

THE SCOTTISH BLUETONGUE VACCINATION CAMPAIGN PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the aim of the vaccination campaign against bluetongue virus serotype 8 (BTV8) in Scotland, and the arrangements for its delivery.

Since early 2008, the Scottish Government/Industry Stakeholder Group (the Group) has considered at length how bluetongue can best be kept out of Scotland, and how vaccination can be used to achieve this. Under EC rules bluetongue vaccine can only be used in a bluetongue Protection Zone (PZ). The Group has taken into account both veterinary and scientific advice and trade issues. They have considered the input of the Scottish Government's Centre of Excellence in Epidemiology (EPIC), who have analysed potential incursion and control scenarios.

1.1. Description of current disease situation

Scotland currently remains free from BTV8. To date 149¹ infected premises have been identified in south of England and Wales since the disease first appeared in the south of England in Autumn 2007. No new cases were reported as a result of virus circulating in 2008. However, a number of infected imported animals have been identified in Scotland, England and Wales.

Modelling work suggested that Scotland was likely to remain at a low but increasing risk of a BTV8 incursion via midge-borne spread from England, or from the movement of infected animals, until the end of the vector-active (i.e. midge-active) period in the autumn of 2008. The research also suggested that the risk would be reduced by an adequate coverage of vaccination in England, where vaccination is voluntary. During the summer of 2008, controls were put in place to minimise the risk of incursion through animal movements.

Vaccination was rolled out from the area of highest risk in England (the original PZ) across the rest of England and Wales as vaccine became available. Since 01 September 2008, the PZ has covered the whole of England and Wales. Although vaccine uptake in East Anglia and south west England has been high, in Cumbria, Northumberland and Wales it has been lower. Low levels of vaccine uptake, and the cases of imported infected animals south of the border over the last year or so, suggest that imported infection continues to pose a risk of disease introduction into areas of GB that are currently free from disease.

¹ 2 February 2009

1.2. Aim of vaccination campaign

In April 2008, the Group decided that the best approach to protect Scotland's livestock industry was to continue to keep disease from establishing in the midge and animal populations in Scotland, and hence keep disease and associated

restrictions out of the country for as long as possible. In September 2008, the Group agreed that the continuing risk to Scotland and economic costs merited acceptance of PZ restrictions in order to launch a vaccination campaign. The aim of the vaccination campaign is to keep Scotland free from the disease and to prevent disease becoming established in the event of an incursion.

The Group decided to delay undertaking a vaccination campaign until the vector-free (i.e. midge-free) period of winter 2008/09. This minimised the immediate risk of declaring a PZ (which opened Scotland up to imports of potentially infected animals from other BTV8 Restricted Zones), while allowing susceptible animals in Scotland to gain immunity before midge activity resumes in the spring, when there is a risk that midges will spread disease from any infected animals moved into Scotland.

1.3. The Campaign Launch

The final decision on whether to launch a vaccination campaign in Scotland was taken on Tuesday 16th September, when the Group convened to discuss the significance of imported infected animals being detected in the north of England. The Group decided that a compulsory vaccination campaign would commence on 03 November 2008. A Declaration under the Bluetongue (Scotland) Order 2008 designated the whole of Scotland a PZ and a second Declaration designated the whole of Scotland a Vaccination Zone. Vaccination can now take place in all parts of Scotland. First year vaccination is to be completed during the specified window which ends on 30 April 2009. The Declaration detailing the terms of the Vaccination Zone can be seen in Annex 1.

It was recognised that bluetongue vaccination will not be a one-off requirement. The campaign will potentially continue for a number of years, and vaccination of livestock and the administration of boosters are required until an exit strategy is agreed with the EC. Under current EU rules, it is not possible to remove Restricted Zone status until at least two years of proven disease freedom from clinical cases of bluetongue have passed. These conditions mean that the commencement of the vaccination campaign has long-term implications.

1.4. Key Facts of the Scottish Vaccination Campaign

1.4.1. Timing of start of campaign

Vaccination commenced at the start of the vector-free period of winter 2008/09, on 03 November. The timing of this start date was based on veterinary and entomological advice supported by meteorological assessments, and consideration of the practicalities of vaccine administration given the timings of conventional husbandry practices.

1.4.2. Compulsory and voluntary species

The Group decided that vaccination is compulsory for cattle and sheep. Vaccination is voluntary (but strongly encouraged) for other susceptible species, including goats,

deer, camelids and susceptible zoo species (for which the vaccine is not currently licensed). All susceptible animals of appropriate age in Scotland should be vaccinated. For more details on species see section 2.2 and on vaccination requirements see section 3.

1.4.3. Vaccine administration

Where animals are intended to remain within the PZ, the Group agreed that vaccination by animal keepers is appropriate. This will help achieve good compliance while keeping costs to a minimum and allow vaccination to be undertaken at the most suitable time for individual enterprises and their management practices.

Animals leaving the Scottish PZ and moving to a BTV8 SZ, a non-BTV8 RZ or a disease free area will require vaccination by a vet. For more details see section 2.1.

1.4.4. Monitoring and enforcement

In discussion with veterinarians and wholesalers it was agreed that the vaccine order form, through which keepers order vaccine from their veterinarian, will be submitted by vets to the Scottish Government for the monitoring of uptake. For more information on monitoring and enforcement see section 3.7.

1.4.5. Funding

Any mass vaccination campaign is associated with significant costs for both industry and Government. The Scottish Government provided support of 50% of the total manufacturer's cost of the vaccine secured for use during the first vector-free period. Industry will bear the remainder of the vaccine cost plus other delivery costs such as veterinary administration.

The Scottish Government will continue to meet the costs of other bluetongue-related activities such as research, surveillance, monitoring and enforcement.

2. VACCINE DELIVERY

2.1. Vaccine facts

2.1.1. Bluetongue strain 8 vaccines

In 2008 the Scottish Government, on the request of the Group, secured 12 million doses of BTVPUR AISap 8 vaccine from Merial Animal Health Limited. This order was placed to make sure that vaccine would be available to Scottish keepers when needed, as at that time vaccine was in short supply across Europe. Since then vaccines developed by other companies have been launched, and there is now a choice of product on the market. Other BTV8 vaccines are the Zulvac 8 Bovis vaccine from Fort Dodge Animal Health, and the Bovilis BTV8 vaccine from Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health. These are also available for order through veterinarians.

