

Get Vaccinating Right



The Importance of Vaccines



BE SURE IT'S RIGHT FOR YOU.

Disease Risks, Efficacy, Etc.

Just like people, any animal can get sick at any time. However, animals with increased exposure to others, or increased stress due to travel, work, breeding or weather are especially susceptible to disease.

Vaccinations strengthen animal immune systems, so they are prepared to face the challenges that lie ahead. They are a vital and effective management practice that contributes to overall animal health and well being.

Side Effects

The most common side effect is temporary soreness and swelling at the injection site. Mild side effects can also include a low-grade fever and unusual

lethargy that goes away after a few days. Rarely, more serious side effects can occur such as unusual weakness, severe diarrhea, difficulty breathing and extreme swelling at the injection site. Contact your veterinarian immediately if serious side effects occur.

Check with Your Veterinarian

Vaccination programs may vary depending upon needs specific to your horse or cattle herd. Considerations might include: environment, travel, age, gender, use, and other factors.

Make sure you consult with your veterinarian concerning an appropriate vaccination program for your animal. Keep in mind that the plan should be re-examined as time and circumstances change.

What is a Vaccine?

Prevention vs. Protection

Vaccines help prevent infectious diseases by providing immunity at a specified time after administration.

There are three main principles to consider when planning your vaccination protocols—necessity, efficacy and safety. Each farm, ranch or stable is unique—ask your veterinarian to discuss all three principles when creating your customized vaccination program.

Not a Treatment

Vaccines raise the general level of herd immunity to minimize the spread of infectious disease or reduce the severity of clinical illness. Vaccines play a critical role in

protecting your animals and your pocketbook. Modern vaccines are an effective tool, but no vaccine provides 100% immunity all the time. Vaccines are not a replacement for livestock management best practices.

Vaccination is for Healthy Animals

Animals that have a fever, are currently sick, malnourished or stressed should not be vaccinated. Follow all vaccine label directions—pregnant, lactating and young animals require very specific protocols. Consult with your veterinarian if you have any questions.

Types of Vaccines

Killed vs. Modified Live Vaccines

Killed vaccines are made by growing an organism in a growth medium. The organism is then inactivated or killed by chemical or heat treatment. Modified live vaccines (MLV) are made with a virus or bacterium that is attenuated, or weakened, so the organism will not cause disease in animals, but will still stimulate immunity. MLV are light, heat and disinfectant sensitive. All forms of vaccines need to be kept cool and away from sunlight. Follow all label directions.

Intramuscular vs. Subcutaneous vs. Intranasal

Intramuscular (IM) vaccines are administered as an injection into a large muscle, routinely the neck of a horse. Subcutaneous (SQ) vaccines are delivered to cattle as an injection under the skin of the animal (in the neck region, in front of the shoulder). Intranasal (IN) vaccines are administered in the nostril of the animal. IN vaccines are particularly effective against respiratory diseases and have been shown to be highly effective in young animals.¹

¹Stoltenow, C., Immunological Response of Beef Calves to Concurrent Application of Modified-Live Viral Vaccine (Intranasal and Systemic Administration) and Systemically Administered Mannheimia haemolytica Bacterin-Leukotoxin. The Bovine Practitioner, Fall 2011.

Beyond Vaccinating

Nutrition

Five main groups of nutrients are required for a healthy animal: energy (simple carbohydrates), protein, vitamins, minerals and water. Energy for body maintenance, warmth during the cold and the building blocks for growth and development all hinge on balanced nutrition.

Management

Management best practices that increase the health and well-being of your animals include: good sanitation, adequate parasite control, stress reduction, protection from weather extremes, effective predator control and regular veterinary care.

Biosecurity

Biosecurity measures are adopted to prevent infectious agents or diseases from coming into contact with your animals. Screening, testing and quarantining new or returning animals; and monitoring and controlling human and vehicle traffic on premise are just a few key biosecurity measures to ensure good health.

