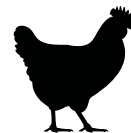


# POULMMUNE™

## SALMONELLA BCD

FOOD  
SAFETY



Inactivated tetravalent water-in-oil (W/O) emulsified vaccine for immunization against Salmonellosis

### INTRODUCTION

Since decades, Salmonellosis remains a significant threat for public health across all continents worldwide. The ubiquitous nature of *Salmonella* allows these microorganism to survive and adapt to various environments, including animal, human, and non-animal hosts. Therefore, *Salmonella* control has been historically a major challenge for producers and regulators across the farm-to-fork food supply chain.<sup>1</sup>

In this context, *Salmonella* prevention programs in poultry are designed to i) avoid that hatching eggs, day-old chicks, and pullets become infected in primary production; and ii) prevent that feed, water, poultry facilities, rodents and fomites become the source of infection for those non-infected poultry flocks.<sup>2</sup>

Considering the above, the poultry industry needs to invest in integrated risk management programs, including vaccines technologies capable to i) prevent the intestinal colonization, ii) minimize systemic dissemination and invasion of reproductive tract, and iii) reduce faecal shedding and egg shell contamination.<sup>2</sup>

### COMPOSITION (before inactivation)

- Inactivated *Salmonella* Typhimurium  $\geq 3.0 \times 10^{8.0}$  CFU/dose.
- Inactivated *Salmonella* Kentucky  $\geq 3.0 \times 10^{8.0}$  CFU/dose.
- Inactivated *Salmonella* Enteritidis  $\geq 3.0 \times 10^{8.0}$  CFU/dose.
- Inactivated *Salmonella* Gallinarum  $\geq 3.0 \times 10^{8.0}$  CFU/dose.

### TARGET SPECIES

Chickens (breeders and layers).

### INDICATIONS

Active immunization of chicken to reduce mortality and clinical signs associated with Salmonellosis caused by the 4 mentioned strains.

### VACCINATION PROGRAM

Birds can be vaccinated from 2 weeks of age onwards. Breeder and layer birds shall be vaccinated at least twice with 6 weeks interval. The most suitable vaccination program shall be consulted with your poultry veterinarian according to the local epidemiological situation.

### WITHDRAWAL

Zero days.

### ADDITIONAL FEATURES

- Broad umbrella of protection reducing colonization and faecal excretion by serovars belonging to multiple serogroups: *S. Typhimurium* (serogroup B), *S. Kentucky* (serogroup C), *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Gallinarum* (both belonging to serogroup D).
- Strong systemic humoral immunity.
- No shedding of the vaccine strains in the environment.
- No persistence of the vaccine strains in the flock.
- No traces of the vaccine strains in table eggs.
- Progeny protected during the first days of age.

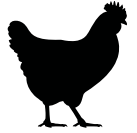
### DOSAGE

The vaccine dose (0.5 mL/bird) should be administered subcutaneously in the lower part of the neck or intramuscularly into the chest muscles.

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### PRESENTATION

POULMMUNE™ SALMONELLA BCD is packed and presented in 500 mL (1000 doses) polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles.

### ADMINISTRATION

Before use, the vaccine should be shaken well to ensure proper mixing. Sterile injection equipment should be used to avoid contamination.

- Subcutaneous injection: apply in the lower part of the neck. The needle should be inserted just under the skin in a direction away from the head and in a straight line with the neck.
- Intramuscular injection: when applied in the breast muscles the needle must be inserted with a 45° angle to avoid intraperitoneal injection.

The vaccine may occasionally separate into two layers on storage. This in no way affects its potency, but the vaccine should be shaken vigorously before and during use to ensure good emulsification. Do not use POULMMUNE™ SALMONELLA BCD if you notice critical irreversible separation of the emulsion.

### STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

- Store and transport refrigerated (+2°C to +8°C).
- Do not freeze.
- Store in a dry place protected from direct sunlight.
- Do not use this product after the expiry date.
- Shelf life after first opening the bottle: 3 hours.

### References

1. Teklemariam, A. et. al. (2023). Human Salmonellosis: A Continuous Global Threat in the Farm-to-Fork Food Safety Continuum. *Foods* 2023, 12, 1756. <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods12091756>.
2. Ulrich Methner (2010). Vaccination of poultry against Salmonella: what is the ideal vaccine (strain)? Friedrich-Loeffler-Institute, Federal Institute for Animal Health, Jena Branch, Naumburger Str.96a, D-07743 Jena, Germany.

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