Any of the vaccines may be used in the Scottish campaign. The vaccines have different minimum age requirements, dosage requirements, prices etc. Keepers may use whichever vaccine suits their circumstances best, however only the price of the Merial vaccine is supported by the Scottish Government.

Animals can be vaccinated with the **Merial vaccine** at the age of three months. Sheep require one 1ml dose of vaccine, and cattle require two 1ml doses of vaccine given four weeks apart. In other species, such as goats, deer and camelids, veterinary advice is that two doses of vaccine should be given four weeks apart. Keepers should discuss vaccination of these species with their veterinary surgeon. For further information about the Merial vaccine, see the datasheet in Annex 2, and the Merial website at: <http://uk.merial.com/producers/bluetongue.asp>.

For further information about the **Fort Dodge vaccine**, see the datasheet in Annex 2 and the Fort Dodge website at: http://www.noahcompendium.co.uk/Fort_Dodge_Animal_Health/Zulvac_8_Bovis/-47851.html

For further information about the **Intervet vaccine**, see the datasheet in Annex 2 and the Intervet website at: http://www.intervet.co.uk/news/2008-04-01_-_bluetongue_vaccination_guidelines.asp.

2.1.2. Vaccine administration

Vaccination of animals by keepers is permitted for all eligible animals remaining within, or moving directly between, BTV8 PZs. However, any move to a BTV8 SZ, a non-BTV8 RZ or a free area will require the animals to have been vaccinated and certified by a vet.

2.1.3. Supply

BTV8 vaccines are prescription-only medicines. Livestock keepers can obtain vaccine from their veterinary surgeons, who receive it through normal veterinary

medicine wholesale arrangements. It has been available from vets since the Campaign began at the start of November.

Livestock keepers must order vaccine from only one veterinary practice, and must only order the amount needed for immediate use. Keepers must not place duplicate orders with different veterinary practices, or stockpile bottles for future use. Under the terms of the Declaration of the Vaccination Zone, all vaccine must be used within 35 days of receipt by the keeper, or be disposed of.

2.1.4. Bottle size

The vaccine produced by Merial is being supplied mainly in 100 ml bottles. A smaller number of 50ml bottles is also now available.

It is recognised that these bottle sizes are not necessarily appropriate for all keepers, particularly those with smaller herds/flocks. To accommodate this, veterinary practitioners may be able to dispense vaccine into smaller quantities for sale. Keepers should discuss this with their vet. Alternatively, keepers may co-ordinate and order vaccine together, and are encouraged to discuss their plans with their neighbours and discuss ordering for multiple holdings with their vet.

The vaccines manufactured by Fort Dodge and Intervet come in a range of bottle sizes. For further information see above websites detailed on p. 4.

2.1.5. Price

The Scottish Government is providing support of half of the manufacturer's price towards the cost of the Merial vaccine secured for use during the first vector-free period of 2008/2009. The vaccine is available from veterinary practices at approximately £44 - £58 (+VAT) per 100ml bottle. The price per dose may be higher for smaller amounts where a vet has to split a bottle.

2.1.6. Storage

The vaccine must be stored at between 2 and 8°C to maintain efficacy. Vaccine must be stored by wholesalers and veterinary surgeons under appropriate cold chain arrangements.

Household fridges are only suitable for relatively short periods of storage and animal keepers are advised to use the vaccine on the day of purchase. It must be used within 35 days of receipt or be disposed of. Once a bottle is opened it must be used within 8 hours.

2.1.7. Revaccination

In order to maintain immunity, an annual revaccination is required for all species. It is recommended that all livestock are given this during the vector-free period each year. Ideally animals should be revaccinated at least two weeks prior to the end of the vector-free period, so that the animals develop a strong level of immunity prior to the period of greatest risk during the vector-active period.

Revaccination must be administered within 12 months of the last dose. However, it is possible to revaccinate earlier, for example, keepers may wish to revaccinate animals less than a year after the first vaccination in order to synchronise revaccinations, and to ensure they can be planned to fit in with other management practices in the future without compromising the effectiveness of vaccinal protection.

Revaccination of animals can be carried out with a vaccine from a different manufacturer than that used for the primary course (but the full primary course should be given using the same vaccine, e.g. the two initial doses in cattle).

2.1.8. Reporting adverse reactions

Both the manufacturers and the British Veterinary Association (BVA) have stated that there is no evidence of adverse reactions (harmful and unintended consequences) caused by administration of the bluetongue vaccine. The BVA has also confirmed that a very low level of reports of suspected adverse effects has been reported through the Suspected Adverse Reaction Surveillance Scheme (SARSS).

If keepers do experience adverse reactions in their animals which appear to be due to administration of the bluetongue vaccine, this should be reported through SARSS by their vet. More information is available from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) on their website:

<http://www.vmd.gov.uk/General/Adverse/animal2.pdf>

The licensing conditions of the vaccine state that the vaccine should not be co-administered with other products, but advice from the manufacturers is that no specific issues of co-administration with other treatments have arisen. If keepers are considering co-administering the vaccine with other treatments for management reasons they should discuss this with their vet.

2.2. Species

2.2.1. Compulsory and voluntary species

Vaccination is compulsory for all cattle (including farmed buffalo) and sheep. The only exemptions relate to age or if the animals are going to be slaughtered within certain time periods. Exemptions are detailed in section 3.4.

Vaccination of deer, goats, camelids and other susceptible species is voluntary, as no BTV8 vaccine currently has marketing authorisation for species other than cattle and sheep. Vaccine can be prescribed for these species by vets under the prescribing 'cascade' principle, which sets out rules for the provision of veterinary medicines where no authorised product exists for a particular species. Vaccination of these species is strongly encouraged, and should be discussed between the keeper and their vet. All keepers of all susceptible animals are eligible to purchase vaccine secured by the Scottish Government at the supported price.

2.2.2. Coverage

The objective of the campaign is to vaccinate all cattle and sheep, and the majority of the other susceptible domestic species. Wild deer will not be vaccinated. By focussing on domestic species, vaccination of at least 80% of the total Scottish susceptible animal population should be achieved. Experience in other countries has shown that bluetongue can be successfully eradicated by vaccination of 80% of the total susceptible population.