Know the Diseases That Effect Your Horse

Core Vaccines

The American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) has created a category of vaccinations called core vaccinations. Core vaccines have clearly demonstrated efficacy and safety, with a high-enough level of patient benefit – and low-enough level of risk – to justify their use in all horses. These are vaccines against diseases that:

- Are endemic to a region
- Are virulent/highly contagious
- Pose a risk of severe disease
- Have potential public health significance and/or are required by law

Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE)

WEE/WEE are viral infections of the horse's brain and spinal cord. The virus is maintained in reservoirs (primarily birds and rodents) and transmitted to the horse by the bite of an infected mosquito. The disease is fatal in 50-90 percent of cases.

Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis VEE is a risk-based disease. VEE vaccine is available in combination with EEE/WEE vaccine for use when indicated.

Tetanus

Also known as "lockjaw", this disease stems from exposure to *Clostridium tetani* bacteria. Tetanus toxins cause muscles to spasm and go rigid, and respiratory paralysis and dehydration can lead to death.

West Nile Virus

West Nile virus affects horses, humans and birds. Spread only by mosquitoes, it is not directly contagious from a sick animal. Symptoms vary widely and generally include neurological signs such as ataxia (wobbliness) and muscle twitching (especially in the lips, neck and chest). Most horses will also have a fever, lethargy and decreased appetite. Some horses show no symptoms at all. Mortality may be as high as 30 percent. Vaccination is strongly recommended for all horses regardless of location.

Rabies

Occurs through transmission of the virus from saliva of an infected (rabid) animal, usually through a bite. The virus migrates via nerves to the brain where it initiates rapidly progressive encephalitis. Always fatal. See your veterinarian for this vaccine.

Risk-Based Vaccines

According to the AAEP, risk-based vaccines are administered on the basis of a risk assessment performed by your veterinarian. Criteria can include your horse's age, exposure level and geography. Use of these vaccines may vary among individuals, populations and/or geographic regions.

Flu

Equine Influenza, the flu, has symptoms which include fever, dry cough, runny nose, dehydration, poor appetite, lethargy, and sometimes secondary pneumonia. Death is rare and most horses recover, but the flu is highly infectious and results in lost time and money. Vaccination recommendations vary depending upon disease risk assessment.

Rhinopneumonitis

Equine Herpesvirus (EHV), sometimes called "rhino", has two main types: EHV-1 and EHV-4. EHV-1 is most virulent and can cause respiratory disease, abortion, foal death and neurologic disease.

EHV-4 is more common in young horses and usually only causes respiratory problems. Vaccination recommendations vary depending upon disease risk assessment. Pregnant mares need specifically labeled EHV-1 vaccinations as an aid in the prevention of EHV-1 induced abortions.

Other Diseases

Other common diseases seen in North America include Potomac Horse Fever, Botulism, Strangles, Anthrax, Leptospirosis and Equine Viral Arteritis. Consult your veterinarian on the risks in your area.

Flu Strains

Equine influenza (EIV) is caused by highly variable strains of the influenza A (H3N8) virus. It spreads rapidly with clinical signs appearing within 24 to 48 hours following exposure and can be transmitted more than 50 yards through the air by a coughing horse. In an unvaccinated horse population that has never been exposed to the virus, EIV has a nearly 100% infection rate.

The new line of Prestige® flu-containing equine vaccines continues to set the standard in safety and efficacy you've come to expect along with updated influenza strains:

Florida '13 Clade 1:

Based on a highly pathogenic isolate from the 2013 Ocala, Fla. influenza outbreak that impacted hundreds of horses. **Florida '13 was exclusively identified and isolated through the Merck Animal Health Biosurveillance Program.**

Richmond '07 Clade 2:

Meets World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) guidelines for Clade 2 influenza protection.

Kentucky '02:

Influenza strain maintained from previous vaccine line.

Know the Antigens

Combination Vaccines

Less stressful and more economical than individual vaccines, combination vaccines provide protection from two or more diseases in the same injection. Be sure to read the label of any vaccine to be certain of the antigens it contains. It may be necessary to use two separate vaccine injections to completely protect your horse.



