

### **Avian Influenza**

H9N2 subtype avian influenza viruses (AIVs) have been isolated from various species of wild birds and domestic poultry in the world, and occasionally transmitted to humans. <sup>(1)</sup> In outbreaks of H9N2 AI reported in Iran, the isolate was characterized in the laboratory as of low pathogenicity (LP). However, mortality in the field approached 65% on some broiler farms. Lesions were identified only in the respiratory system, particularly the trachea and the bronchi. <sup>(2)</sup>

H9N2 remains endemic across Asia, mainly limited to outbreaks in domestic land-based poultry, but overshadowed as a pandemic threat by H5N1 bird flu, which has spread from Asia into Africa and Europe. However, there is evidence of interspecies transmission of H9N2 from land-based poultry to mammals, such as pigs and swine. Further evidence of an expanded mammalian host range includes efficient replication of H9N2 in mice without adaptation. H9N2 has already caused mild respiratory disease in humans in Hong Kong and mainland China in 1999 and 2003. (3)

Among low pathogenicity AIV (LPAIV), Eurasian H9N2 have been endemic in the domestic poultry population across North Africa, the Middle East and Asia since its emergence in China during 1994. These viruses are responsible for severe economic losses due to declined egg production and moderate to high mortality in broiler-type chickens. (4) In various outbreaks, inactivated influenza virus vaccines have been used successfully. (5)

#### Sources:

- 1 Dongdong Wang, Jingjing Wang, et All Characterization of avian influenza H9N2 viruses isolated from ostriches (Struthio camelus) - Scientific Reports volume 8, Article number: 2273 (2018)
- 2 H. Nili and K. Asasi Avian Influenza (H9N2) Outbreak in Iran Avian Diseases, 47(s3):828-831. 2003
- 3- Paul E Alexander, et all Is H9N2 avian influenza virus a pandemic potential? Can J Infect Dis Med Microbiol. 2009 Summer; 20(2): e35–e36.
- 4- Klaudia Chrzastek, et all Characterization of H9N2 avian influenza viruses from the Middle East demonstrates heterogeneity at amino acid position 226 in the hemagglutinin and potential for transmission to mammals -Virology. 2018 May;518:195-201
- 5- Bahl, A. K., and B. S. Pomeroy. Efficacy of avian influenza oil-emulsion vaccine in breeder turkeys. J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc. 171:1105. 1977

# VAXXON® Aviflu - Protection right from the start



### Indications

Active immunization against Avian Influenza A.



### **Active Substance**

Inactivated Avian Influenza virus A, subtype H9N2



### **Administration Route**

Broiler: 0.2 ml per chick at day old subcutaneously.

Layers & Breeders: 0.2 ml per bird from day old up to 3 weeks. Revaccinations at 8 weeks and between 12-16 weeks are recommended with a dose of 0.5 ml intramuscular.



## **Poultry Category**

Chickens (broilers, layers and breeders).



## Age of Vaccination

Broilers: day old chicks.

Layers: from day old up to 3 weeks. Revaccination recommended at 8 weeks and between 12-16 weeks.



### Presentation

500 ml bottles - equal to 1000 doses.



#### Shelf life

Packaged product for sale: 24 months.

After opening: 10 hours.



### Storage conditions

Store and transport at a temperature between + 2 ° C and + 8 ° C.

Do not freeze.

Keep in the original package in order to protect from light.

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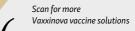
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#### Vaxxinova International BV

Transistorweg 5 6534 AT Nijmegen The Netherlands +31 24 20 48 600 www.vaxxinova.com