3. CAMPAIGN REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Geographical coverage

Advice from veterinary advisors, epidemiologists and entomologists suggests that no part of Scotland is guaranteed to remain free of infection indefinitely. The whole of Scotland has been declared a PZ and vaccination of all cattle and sheep is required.

As the Scottish islands are separate epidemiological units in disease terms, consideration was given to allowing them to opt out of participation in the compulsory programme. Shetland keepers requested a voluntary approach for animals staying within the islands. This request was granted due to the unique circumstances of Shetland. These include the large distance from the mainland, the relatively small number of animal movements, the local bye-law which allows enforced testing of all imported animals, and the significantly lower temperatures experienced further north. The combination of these factors significantly reduces the risk of disease being imported to Shetland, and of it becoming established and spreading should it be introduced. However, after 30 April, all store animals being moved from the Shetland Islands to the mainland must be vaccinated before movement.

Keepers on the Orkney Islands and Western Isles also requested derogations from compulsory vaccination for animals not intended to leave the islands. They have been told that the Scottish Government will consider a request for a similar approach to Shetland, but to do so would require the putting in place of arrangements which reduce the risk of disease entering and becoming established on the islands, such as testing all susceptible animals coming on to the islands.

3.2. Requirements during vector-free period

All cattle and sheep in the compulsory areas, of 3 months of age and older, must be vaccinated before the end of the vector-free period on 30 April 2009.

3.3. Requirements during vector-active period

When we get into the vector-active period of spring, after 30 April 2009, ongoing requirements will apply in the compulsory areas:

1. Animals which are too young to have been vaccinated by the end of April 2009, or are born after the end of April 2009, must be fully vaccinated before they reach the age of 6 months.
2. Animals which are too young to have been vaccinated by the end of April 2009, or are born after the end of April 2009, must be vaccinated in advance of moving off the holding if over 3 months of age. (Note that calves between 3-4 months of age that have received the primary injection of vaccine are permitted to move).
3. Animals which are moved into the compulsory areas of Scotland from an area not subject to compulsory BTV8 vaccination (such as England & Wales), must be

vaccinated as soon as possible and not later than 14 days after entering the compulsory areas, unless the new keeper has documentary evidence that the animals were vaccinated before arrival.

4. Unvaccinated animals which are moved into the compulsory vaccination areas of Scotland from Shetland must be vaccinated before leaving the Shetland Islands.

These requirements will remain in place for the duration of the vaccination campaign. Exemptions are permitted as listed below.

3.4. Exemptions

The following categories of cattle and sheep are exempt:

1. animals of less than 3 months of age.
2. animals destined for slaughter before 30th April 2009.
3. animals destined for slaughter after 30th April but before the date at which vaccination would provide them with immunity (i.e. 21st May).
4. animals that will be going from their holding of origin straight to slaughter, or to slaughter via a market, at less than 6 months of age.
5. animals remaining on Shetland.
6. animals moved from Shetland to the mainland going straight to slaughter, or to slaughter via a market.

(NB - Unsold sheep or cattle that were intended for slaughter and are unvaccinated under these exemptions should be vaccinated at the first opportunity and not later than 14 days after arriving back on the holding of origin. Unvaccinated animals originally intended for slaughter but purchased for further finishing or breeding must be vaccinated as soon as possible and not later than 14 days on arrival at their new farm of destination).

3.5. Extensions

Following feedback from industry groups, and from farmer meetings it was recognised that difficulties are faced by some keepers in vaccinating their animals under the terms of the programme. There are a relatively small number of remote hill flocks which were turned out before the start of the Campaign last November and which are not normally gathered until after the end of April. There are also a number of cases where animals are kept on uninhabited islands which are not normally visited until later in the year.

After consideration of these issues, it was agreed that keepers of such animals could apply for an extension of the deadline for vaccinating these animals.

3.5.1. Keepers of remote hill flocks

- Keepers of hill sheep in remote areas who are unable to vaccinate their flocks by 30 April 2009 due to animal welfare issues related to gathering heavily pregnant ewes and ewes with newborn lambs at foot, may apply for permission to implement an extended deadline for vaccination of 30 June 2009.
- Applications can only be considered for sheep flocks in remote areas north and west of the Great Glen (the Caledonian Canal). The area eligible for consideration covers the mainland and islands and includes the Isle of Mull.
- Case-by-case applications must be made to the local Animal Health Office, with the animals' vet confirming the negative welfare impact of vaccinating by the end of April. Further guidance and the application form is attached in Annex 1.

3.5.2. Keepers of animals on remote islands

- Keepers of sheep or cattle which reside on uninhabited islands, who are unable to gain access to vaccinate these animals by 30 April 2009, may apply for permission to implement an extended deadline for vaccination of 30 June 2009.
- Keepers affected must sign a declaration committing them to vaccinating by the end of June, and have the declaration signed off at their local Animal Health Office. The form to be used is attached in Annex 1.

The extended deadlines for these two groups of animals are one-off measures for 2009 only. In future years, keepers must ensure that vaccination of all animals is planned to fit in with normal husbandry practices, and that revaccination of all adult animals is carried out in time to maintain full immunity.

3.6. Livestock movements and trade

3.6.1. Movements within Scotland

- **Prior to 30 April**, animals are permitted to move between holdings as normal, whether vaccinated or not.
- **After 30 April**, animals over 3 months of age are allowed to be moved only if they have been vaccinated (or are exempt). (Note that animals younger than 3 months of age can be moved unvaccinated, and that calves between 3-4 months of age that have only received the primary injection of vaccine are permitted to move).
- Animals on **Shetland**, where vaccination is voluntary, are allowed to be moved unvaccinated after 30th of April. However animals moving from Shetland to the mainland have to be vaccinated prior to movement, unless specifically exempt (see Section 3.4).

- Keepers are encouraged to use the voluntary **self-declaration form** to provide evidence of vaccination when selling animals. The form can be downloaded from the Scottish Government website at www.scotland.gov.uk/bluetongue.

3.6.2. Movements between Scotland and the rest of the UK

- Movements of vaccinated or unvaccinated animals into Scotland **from the rest of GB and Northern Ireland** are permitted. Animals brought into Scotland must be vaccinated within 14 days of arrival unless the new keeper has documentary evidence that the animals were vaccinated before arrival.
- Movements of vaccinated or unvaccinated animals from Scotland **to the rest of GB** are permitted as all of GB is part of the BTV8 PZ.
- **Northern Ireland** is a BTV8-free area, and will only accept animals from Scotland if they have been vaccinated against BTV8 by a vet and fulfil at least one of the conditions set out in Annex III of the European Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1266/2007 (see the following section for further details).