Horse Vaccine Antigen Chart

Merck Vaccines	EEE/WEE	Tetanus	WNV	Influenza	EHV-1/EHV-4	EHV-1/Abortion	VEE
PRESTIGE® 5 + VEE	●	●		●	●		●
PRESTIGE® 5	●	●		●	●		
PRESTIGE® 4	●	●		●			
PRESTIGE® 3 + WNV	●	●	●				
PRESTIGE® 3	●	●					
PRESTIGE® 2				●	●		
PRESTIGE® WNV			●				
PRESTIGE® PRODIGY®						●	
PRESTIGE® TETANUS		●					

Know the Vaccines



Horse 5-way + VEE

Effective against:
Eastern/Western/Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE/VEE), Equine Influenza (EIV), Equine Herpesvirus types 1&4 (EHV-1&4) respiratory form and Tetanus

When to Use**

PRESTIGE® 5 + VEE

Horse 5-way

Effective against:
Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE), Equine Influenza (EIV), Equine Herpesvirus types 1&4 (EHV-1&4) respiratory form and Tetanus

When to Use**

PRESTIGE® 5

Horse 4-way

Effective against:
Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE), Equine Influenza (EIV) and Tetanus

When to Use**

PRESTIGE® 4

****When to Use:**

- Horses 6 months of age or older
- Administer 1mL dose intramuscularly
- Duration of immunity has been shown at 6 months for EIV
- Pregnant mares 4–6 weeks prior to foaling*

*Mare recommendations per AAEP vaccination guidelines

Horse 3-way + West Nile

Effective against:
Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE), Tetanus and West Nile Virus

When to Use:

- Horses 6 months of age or older
- Administer 1mL dose intramuscularly
- Pregnant mares 4–6 weeks prior to foaling*

*Mare recommendations per AAEP vaccination guidelines

PRESTIGE® 3 + WNV

Horse 3-way

Effective against:
Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE) and Tetanus

When to Use:

- Horses 6 months of age or older
- Administer 1mL dose intramuscularly
- Pregnant mares 4–6 weeks prior to foaling*

*Mare recommendations per AAEP vaccination guidelines

PRESTIGE® 3

Horse Flu/EHV (Rhino)

Effective against:
Equine Influenza (EIV) and Equine Herpesvirus types 1&4 (EHV-1&4) respiratory form

When to Use:

- Horses 6 months of age or older
- Administer 1mL dose intramuscularly
- Duration of immunity has been shown at 6 months for EIV

PRESTIGE® 2

Horse WNV

Effective against:
West Nile Virus

When to Use:

- Horses 6 months of age or older
- Administer 1mL dose intramuscularly
- Pregnant mares 4–6 weeks prior to foaling*

*Mare recommendations per AAEP vaccination guidelines

PRESTIGE® WNV

Equine Herpesvirus Type 1 (EHV-1)

Effective against:
Abortion and respiratory disease caused by EHV-1

When to Use:

- Horses 6 months of age or older
- Pregnant Mares, administer a 2mL dose intramuscularly in the 5th, 7th, and 9th months of pregnancy

PRESTIGE® PRODIGY®

Tetanus Toxoid

Effective against:
Tetanus

When to Use:

- Horses, cattle, swine and sheep 6 months of age or older
- Administer 1mL dose intramuscularly to horses, cattle and swine, or 0.5mL dose to sheep
- Injuries incurred from wounds or surgery

PRESTIGE® TETANUS



Make a Vaccination Plan

Key to activity in the vaccination plan chart below.

Low Risk

Risks are everywhere for your horse—everything from trail rides to mosquitos can impact their health. Even horses that have lowered risk and never travel should be protected against the four core diseases as identified by the American Association of Equine Practitioners. Core vaccines have clearly demonstrated efficacy and safety to justify their use in all horses.

