## **Nobilis® ILT**

## The modified live ILT vaccine

#### Eye drop preferred vaccination method

Eye drop	Spray	Drinking water
+ Fast response	_ Possible vaccination	_ Variable results <sup>(2,4)</sup>
+ Long lasting protection	reaction <sup>(2)</sup>	_ Slow response <sup>(5)</sup>
_ Less convenient	_ Possible relation	+ Convenient
(labour intensive)	between ILT and SMON*	
	in man <sup>(3)</sup>	
	+ Convenient	

\* Subacute Myelo-Optico Neuropathy

#### **Vaccination schedule**

Breeders/Layers		Broilers	
	Age		Age
Primary vaccination	4-6 weeks	One vaccination	From 2 weeks of age
Revaccination	14-16 weeks		onwards

#### Description

Nobilis ILT is a live freeze-dried vaccine against Infectious Laryngotracheitis. Each dose contains at least 2.5  $\log_{10}$ EID<sub>50</sub> of ILT virus strain Serva.

#### Indication

Nobilis ILT is indicated for the preventive and emergency vaccination of chickens against Infectious Laryngotracheitis.

#### Administration

The vaccine should be administered by eye drop.

References 1. Lister SA, 1997. Poultry Int 4: 34-36 2. Hanson LE and Bagust TJ, 1991. In: Diseases of poultry 9th ed: 485-495 3. Nishibe Y and YK Inoue, 1974. Archiv für die gesammte Vorschung 24: 278-284 4. Verbrugge W, 1982. Vlaams Diergeneeskundig Tijdschrift 1: 18-23 5. Redman T et al, 1983. Dtsch Tierärtztl Wschr 90: 137-141

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#### Presentation

Nobilis ILT is available in 1000, and 2500 dose presentations.





## **Nobilis<sup>®</sup> ILT** The modified live ILT vaccine

# Keeping an eye open for



## **Infectious Laryngotracheitis**

## "ILT: A gap in the armour of biosecurity"<sup>(1)</sup>

Glisson J, 1995

## **Nobilis® ILT**

## Great efficacy, optimum safety

#### Signs<sup>(2)</sup>

- Respiratory disease
- Trachea main infected organ
- Horizontal transmission
- Signs appear 6-12 days following infection

#### **Two basic forms**<sup>(2)</sup>

#### **Acute form**

- Rapid spread, 90-100% morbidity
- Severe respiratory distress
- Average mortality 10-20%
- Reduction in egg production



Tracheal heamorrhage caused by ILT infection

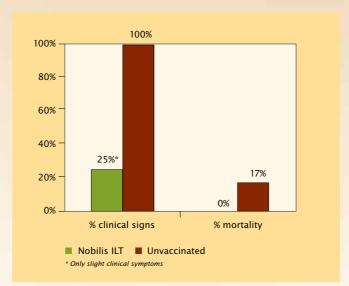
#### **Mild form**

- Slow spread, morbidity as low as 5%
- Conjunctivitis and coughing
- Little or no mortality
- Reduction in egg production





#### **Provides great protection**



#### Bird-to-bird passage shows no reversion to virulence

Bird passage	Clinical signs	% mortality
0	-	0
1	-	0
2	-	0
3	-	0
4	-	0
5	-	0
6	-	0
7	-	0

- 4,700 broiler breeders vaccinated by eye drop with Nobilis ILT at 6 and 14 weeks of age
- Challenge at 40 weeks of age with virulent ILT strain
- Chickens monitored for clinical signs and mortality for 7 days after challenge
- Nobilis ILT demonstrated great protection against clinical signs and mortality after ILT challenge

- SPF chickens vaccinated with Nobilis ILT by eye drop and placed with unvaccinated birds
- After one week, contact birds were transferred to other unvaccinated birds; this procedure was repeated 7 times
- At the end of each week transmitter chickens were monitored for clinical signs and mortality
- No indication for reversion to virulence of Nobilis ILT vaccine virus