3.6.3. Movements between Scotland and continental Europe

- EC regulations allow all animals to move freely **within and between BTV8 PZs**.
- Animals are only permitted to move out of a BTV8 PZ if they fulfil at least one of the conditions set out in Annex III of the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1266/2007. These conditions include vaccination by a vet. Further information can be found in the 'movement' section on the Scottish Government bluetongue website, at: www.scotland.gov.uk/bluetongue.
- EU Member States must accept animals that meet these legally required conditions, however, we would encourage all keepers in Scotland to avoid sourcing imports from high risk areas. Animals brought in to Scotland must be vaccinated within 14 days of arrival unless the keeper has documentary evidence that they were vaccinated before arrival.

Note that EC rules are subject to change. Keepers should check the BTV movements section on the Scottish Government website for up-to-date and more detailed information.

3.6.4. Movements between Scotland and Third Countries

- Although trade with third countries is subject to the same legal controls for leaving a PZ as those laid out for EC countries above, there is no guarantee that such animals will be accepted by individual countries.

3.6.5. Shows and sales in Scotland held after 30 April

- Animals in Scotland are permitted to move to shows and sales in Scotland as normal provided they follow the vaccination requirements set out in Section 3.3. and 3.6.1.
- Animals arriving in Scotland from other countries are permitted as described in Sections 3.3, 3.6.2 and Section 3.6.3.
- Note that unvaccinated animals arriving in Scotland for shows or sales and which remain in Scotland for 14 days or longer must commence the vaccination course no later than 14 days after arrival.
- Potential exhibitors should be aware that organisers of some shows may choose to accept only vaccinated animals. Keepers considering showing animals in Scotland this year should contact the show organisers in advance to check their requirements.

3.7. Monitoring and enforcement

When keepers receive vaccine from their vet, the vet passes their order form to Scottish Government to record the premises that have received vaccine. The Scottish Government are monitoring uptake and holdings with cattle and sheep that have not received vaccine will be identified and follow up action taken to ensure compliance.

These checks will also be supported by on farm document checks by Scottish Government and Animal Health staff during cross compliance visits. As part of wider enforcement measures, random blood samples will be also be taken from animals on a spot-check basis to help to ensure that animals have been vaccinated.

4. FUTURE YEARS

Vaccination will be required for a number of years. The terms of the exit strategy, which focuses heavily on surveillance, is set out in EU legislation, and includes sufficient evidence from surveillance using sentinel animals to prove absence of disease for at least two years. Until the exit strategy conditions have been met, it is likely that annual revaccination will be required, plus full vaccination of naïve stock. The vaccination strategy will be kept under regular review by the Group.

An amendment to the EC regulations on bluetongue was published in February 2009 and allows areas without disease to vaccinate while also maintaining strict import conditions. This is subject to rigorous surveillance requirements which are still under discussion with the EC. When more details become available the Group will meet to consider whether this is a desirable option for Scotland.

5. LEGISLATION

European Commission rules in relation to bluetongue, including those on vaccination, are contained in the Bluetongue Directive (Council Directive 2000/75/EC) and Bluetongue Regulation (Commission Regulation 1266/2007, as amended). These have been transposed into Scottish legislation by the Bluetongue (Scotland) Order 2008 (SSI 2008/11, as amended). The Declaration of a Vaccination Zone under this Order sets out the legal requirements for the campaign; including the geographic area over which vaccination will be conducted, the time window for the initial mass campaign, and classes of sheep and cattle exempted from vaccination as outlined in this document.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information for keepers and vets can be found on the Scottish Government's website at www.scotland.gov.uk/BTVvaccination. This website includes a Q&A, copies of the vaccine order form and self-declaration form and a video of the Chief Veterinary Officer Prof Charles Milne answering questions about the campaign. Information can also be obtained from vets and local Animal Health Divisional Offices.

**Animal Health & Welfare Division
Scottish Government**

on behalf of the Scottish Government & Industry Stakeholder Group

**Version 1.4
13 March 2009**

Note that the details in this document are continuously updated in light of developments. The most recent version can be seen on the Scottish Government Bluetongue website.

Annex 1: Declaration of Vaccination Zone

The Bluetongue (Scotland) Order 2008
Scottish Government Rural Directorate

BLUETONGUE DECLARATION OF A VACCINATION ZONE

This declaration is made under articles 2(3) and 22C of the Bluetongue (Scotland) Order 2008 (S.S.I. 2008/11) (“the Order”).

Failure to comply with this declaration may be an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981, as amended, and may lead to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or 6 months imprisonment.

Revocation of previous declaration

The declaration of a vaccination zone dated 29 October 2008 is revoked.

Declaration of a vaccination zone

The Scottish Ministers DECLARE that from 00:01 hours on 26 February 2009 the territory of Scotland is a vaccination zone (“the Zone”).

This Declaration is subject to the conditions and other measures in Schedule 1, except as modified in Schedule 2.

Interpretation

Where referred to in this Declaration:

“keeper” means—

- (a) an occupier of premises wholly or partly in the zone on which an animal is kept, or
- (b) a keeper of an animal in the zone (if different),

“Shetland Islands” means the area of the Shetland Islands Council,

“vaccine order form” means the Scottish Government Rural Directorate BTV8 vaccine order form to be used by persons ordering vaccine from a veterinary surgeon,

“uninhabited island” means an island with no—

- (a) permanent resident;
- (b) permanent structure or building used as a dwellinghouse;
- (c) temporary structure capable of such use, or of use as accommodation, that is occupied for more than 2 days in any 30 day period.

“vaccination” means vaccination with the required number of doses of vaccine, administered in accordance with the vaccine manufacturers’ instructions, and cognate terms shall be construed accordingly, and

“vaccine” means bluetongue virus serotype 8 (BTV8) vaccine.

Other terms used in this Declaration have the same meaning as in the Order.

Signed

Neil Ritchie
A member of the staff of the Scottish Ministers
25 February 2009

SCHEDULE 1: VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS

(Note: Schedule 2 sets out exceptions to Schedule 1.)