High Risk

Risk-based vaccines are administered based on a risk assessment performed by your veterinarian. Risk assessment deals with the likelihood of disease introduction and the estimation of potential consequences, which includes the illness or death of animals. Also, if your horse is on the move, travel stress can weaken the immune system horses use to naturally fend off illness. Risk criteria can include your horse's age, travel, environment, gender, exposure level and geography.

Vaccinating your horse at the right time, well before exposure to viral and bacterial diseases, is extremely important.

Breeding

Maintaining health throughout your breeding stock is imperative. Your mare or stallion needs to be up to date on their vaccinations.

Pre-Breeding Mare -

Incorporate the core and other at-risk disease vaccines into your vaccination program.

Pregnant Mare -

Work closely with your veterinarian to develop a vaccination plan that protects the health of the mare and her unborn foal.

Foal -

The neonatal foal has limited immune capabilities for many months. Consult your veterinarian for a recommended foal vaccination schedule.

RISK LEVEL	DISEASES OF CONCERN	MERCK ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCT OPTIONS
Low Risk • Include Core Vaccines • Vaccinate annually prior to mosquito season.* • Evaluate booster needs based on geographic risks.	• EEE • WEE • Tetanus • West Nile Virus • Rabies*	PRESTIGE® 3 + WNV OR PRESTIGE® 3 AND PRESTIGE® WNV *Contact your veterinarian
High Risk • Include Core Vaccines and Risk-based Vaccines according to need. • Vaccinate annually prior to mosquito season.* • Evaluate booster needs based on geographic and activity/exposure risks.	• EEE • WEE • Tetanus • West Nile Virus • Influenza • Rhino (EHV-1/4) • Rabies*	PRESTIGE® 5** AND PRESTIGE® WNV OR PRESTIGE® 3 + WNV AND PRESTIGE® 2 *Contact your veterinarian **PRESTIGE® 5 + VEE AND PRESTIGE® WNV substituted as needed
Breeding		
Pre-Breeding Be sure Core & Risk-based vaccines are up to date	See Disease of Concern for High Risk horses above	See Product Options for High Risk horses above
Pregnant Mare • Include a vaccine labeled as effective against abortion at 5, 7 and 9 months of pregnancy • Include Core & Risk-based vaccines 4–6 weeks prior to foaling to boost maternal antibodies.	• EHV-1 which can cause abortions • See Diseases of Concern for High Risk horses above	PRESTIGE® PRODIGY® See Product Options for High Risk horses above
Foal Vaccine needs and timing vary based on factors such as age, risk level and vaccination history of mare.	Core & Risk-based diseases as needed	Consult your veterinarian for a foal vaccination plan

*Contact your veterinarian

Know the Diseases That Effect Your Cattle

Viral and Bacterial

The most common diseased affecting cattle fall into two main categories viral and bacterial. For many diseases treatment is not an option and the best defense against them are vaccines. An effective vaccination program gives you the power to get in front of disease before it strikes, tackling it before it gains ground. Instead of treating disease, you can keep producing healthy, profitable cattle.

Viral Diseases

BRSV – Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus

Causes pneumonia and nasal discharge. Bacterial pneumonia often develops secondarily. Primarily affects cattle less than 2 years old.

BVD – Bovine Viral Diarrhea

Types 1 & 2 – As the most costly viral disease in cattle, BVD causes digestive tract erosions, abortions, infertility, birth defects and respiratory disease.

Immune system suppression leaves animals open to other infections. A fetus infected in utero prior to 140 days gestation may become a persistently infected (PI) calf and shed the virus to other animals for life. Those infected after 140 days gestation may have impaired immune function and be more prone to serious infections within the first year of life.

Testing for BVD-PI calves and removing them from the group as soon as possible may be beneficial.

IBR – Infectious Bovine

Rhinotracheitis (Rednose)

Virus causes upper respiratory disease, eye lesions, abortions and infertility. IBR is extremely contagious and outbreaks can be severe.

