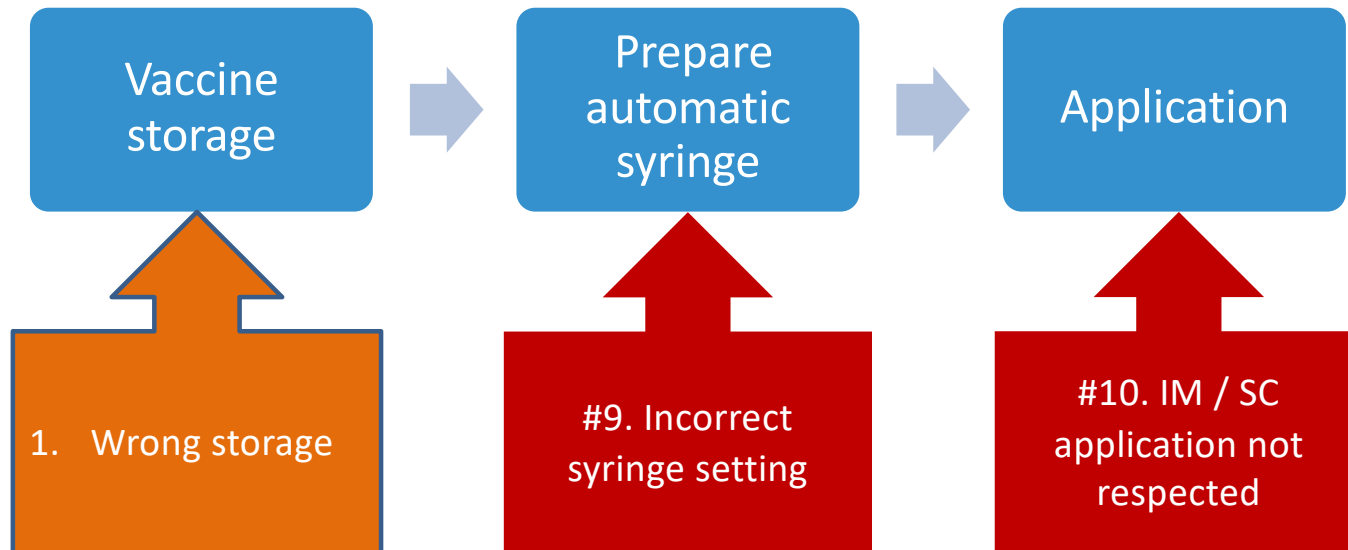


Fill the needle slot
with vaccine
dissolution



Apply the vaccine by
the needle running
wing web through

Injection administration



#10. Incorrect syringe setting



Contaminated syringes



Vaccine too cold (4-8 C) or too warm (> 37 C)



Needles not changed regularly or wrong needle (0.8 – 1.1 x 10 mm)