SHEEP AND CATTLE

SHEEP AND CATTLE - PERIOD ENDING 30 APRIL 2009

1. A keeper of sheep or cattle MUST where the animal will be 3 months of age or older on 30 April 2009 ensure that the animal is vaccinated—
 - a. on or after it attains that age (unless using a vaccine authorised for use on animals under that age), and
 - b. no later than 30 April 2009.

SHEEP AND CATTLE - PERIOD AFTER 30 APRIL 2009

2. A keeper of sheep or cattle must where the animal—
 - a. will be less than 3 months of age on 30 April 2009, or is born after that date, and
 - b. is not moved from the premises where they are kept from 30 April 2009,ensure the vaccination of the animal before it attains 6 months of age.
3. A keeper of sheep or cattle must where the animal—
 - a. will be less than 3 months of age on 30 April 2009, or is born after that date, and
 - b. is moved from the premises where they are kept between the ages of 3 and 6 months old,ensure the vaccination of the animal before it is moved from those premises.
4. Other than for premises being used for shows and sales, a keeper who receives sheep or cattle moved into Scotland from elsewhere, must ensure the vaccination of the animals within 14 days of receiving them, or before they are moved elsewhere (whichever is first).
5. A keeper who brings sheep or cattle into Scotland from elsewhere for the purposes of a show or sale, must—
 - a. ensure the vaccination of any animal that remains in Scotland longer than 14 days, and
 - b. in that event, commence the vaccination no later than 14 days after their arrival into Scotland.
6. A keeper of vaccinated sheep or cattle must ensure re-vaccination of such animals as required to maintain immunity to BTV 8.

OTHER BLUETONGUE SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES

7. A keeper of animals of a bluetongue susceptible species other than sheep or cattle, MAY have such animals vaccinated.

GENERAL VACCINATION PROVISIONS

8. A keeper of animals to be vaccinated must, for the purpose of ordering vaccine, complete and sign Part 1 of the vaccine order form and submit it to their veterinary surgeon.
9. On receipt of the appropriate vaccine order form, with Part 1 completed and signed by said keeper, the veterinary surgeon may dispense vaccine or, alternatively, supply a prescription for purchase of vaccine from a pharmacist.
10. On dispensing vaccine, the veterinary surgeon or, where appropriate, pharmacist, must complete and sign Part 2 of the vaccine order form and submit it, within 5 working days, to the address identified in that Part.
11. Any vaccine must be administered within 35 days of its receipt by the keeper.
12. Where animals are, following vaccination, to remain within the Zone, vaccine may be administered by the keeper, or by any other person on behalf of the keeper.
13. Where animals are to be moved from the Zone to a—
 - a. BTV8 Surveillance Zone,
 - b. Restricted Zone for another bluetongue serotype, or
 - c. an area free of bluetongue restrictions,in any part of the European Community the vaccine must be administered by a veterinary surgeon.
14. Any person who uses vaccine must dispose of any unwanted vaccine, needles and syringes—
 - a. according to the vaccine manufacturer's instructions or
 - b. by returning any unwanted vaccine, needles and syringes to the veterinary surgeon or supplying pharmacist for safe disposal.
15. Any person who uses vaccine must follow all instructions given by the vaccine manufacturer, veterinary surgeon or pharmacist in relation to the storage, usage and administration of vaccine.
16. Vaccine may be administered to animal under the age of 3 months where this is in line with the manufacturers' instructions.

SCHEDULE 2: EXEMPTIONS AND CONDITIONS

This Schedule sets out exemptions and associated conditions to the provisions contained in Schedule 1.

The following exemptions and associated conditions apply

PERIOD AFTER 30 APRIL 2009

1. A keeper of sheep or cattle which are to be slaughtered after 30 April 2009, and which would not develop immunity from bluetongue prior to slaughter, that is to say within 21 days from that date, is exempt from the requirement to ensure vaccination of the animals.
2. A keeper of sheep or cattle which are to be moved from premises in the Zone directly to slaughter, or to slaughter via a market, at less than 6 months of age, is exempt from the requirement to ensure vaccination of the animals.
3. A keeper of animals which are moved under paragraph 2 of this Schedule and—
 - a. are not sold for slaughter, and
 - b. return to the premises from which they were moved,must commence vaccination of the animals within 14 days of their return, and must not move the animals from those premises until they have been vaccinated.
4. The new keeper of animals moved under paragraph 2 of this Schedule which are purchased or acquired for further finishing or breeding must vaccinate the animals within 14 days of arrival at the premises to which they are moved.
5. A keeper of sheep or cattle on premises on the Shetland Islands that are not moved from the Shetland Islands to any other place is exempted from the requirement to vaccinate the animals, but may vaccinate the animals if they so wish.
6. A keeper who receives a sheep or cattle into Scotland from elsewhere that is accompanied by satisfactory documentary evidence of vaccination prior to its arrival in Scotland is not required to vaccinate the animal, under paragraph 4 of Schedule 1.
7. A keeper of an animal that is to be vaccinated in accordance with paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 is exempt from that requirement if the animal does not attain 3 months of age during the stay in Scotland.
8. A keeper of cattle vaccinated under paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 may move the animal before the vaccination course is complete, provided—
 - a. the animal is between 3 and 4 months of age when moved from the premises of origin,
 - b. the animal has received the primary injection of vaccine, and

- c. the new keeper undertakes to ensure that the second dose is administered at the appropriate time according to the vaccine manufacturer's instructions before that keeper moves the animal from the premises of destination.
9. A keeper giving an undertaking under condition 8(c) of this Schedule must comply with that undertaking.
10. Keepers may, if approved by the Scottish Ministers, delay vaccination of animals on uninhabited islands until 30 June 2009. An application for such approval must be made to the Scottish Ministers by 01 April 2009 using the form "Declaration of Requirement to Delay Vaccination of Animals kept on Uninhabited Islands until after 30 April 2009", attached to this Declaration in Annex 1. The keeper must comply with the conditions of the approval.
11. Keepers may, if approved by the Scottish Ministers, delay vaccination of very remote hill flocks until 30 June 2009. An application for such approval must be made to the Scottish Ministers by 01 April 2009 using the form "Application for Permission to Delay Vaccination of Remote Hill Flocks until after 30 April 2009", attached to this Declaration in Annex II. A veterinary surgeon must agree that there are significant animal welfare reasons that justify the sheep detailed in paragraph 4 of that application being vaccinated between 30 April and 30 June 2009. The keeper must comply with the conditions of the approval.

