

STUDIES ON THE QUANTIFICATION OF VIRUS FROM AN rHVT/ND VACCINE SIMULTANEOUSLY  
APPLIED WITH A KILLED OIL-ADJUVANTED VACCINE AT ONE DAY OF AGE

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Session description

To assess how the simultaneous application of an rHVT/ND recombinant vaccine with a killed oil-adjuvanted AI vaccine treated at different temperatures affects the amount of vaccine virus of the recombinant vaccine as measured by quantitative RT-PCR.

Abstract

In several poultry producing regions in Mexico it is necessary to vaccinate against both very virulent Newcastle disease virus (vvND) and low pathogenic avian influenza virus (LPAI). Since challenge pressure starts at an early age, it is customary to vaccinate with killed ND/AI combo vaccines at one day of age at the hatchery. As rHVT/ND recombinant vaccines have been recently introduced in the country, it was seen as an opportunity to use single killed AI vaccine and therefore base the protection against ND on the recombinant, which raised the question of the viability of the live cell-associated vaccine combined with the killed oil-adjuvanted vaccine. It is also customary to increase the temperature of the killed vaccine in order to reduce its viscosity (thickness). The objective of this work was to determine the effect on the viability of the recombinant vaccine when injected alone, or simultaneously with a killed oil-adjuvanted vaccine at different temperatures, using a quantitative RT-PCR primer designed for detecting the HVT virus genome in feather follicles at different ages. All treated groups tested positive, but when compared to the control, differences were seen in the amount of HVT genome detected, which suggests it is advisable to consider the temperature of the killed vaccine whenever an MD vaccine is applied at the same time.