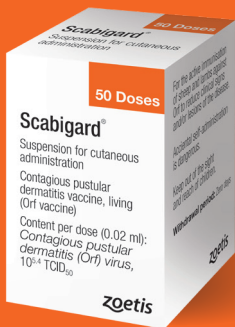


NEW NAME
Same trusted formulation

Scabivax® Forte is now

Scabigard®

Orf virus vaccine



Key information for users

Controlling Orf in your flock

SCABIGARD® is the SOLUTION

zoetis

Orf – Key Disease Facts

What causes Orf?

Orf (synonyms: contagious ecthyma, contagious pustular dermatitis, scabby mouth) is a viral disease (poxvirus) affecting sheep and goats. The virus is also able to infect humans (zoonosis) so care must always be taken when handling infected sheep and live Orf vaccine.

What are the signs of Orf?

Orf commonly affects the lips, mouth, and surrounding skin (Figs 1-2) but can also affect the feet (coronary band). It occurs most commonly in young lambs, but occasionally can affect older sheep causing lesions on the teats and udder of nursing ewes (Fig 3). The virus causes sores to form, which encrust before scabbing over and then falling off. The underlying skin heals without scarring. This cycle takes approximately 4-5 weeks. Lambs lose condition as they are reluctant to feed and it is too painful for ewes with teat lesions to feed suckling lambs. Those with foot lesions will be lame. Skin sores may become infected by opportunistic bacteria, causing secondary infection (eg. strawberry footrot).



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

How does Orf Infection Spread?

Infection occurs by direct contact with the virus which is highly resistant and can survive in dried scabs in the environment for years. Purchased carrier sheep could also introduce Orf to a previously clean flock. Grazing of coarse pastures, thistles or stubbles may predispose to infection with Orf as oral/skin abrasions increase the potential for the virus to gain entry.

Is there a treatment for Orf?

There is no treatment for Orf and the disease is generally left to run its course. However, significant production losses through decreased growth rates can occur during this time¹. In severe cases, additional supportive treatment, such as antibiotic therapy, may be required.

Scabigard[®]
Orf virus vaccine

Management of Orf by Vaccinating with Scabigard®

Key Points

- Scabigard® vaccine should only be used in flocks where Orf virus infection has been confirmed
- Lambs can be vaccinated at any age from birth prior to the period of infection risk
- Pregnant ewes should be vaccinated 7-8 weeks prior to lambing
- Do not vaccinate ewes <7 weeks prior to lambing
- Do not vaccinate during wet weather conditions
- Ewes that are vaccinated prior to lambing should not be moved to the proposed place of lambing until sufficient time has passed for the vaccination scabs to drop off (minimum of 7 weeks)
- Only administer the vaccine with the approved Scabigard® applicator, applying 0.02ml of vaccine as a 4-5cm skin scratch in the axilla (see Fig 4 and over for guidance)
- Always wear protective rubber gloves when handling the vaccine, recently vaccinated sheep and when cleaning applicators
- It is strongly recommended that the effectiveness of vaccination is assessed by examination of a selected group of sheep one week to 10 days after vaccination. A more or less continuous line of pustules should be visible along the track of the scratch made on the skin (see Fig 5 below). The pustules progress to form scabs which gradually dry and fall off by 7 weeks after vaccination
- Where indoor housing is practiced, routine cleansing and disinfection of the premises is an important aid in the control of Orf
- Immunity develops within 4-8 weeks of vaccination and is protective against severe signs of Orf for at least 12 months
- For further advice on use of Scabigard® refer to the product packaging insert information and SPC



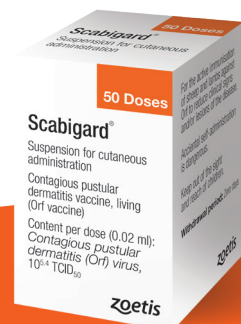
Fig. 4

Correct site for vaccine administration. Vaccinate behind the elbow, in the hairless skin of the axilla using a single 4-5cm scratch



Fig. 5

Scratch day 7-10 post vaccination showing successful vaccine 'take' has formed



Correct Use of the Scabigard® Vaccine Applicator

The Scabigard® Applicator should be sterilised before and after each use. Follow the recommended directions for usage, and sterilisation at all times. Discard the applicator at the end of each season, to ensure continued product purity and applicator accuracy.



STEP 1. Loading the Applicator

- Place the vaccine bottle into the plastic sleeve
- With the applicator in upright position, push the bottle (contained in sleeve) firmly onto the draw off needle until it can go no further



STEP 2. Priming the Applicator

- Holding the protective cover, push applicator body down and twist clockwise into the locked position
- Prime the applicator by pressing down on the base of the vaccine bottle in a “pump like” action
- Always point applicator in direction of ground when priming
- Priming should take no more than 10 pumps for the first dose
- **When a drop of vaccine appears on the scratcher prongs the applicator is ready for use**



STEP 3. Applying the Vaccine

- Vaccinate behind the elbow, in the hairless skin of the axilla using a single 4-5cm scratch
- Press firmly to ensure there is sufficient skin damage to enable an effective vaccination “take” but be careful not to draw blood as this may harm or wash away the vaccine.
- Hold the applicator at an angle of approximately 45° to the skin and ensure both prongs of the applicator tip are in contact with the skin
- **Prior to vaccination of each subsequent animal the applicator must be pumped once to recharge the prongs with 0.02ml of vaccine**

Important Notes

- Always wear gloves while vaccinating sheep as the product contains live virus which can be transmitted to humans
- Keep the applicator prongs clean of wool and grease, by wiping them with dry cotton wool. Take care to avoid self-injection. It is advisable to have a plastic bag open and pinned up to receive used materials. Burn or sterilise cotton wool as soon as possible after use as this material could contain live vaccine virus
- Do not use disinfectants to clean the applicator or skin as this may harm the vaccine

Scabigard®

Reference : 1. Lovatt F.M. *et al* (2012) Case-control study of Orf in preweaned lambs and an assessment of the financial impact of the disease.

Veterinary Record 170, 673-677

Scabigard® contains Orf virus (living), 10^{6.4} TCID₅₀. POM-V • For further information please contact your veterinary surgeon, see the product SPC or contact:

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