NOTES

1. Copies of this declaration and of the Order are available at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/bluetongue>, and from the Scottish Government Rural Directorate, 47 Robb's Loan, Pentland House, Edinburgh, EH14 1TY.
2. In terms of Council Directive 2000/75/EC and The Bluetongue (Scotland) Order 2008 (as amended) vaccination can only be undertaken in a bluetongue protection zone.
3. Only wholesalers and manufacturers authorised under the Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2007 can lawfully supply vaccine.
4. BTV8 vaccine is a POM-V veterinary medicine. This means that it can only be dispensed following a written prescription which has been issued by a veterinary surgeon who has the animals under his or her care. BTV 8 vaccine may be dispensed, against such a written prescription, by another veterinary surgeon or by a pharmacist.
5. Keepers of sheep, cattle or other animals of bluetongue susceptible species on premises within the Zone, must order only that quantity of vaccine which is required for immediate use. Such occupiers or keepers must not stockpile vaccine for future use, and must not carry out any onward sale of vaccine to another person.
6. Vaccination is compulsory for sheep and cattle, except in the Shetland Islands where animals remaining on the Shetland Islands are exempt. In this case, vaccination of animals remaining may be conducted on a voluntary basis; however, from 30 April 2009 those animals moving elsewhere in Scotland at 3 months of age or older must be vaccinated before movement unless going direct to slaughter.
7. The Scottish Government will monitor vaccine uptake on individual holdings with sheep and cattle. Follow up action will be taken to ensure compliance with this declaration.
8. Vaccination is voluntary, but strongly encouraged, for bluetongue susceptible species other than sheep and cattle throughout Scotland, including the Shetland Islands. Wild animals will not be vaccinated.
9. You are advised to inform your local Scottish Government Rural Payments Inspections Directorate (SGRPID) Area Office of the date you plan to vaccinate your animals. This may enable SGRPID to synchronise any planned programme of Cattle and Sheep Identification Inspections visit. Conversely, if you know your premises are to be inspected you should inform your veterinary practice.
10. For animals receiving their first course of vaccine, the complete course of vaccine product from the same manufacturer should be used, failing which the animals vaccinated will not have the full benefit of the vaccine. However, re-vaccination of any animal may be carried out with vaccine from a different manufacturer than that originally used.

11. When having livestock re-vaccinated it is recommended that this be done during the vector free period each year to ensure peak effectiveness of the vaccine in time for the following risk period.
12. Field and laboratory studies have confirmed the safety and efficacy of inactivated bluetongue (BTV8) vaccines. However, any keeper noticing any adverse reaction in their animals following administration of BTV8 vaccine are advised to report these to their veterinary surgeon, who will pass the information to the Suspected Adverse Reaction ('SAR') Surveillance Scheme. More information on the scheme and on how to report a SAR can be found at:
<http://www.vmd.gov.uk/General/Adverse/adverse.htm>
13. Where movements in this declaratory order are permitted only after the animals are vaccinated, such vaccinated animals need not have gained full immunity before the move provided that the move is within a BTV8 Protection Zone. However moves outwith the bluetongue BTV8 protection Zone require animals to have gained full immunity prior to that move and may also require a longer waiting time and/or a PCR test.
14. Exports to areas free from bluetongue restrictions, to a BTV8 Surveillance Zone, or to a Restricted Zone for other bluetongue serotypes, will require animals to be vaccinated by a veterinary surgeon and documentary evidence showing proof of vaccination. Movement of bluetongue susceptible animals out of the Zone will also need to meet the conditions of any movement licences or Animal Health Export Certificates issued by Scottish Government or the Animal Health agency.
15. For further information on BTV8 vaccination please:
 - refer to the document "The Scottish Bluetongue Vaccination Campaign Plan",
 - talk to your veterinary surgeon,
 - talk to your Animal Health Divisional Office
 - refer to the Scottish Government website at:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/bluetongue>

BLUETONGUE (BTV8) VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

Declaration of Requirement to Delay Vaccination of Animals kept on Uninhabited Islands until after 30 April 2009



This form is for use by keepers of sheep or cattle which are kept on uninhabited islands who are unable to gain access to vaccinate these animals by 30 April 2009. Such keepers should use this form to notify the local Animal Health Office, and to confirm that the animals will be vaccinated by 30 June 2009.

Note:

- i) An uninhabited island is defined as an island having no –
 - a. permanent resident;
 - b. permanent structure or building used as a dwelling house;
 - c. temporary structure capable of such use, or of use as accommodation, that is occupied for more than 2 days in any 30 day period.
- ii) Provision of the extended deadline is a one-off measure for 2009 only. In future years, keepers must ensure that vaccination of all animals is planned to fit in with normal husbandry practices, and that revaccination of all adult animals is carried out in time to maintain full immunity.
- iii) The Shetland Islands are exempt from compulsory vaccination of livestock against BTV8, therefore keepers of uninhabited islands in the Shetland Isles do **not** need to submit this form. For further information refer to The Bluetongue Scotland Order 2008 (as amended).

This form should be returned to your local Animal Health Office by 01 April 2009 to be applicable for the delayed deadline

PART 1: Declaration (to be completed by keeper)

1. Name of keeper/owner

2. Address

3. Postcode .. Telephone no.

4. Island	CPH number	No. of sheep/cattle																				
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5. Declaration:

I, the undersigned, being the keeper/owner of the sheep or cattle detailed at paragraph 4 above, declare that:

- i) these animals are kept on an uninhabited island which will not be visited until after 30 April 2009.
- ii) I undertake to ensure the vaccination of all the sheep and cattle on the island(s) as identified in paragraph 4 at the first opportunity, and no later than 30 June 2009.
- iii) I confirm that all the information provided on this form is, to the best of my knowledge, correct at the time of signing.

Signature..... Date

PART 2: Acceptance (to be completed by Animal Health Office)

I, the undersigned, being a member of staff of Animal Health, accept / do not accept the declaration above of sheep or cattle kept on an uninhabited island which will not be visited until after 30 April 2009.

If the declaration is NOT accepted, please outline the reasons why:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature..... Date

Name (Block Capitals).....

This form should be retained at the AHDO, and a signed copy given to the keeper.