PI₃ – Parainfluenza Type 3

Virus causes mild respiratory disease that may lead to other respiratory infections, both viral and bacterial.

Rotavirus and Coronavirus –

Leading viral causes of calf scours (diarrhea) in young calves. May weaken the individual and slow growth, and may cause death in highly-compromised individuals. As many other scour causing pathogens can also be lethal to the calf and are difficult to treat, a broad spectrum vaccine administered to the cow at the proper time is the best defense. Passive immunity is transferred to the calf from the cow with first milk (colostrum).

Bacterial Diseases

Brucellosis –

A reproductive system bacterial disease nearly eradicated in the United States. May cause late-term abortions, weak calves or retained afterbirth. May be spread to other species, including humans –although with different symptoms.

Haemophilus somnus

(*Histophilus somni*) –

Bacterium can cause pneumonia, neurological disease, and abortions. Can be primary cause of pneumonia or a secondary bacterial invader.

Leptospirosis –

This bacterium causes milk drop, abortions, and infertility in breeding cattle. May also cause urinary disease and anemia in all cattle groups. Five different types of “lepto” can cause disease. Most vaccines contain all five. Take note, however, that the “*Hardjo bovis*” type—which lives in the urinary and reproductive tracts of infected “reservoir” host cows—is a major cause of infertility.

Pasteurella

(*Pasteurella multocida* and *Mannheimia haemolytica*) –

A group of bacteria commonly found in the environment and animal itself that compound respiratory diseases caused by viruses or other bacteria. Keeping animals healthy overall is the best protection. Use of a broad spectrum vaccine can prevent lung damage caused by Pasteurella.

Pinkeye –

(caused by *Moraxella bovis*) –

Bacterium causes corneal ulcers with temporary blindness and/or permanent damage to the eye’s cornea. It is spread by flies feeding on the infected eye drainage.

Vibriosis –

This bacterium is a venereal disease spread by bulls during natural service. *Vibrio* infection can cause early embryonic death and repeat breeders.

Clostridial Diseases

Clostridial diseases are caused by bacteria.

These diseases generally are divided into three groups: hepatic group, intestinal group, and muscle group. Most commercial vaccines contain protection against seven of the most common disease-causing clostridial organisms.

Hepatic Group –

Cl. novyi (Black Disease), and *Cl. haemolyticum* (Redwater)

Black Disease causes liver necrosis and blood vessel damage, and produces a toxin that causes rapid death. Redwater causes tissue death in the liver, red-colored urine, and death.

Intestinal Group –

Cl. perfringens Types C & D (Enterotoxemia) Sometimes called “purple gut” because of lesions found during necropsy, this produces toxins that cause illness and death with little or no outward clinical signs.

Note: an emerging problem is “Hemorrhagic

Bowel Syndrome” in which *Cl. perfringens* Type A is implicated. This is not currently covered by the multivalent Clostridium vaccines.

Muscle Group –

Cl. chauvoei (Blackleg), *Cl. septicum* (Malignant Edema), and *Cl. sordellii* (Sord)

These organisms produce toxins that cause muscle and/or heart lesions leading to death.

Know the Antigens

Combination Vaccines

Protect your cattle against multiple diseases in one injection and minimize side effects and stress. Combination vaccines are available to fight the most common viral, bacterial and clostridial diseases affecting your herd. Be sure to read the label of any vaccine to be certain of the antigens it contains. It may be necessary to use more than one vaccine to completely protect your cattle.