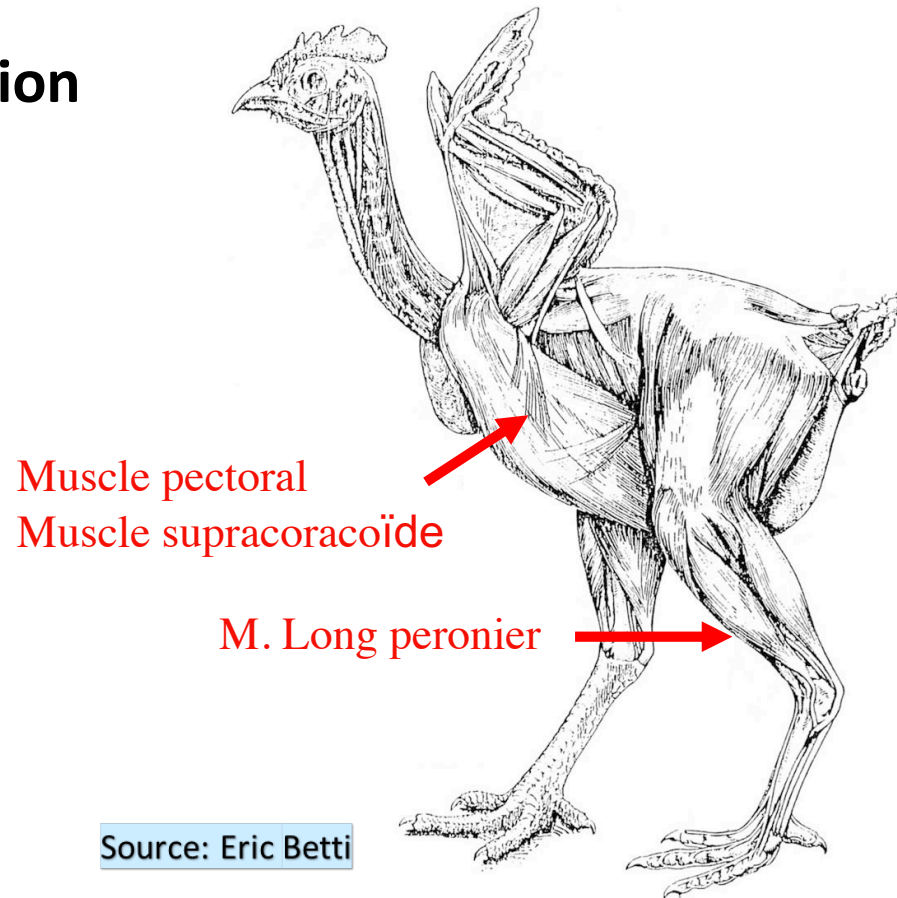


Incorrect dosing

#11. IM / SC application not respected

Intramuscular injection vaccination

- Injection should be strictly intramuscular
- Two possibility of application:
 - Breast
 - Leg
- Bacterin reactions can cause issues
 - Leg → lame birds

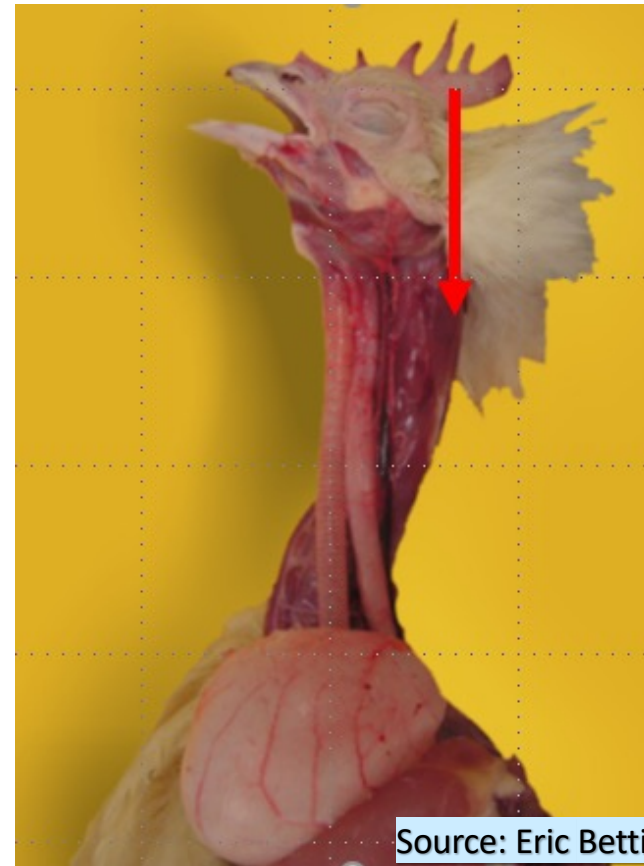


Source: Eric Betti

#11. IM / SC application not respected

Intramuscular injection vaccination

- Injection should be applied under the skin of the neck
- Do not damage the nerves, muscles or other structures in the area.
- Used also for live vaccines



Source: Eric Betti

Thank you for your attention!