If the application is **not** accepted, you must complete the vaccination of all your eligible stock by **30 April 2009**.

If your application has been successful you may delay vaccination up to **30 June 2009**, but from that date all eligible livestock on your farm must be vaccinated.

BLUETONGUE (BTV8) VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

**Application for Permission to Delay Vaccination
of Remote Hill Flocks until after 30 April 2009**



This form is for use by keepers of hill sheep in remote areas who are unable vaccinate their flocks by 30 April 2009 due to animal welfare reasons. Such keepers should use this form to apply for permission to implement an extended deadline for vaccination of 30 June 2009. See the accompanying guidance document to check eligibility criteria before applying.

Note:

- i) Applications will only be considered for sheep flocks on remote areas north and west of the Great Glen (the Caledonian Canal).
- ii) Application for an extended deadline is a one-off measure for 2009 only. In future years, keepers must ensure that vaccination of all animals is planned to fit in with normal husbandry practices, and that revaccination of all adult animals is carried out in time to maintain full immunity.

This form should be returned to your local Animal Health Office by 01 April 2009 to be considered for the delayed deadline.

PART 1: Application (to be completed by keeper)

1. Name of keeper/owner

2. Address

3. Postcode .. Telephone no.

4. Holding CPH number Number of sheep

.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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5. Explanation of need to delay vaccination until after 30 April 2009 due to animal welfare reasons:

.....

.....

.....

6. Declaration:

I, the undersigned, being the keeper/owner of the animals detailed at paragraph 4 above, declare that:

- (i) due to animal welfare reasons I am unable to vaccinate them by 30 April 2009.
- (ii) I am aware that permission to make use of the extended deadline of 30 June 2009 applies only to those animals listed above.
- (iii) I shall undertake to ensure the vaccination of all animals identified in paragraph 4 as soon as possible, and in any case by 30 June 2009.

Signature..... Date

PART 2: Approval (to be completed by veterinary surgeon)

- 1. Veterinary Practice
- 2. Address
-
- 3. Postcode .. Telephone no.

4. Declaration:

I, the undersigned, being a veterinary surgeon, declare that:

- (i) I agree there are significant animal welfare reasons that justify the sheep detailed in paragraph 4 being vaccinated between 30 April and 30 June 2009.
- (ii) I support the application detailed at paragraph 5 for the deadline for vaccination of the sheep listed to be extended until 30 June 2009.

Signature..... Date
Name (Block Capitals).....

PART 3: Acceptance (to be completed by Animal Health)

I, the undersigned, being a member of staff of Animal Health, **do / do not** grant permission for the deadline for vaccination of the sheep listed to be extended to 30 June 2009.

(if permission is NOT granted, the reasons why should be outlined on a separate piece of paper and attached to this form)

Signature..... Date
Name (Block Capitals).....

THIS FORM SHOULD BE RETAINED AT THE AHDO, AND A SIGNED COPY GIVEN TO THE KEEPER.

BLUETONGUE (BTV8) VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

Application for Permission to Delay Vaccination of Remote Hill Flocks until after 30 April 2009



GUIDANCE NOTES FOR KEEPERS

The attached form is for use by keepers of hill sheep in remote areas who are unable to vaccinate their flocks against bluetongue serotype 8 by 30 April 2009 due to animal welfare reasons. Such keepers should use the form to apply for permission to implement an extended deadline for vaccination of 30 June 2009.

Note:

- i) Applications will only be considered for sheep flocks on remote areas north and west of the Great Glen (the Caledonian Canal). The area eligible for consideration covers the mainland and islands and includes the Isle of Mull.
- ii) Application for an extended deadline is a one-off measure for 2009 only. In future years, keepers must ensure that vaccination of all animals is planned to fit in with normal husbandry practices, and that revaccination of all adult animals is carried out in time to maintain full immunity.

An application can only be approved if the farm's own veterinary practice can certify that there are significant animal welfare reasons that justify the sheep being vaccinated between 30 April and 30 June 2009. Valid reasons for applying are:

- Handling facilities are far from the flock, and:
- Ewes are still likely to be in lamb by 30 April, or
- Lambs at foot will be less than one month of age by 30 April.

You should ask your veterinary surgeon to complete the rest of the application form. If your veterinary surgeon is satisfied that your flock meets the criteria for an extended deadline the application form will be forwarded to your local Animal Health Office for confirmation and recording.

Your veterinary practice may charge you for providing the supporting certification. You are responsible for meeting these costs.

You should receive a letter from the Animal Health Office confirming whether or not your application for an extended deadline has been successful. If your application is **not** successful you must complete the vaccination of all your eligible stock by **30 April**.

If your application has been successful you may delay vaccination up to **30 June** but from that date all eligible livestock on your farm must be vaccinated.

BLUETONGUE (BTV8) VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

Application for Permission to Delay Vaccination
of Remote Hill Flocks until after 30 April 2009



GUIDANCE NOTES FOR VETERINARY SURGEONS

The Scottish Government has accepted industry representations that there are a small number of flocks kept on very remote hills that cannot be vaccinated against bluetongue by 30 April without threatening the welfare of the ewes and lambs.

This agreement only extends to flocks or part flocks kept north or west of the Caledonian Canal.

You are being asked to confirm that there are significant animal welfare reasons that justify the sheep detailed in the application being vaccinated between 30 April and 30 June 2009.

The completed application form should be forwarded to your local Animal Health Office for confirmation and recording.

For further advice please contact your local Animal Health Office.

Annex 2: BTV8 vaccines

Data sheet for Merial Animal Health Ltd BTVPUR AISap 8 vaccine



BTVPUR AISap 8

Company name: [Merial Animal Health Ltd](#)

Address: **PO Box 327**

Sandringham House

Harlow Business Park

Harlow

Essex CM19 5TG

Telephone: **01279 775858**

Fax: **01279 775888**

Email: uquery@merial.com

Website: www.merial.com

Presentation

Suspension for injection containing Bluetongue Virus Serotype 8 antigen, at least 7.6 log₁₀ CCID₅₀* per 1-ml dose, to stimulate active immunity against Bluetongue Virus Serotype 8. Contains aluminium hydroxide and saponin as adjuvants.

*Equivalent to titre prior to inactivation (CCID₅₀: cell culture infectious dose 50%).

Uses

For active immunisation of sheep to reduce viraemia and clinical signs caused by Bluetongue Virus Serotype 8.