Cattle Vaccine Antigen Chart

Viral Vaccines**	IBR	BVD Type 1	BVD Type 2	PI ₃	BRSV	Mannheimia Haemolytica	Pasteurella multocida	Leptospirosis	Vibriosis
Vista® Once SQ	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Once® PMH IN						●	●		
Vista® 5 SQ	●	●	●	●	●				
Vista® 5 VL5 SQ	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
Clostridial Vaccines (Blackleg)	Blackleg	Malignant Edema	Sord	Black Disease	Enterotoxemia	Redwater	Tetanus	Somnus	
Vision® 7 (with Somnus*)	●	●	●	●	●			●*	
Vision® 8 (with Somnus*)	●	●	●	●	●	●		●*	
Cavalry® 9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Covexin® 8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Vision® CD-T					●		●		
*(with optional Somnus available in Vision® 7 Somnus or Vision® 8 Somnus)									
Pinkeye Vaccines	Moraxella bovis	Blackleg		Malignant Edema	Sord	Black Disease	Enterotoxemia		
20/20 Vision® 7	●	●		●	●		●		
Piliguard® Pinkeye-1 Trivalent	●								
Scours	Rotavirus	E. coli K99	Enterotoxemia	Coronavirus					
Guardian®	●	●	●	●	●	●			

**** Modified Live Vaccines:** All Vista vaccines are labeled as being safe for use in pregnant heifers and cows or calves nursing pregnant cows provided the cows and heifers in the herd are vaccinated prior to breeding, within the previous 12 months, with any of the modified live IBR and BVD containing vaccine(s) in this product line. Read product label carefully. If cows have not previously been vaccinated with modified-live vaccines consult your veterinarian before use.

Know the Vaccines



Viral Vaccines

Cattle 5-way Viral + Pasteurella

Aids in Prevention of:
IBR, BVD Type 2, and BRSV

Aids in Control of disease caused by:
BVD Type 1, Parainfluenza₃, *Mannheimia haemolytica*, and *Pasteurella multocida*

Vista® Once SQ
50 Dose and 10 Dose

Cattle Pasteurella multocida and Mannheimia haemolytica

Aids in Prevention of disease caused by:
Pasteurella multocida

Aids in Control of disease caused by:
Mannheimia haemolytica

Once® PMH IN
50 Dose and 10 dose

Cattle 5-way Viral

Aids in Prevention of:
IBR, BVD Type 2, and BRSV

Aids in Control of:
BVD Type 1, Parainfluenza₃

Vista® 5 SQ
50 Dose and 10 dose

Cattle 5-way Viral Lepto + Vibrio

Aids in Prevention of:
IBR, BVD Type 2, BRSV, and Leptospirosis

Aids in Control of disease caused by:
BVD Type 1, Parainfluenza₃

Aids in Preventing urinary shedding of:
L. hardjo organisms

Aids in Reducing infertility caused by:
Campylobacter fetus

Vista® 5 VL5 SQ
50 Dose and 10 Dose

Clostridial Vaccines

Cattle 7-way Blackleg (+ Somnus*)

Aids in Prevention of:
Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Black Disease, and Enterotoxemia and (*Haemophilus somnus**)

*(with optional Somnus in Vision® 7 Somnus)

Vision® 7 (with Somnus*)
250 Dose, 50 Dose and 10 Dose

Cattle 8-way Blackleg (+ Somnus*)

Aids in Prevention of:
Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Black Disease, Enterotoxemia, Red Water and (*Haemophilus somnus**)

*(with optional Somnus in Vision® 8 Somnus)

Vision® 8 (with Somnus*)
50 Dose and 10 Dose

Cattle 8-way Blackleg + Tetanus

Aids in Prevention of:
Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Black Disease, Enterotoxemia, Red Water and Tetanus

Cavalry® 9
125 Dose, 50 Dose and 10 Dose

Cattle and Sheep 8-way Blackleg + Tetanus

Aids in Prevention of:
Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Black Disease, Enterotoxemia, Red Water and Tetanus

Covexin® 8
50 Dose and 10 Dose

Multi Species CD-T

Aids in Prevention of:
Enterotoxemia and Tetanus

Vision® CD-T
50 Dose

Pinkeye Vaccines

Cattle 7-way Blackleg + Pinkeye

Aids in Prevention of: Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Black Disease, Enterotoxemia, and Pinkeye caused by *Moraxella bovis*

20/20 Vision® 7
50 Dose and 10 Dose

Cattle Pinkeye

Aids in Prevention of:
Pinkeye caused by *Moraxella bovis*

Piliguard® Pinkeye-1 Trivalent
50 Dose and 10 Dose

Scours

Calf Scours

Aids in Prevention of:
Rotavirus, *E. coli* K99, and Enterotoxemia

Aids in Control of:
Coronavirus

Guardian®
50 Dose and 10 Dose

Know the Vaccines



Make a Vaccination Plan

Key to activity in the vaccination plan chart below.

Pre-Calving

Scours vaccine should be given 3 months prior to calving, followed by a booster dose 3-6 weeks later. This is far enough before calving to minimize the stress and possible effects from handling cattle near calving time. For subsequent calving, revaccinate with a single dose 5-7 weeks before calving.

Calving

Healthy calves can be vaccinated as young as 1 week of age with an intranasal respiratory vaccine against the leading causes of early onset BRD.

First Working

For calves 1 to 3 months of age, this is a crucial time to make management decisions on whether these calves will be retained for breeding or headed off to market. Respiratory and clostridial vaccines are administered during this time period.

Branding -

If castrating or branding bull calves, include Tetanus with the Clostridial vaccine.

Pre-weaning -

Vaccinate calves at 14 to 21 days prior to weaning. Avoid the stressful weaning period to ensure a better immune response and develop immunity to respiratory diseases prior to weaning when the risk is highest.

Weaning -

If you must vaccinate during this time, delay working calves until the stress of weaning is over. It is best to wait until the calves are eating, drinking and most (if not all) have stopped walking and bawling. Parasite treatment should also be performed at this time or earlier—depending on the product label instructions.

Second Working/Weaning

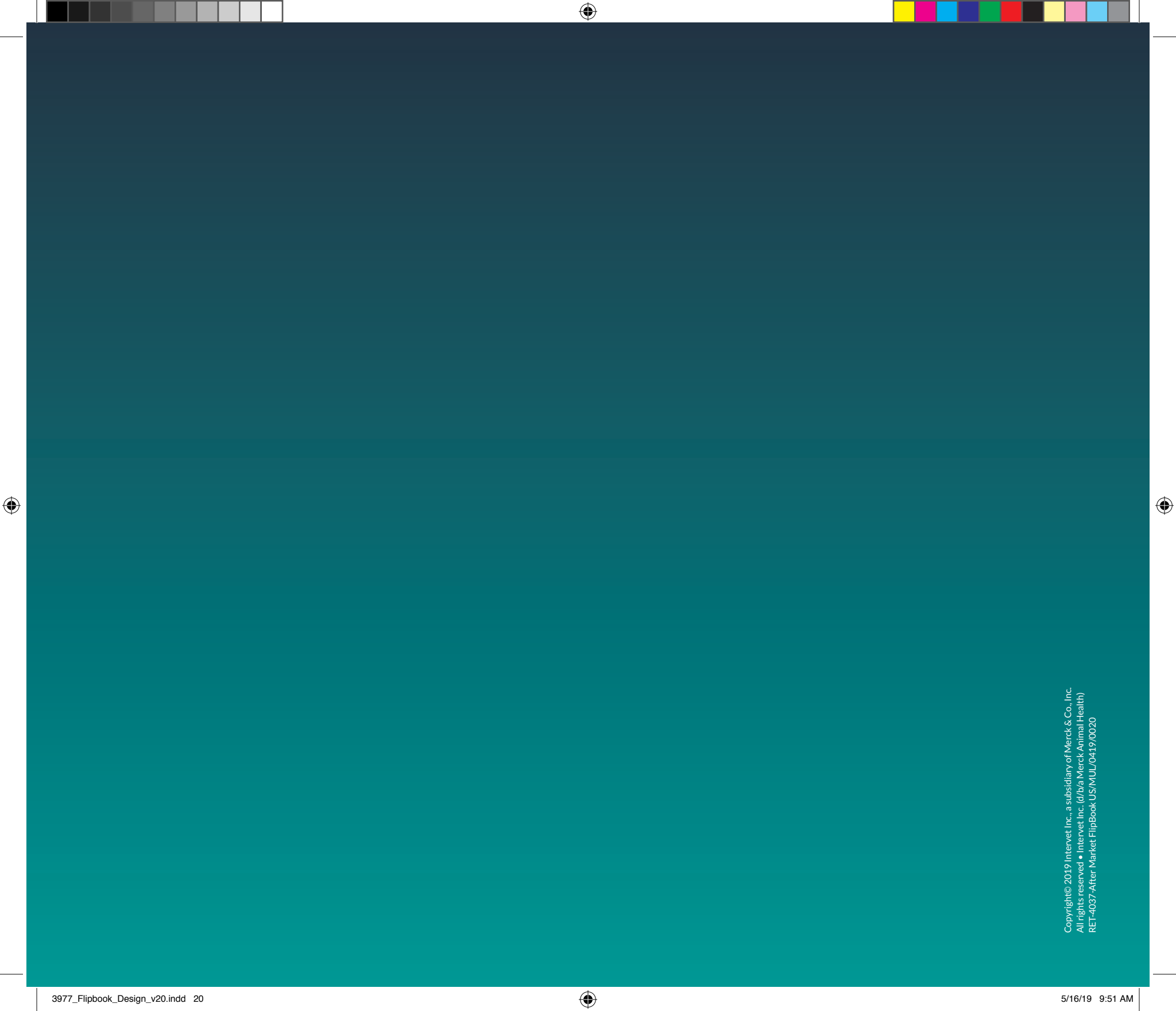
If you have followed a pre-weaning or first working schedule, the second working will typically occur 3–6 weeks later from the first set of shots, or at weaning. Pinkeye vaccines should be given to calves at 3–4 months of age. Older cattle need pinkeye vaccines in late spring, prior to maximum risk of the disease in mid-summer.