For active immunisation of cattle to reduce viraemia caused by Bluetongue Virus Serotype 8.

The onset of immunity has been demonstrated 3 weeks after the primary vaccination course. The duration of immunity has not yet been established.

The efficacy of the vaccine has not been fully established.

Dosage and administration

Shake gently immediately before use. Avoid bubble formation, as this can be irritating at the site of injection.

It is recommended to use a multiject type vaccination system when larger dose presentations are used.

Administer one dose of 1 ml subcutaneously according to the following vaccination scheme:

Primary vaccination

In sheep: one injection from 3 months of age.

In cattle: two injections 1 month apart from 3 months of age.

Revaccination

The timing for administering booster vaccinations has not yet been established but it is recommended that animals are revaccinated at least 2 weeks before each risk period.

Contra-indications, warnings, etc

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

For animal treatment only.

Vaccinate healthy animals only.

The safety of the vaccine in pregnant or lactating animals has not yet been established.

The vaccine has been tested for safety in sheep and cattle. If used in other ruminant species that are considered at risk of infection, use in these species should be undertaken with care and it is advisable to test the vaccine on a small number of animals prior to mass vaccination. The level of efficacy for other species may differ from that observed in sheep and cattle.

No information is available on the use of the vaccine in seropositive animals including those with maternally derived antibodies.

No information is available on the compatibility of this vaccine with any other vaccines. Therefore, the safety and efficacy of this product when used with any other (either when used on the same day or at different times) has not been demonstrated.

Vaccination may be followed by slight hyperthermia of short duration and a temporary local reaction at the injection site. In sheep, the local swelling may be moderate in size and usually persists for at least 14 days. In cattle, the local swelling may be large, although these reactions regress within one week to a moderate size and may persist for 8 weeks. On rare occasions an abscess may occur at the injection site.

Operator safety:

In case of accidental self-injection, seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or label to the physician.

Withdrawal periods

Zero days.

Pharmaceutical precautions

Do not mix with any other medicinal product.

Store and transport refrigerated (2°C – 8°C). Protect from light. Do not freeze.

Once opened, use contents within 8 hours (provided the product is not subjected to extreme temperatures or contaminated).

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Legal category

POM-V

Package quantities

Box of 10 polypropylene bottles of 100 doses (100 ml)

Box of 1 polypropylene bottle of 100 doses (100 ml)

Box of 10 polypropylene bottles of 50 doses (50 ml)

Box of 1 polypropylene bottle of 50 doses (50 ml)

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing authorisation number

Vm 17593/4006

Data sheet for Fort Dodge Animal Health Zulvac 8 Bovis vaccine



Company name: [Fort Dodge Animal Health](#)
Address: **Flanders Road**
Hedge End
Southampton SO30 4QH
Telephone: **01489 781711**
Fax: **01489 788306**

Presentation

Per dose of 2ml:

Inactivated Blue Tongue Virus, serotype 8, strain BTV-8/BEL2006/02 titre ≥ 106.7 TCID₅₀*
(*measured before inactivation)

Adjuvants:

Aluminium hydroxide gel (3%) 385.2mg (4 mg Al₃+)

Saponins 0.4 mg

Excipient:

Thiomersal 0.2 mg

Uses

Active immunisation of cattle from 2.5 months of age against Bluetongue Virus, serotype 8 to reduce viraemia.

Onset of immunity: 25 days after administration of the second dose.

Duration of immunity has not been established yet.

The efficacy of the vaccine has not been fully established.

Dosage and administration

Administration route: Intramuscular.

Vaccination Schedule: Administer two doses (2ml) 3 weeks apart. First dose should be administered to animals from 2½ months of age. The timing for administering booster vaccinations has not been established but it is recommended that animals are re-vaccinated at least 2 weeks before each risk period.

Contra-indications, warnings, etc

The effect of Maternally Derived Antibodies on vaccine efficacy has not been studied yet. The possible effect of vaccination on reproductive function in bulls (spermatogenesis) has not been studied. The safety of use of the veterinary medicinal product in pregnant or lactating cattle has not yet been established. No information is available on the compatibility of this vaccine with any other. Therefore the safety and efficacy of this product when used with any other (either when used on the same day or at different times) has not been demonstrated. Do not mix with any other vaccine or immunological product.

Operator warning: In case of accidental self-injection seek medical advice immediately and show the package leaflet or the label to the physician.

Adverse Reactions: No adverse reactions were observed after administration of a double dose (4 ml) to calves. If you notice any serious effects or other effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your veterinary surgeon.

Pharmaceutical precautions

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.
Store and transport refrigerated (2°C - 8°C).
Protect from light. Do not freeze.
Once broached use within one working day (8-10 hours).

Legal category

POM-V

Packaging Quantities

Pack with one 20ml vial.
Pack with one 100ml vial.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Further information

Disposal:

Any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived from such veterinary medicinal products should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

For any information about this veterinary medicinal product, please contact the local representative of the marketing authorisation holder.

The import, sale, supply and/or use of this veterinary medicinal product is only allowed under the particular conditions established by European Community legislation on the control of Bluetongue. Any person intending to import, sell, supply and/or use the veterinary medicinal product must be authorised by the competent authority of the member state.

Marketing authorisation number

VM 01596/4372.

Data sheet for Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health Bovilis BTV8 vaccine

Vaccination	<p>Bovilis® BTV8 is licensed for use in cattle and sheep from the age of one month.</p> <p>Stock to be vaccinated must be healthy.</p> <p>The vaccine should not be used in conjunction with any other vaccine. Allow a vaccine-free period of at least two weeks before and after vaccination with Bovilis BTV8.</p> <p>Vaccination may result in slight swelling at the injection site.</p>
Dose rates	<p>Sheep – 1 x 1ml injected subcutaneously.</p>
	<p>Cattle – 2 x 1ml injected subcutaneously with a three week interval between the first and second dose.</p>
	<p>Re-vaccination should be given two weeks prior to the risk period.</p>
Immunity	<p>Treated animals should have protective immunity three weeks after the final injection.</p>
Vaccine details and storage	<p>Bovilis BTV8 is supplied in 20ml and 50ml plastic PET bottles.</p> <p>The vaccine must be stored between 2°C – 8°C.</p> <p>Once opened, the contents of the bottle must be used within eight hours.</p>