Pre-Breeding

All pre-breeding vaccines should be done 14–60 days prior to breeding to avoid any possible side effects or complications that could affect fertility. Consult with your veterinarian before using any vaccine on a pregnant or lactating cow.

ACTIVITY	CATTLE TYPE	CATEGORY OF TREATMENT	MERCK ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCT
Pre-Calving	Pregnant Cows	Scours	Guardian®
Calving	Calves	Respiratory	Once® PMH IN
First Working • Branding • Pre-weaning • Weaning If banding or castrating bull calves include Tetanus	Calves	Respiratory	Vista® Once SQ* *For use in calves 3 months of age or older
		Clostridial	Choose one: Vision® 7/8 OR Vision® 7/8 Somnus
		Clostridial + Tetanus	Choose one: Calvary® 9 OR Covexin® 8
		Pinkeye <i>Spring only</i> <i>Booster or 1st Dose if not given at First Working</i>	Choose one: Piliguard® Pinkeye-1 Trivalent OR 20/20 Vision® 7
Second Working 3–6 weeks later or at Weaning	Heifers/Steers	Respiratory Booster	Choose one: Vista® Once SQ* OR Vista® 5 SQ*
		Clostridial Booster	Choose one: Vision® 7/8 OR Vision® 7/8 Somnus
		Pinkeye <i>Spring only</i> <i>Booster or 1st Dose if not given at First Working</i>	Choose one: Piliguard® Pinkeye-1 Trivalent OR 20/20 Vision® 7
Pre-Breeding	Replacement Heifers/Cows	Respiratory + Lepto + Vibrio	Vista® 5 VL5 SQ*

***Modified Live Vaccines:** All Vista vaccines are labeled as being safe for use in pregnant heifers and cows or calves nursing pregnant cows provided the cows and heifers in the herd are vaccinated prior to breeding, within the previous 12 months, with any of the modified live IBR and BVD containing vaccine(s) in this product line. Read product label carefully. If cows have not previously been vaccinated with modified-live vaccines consult your veterinarian before use.



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