

S/GP-VAC

Alum Precipitate Vaccine
(*P. multocida* and *P. haemolytica*)

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

S/GP-VAC is an alum precipitated killed vaccine against sheep/goat pasteurellosis caused by *P. multocida* and *P. haemolytica*. It is prepared from locally isolated strains and packed in 50 ml bottle of 25 doses.

It is intended for active immunisation of healthy sheep and goats against pasteurellosis caused by *P. multocida* and *P. haemolytica* organisms. The vaccine is administered by the subcutaneous route.



The recommended dose is 2 ml for both young and adult animals.

KETERANGAN PRODUK

S/GP-VAC adalah vaksin yang berasaskan alum digunakan untuk mengawal penyakit Pasteurellosis di dalam bebiri/kambing yang disebabkan oleh bakteria *P. multocida* dan *P. haemolytica*. Ia dihasilkan daripada isolat strain tempatan dan dibotolkan dengan isipadu 50 ml bagi memberi perlindungan kepada 25 ekor ternakan.

Ia bertujuan untuk imunisasi aktif bebiri dan kambing yang sihat terhadap Pasteurellosis yang disebabkan oleh bakteria *P. multocida* dan *P. haemolytica*. Vaksin ini diberikan kepada ternakan melalui suntikan di bawah lapisan kulit.

Dos yang disyorkan adalah 2 ml bagi setiap ternakan yang muda dan dewasa .



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VAKSIN HAIWAN

VAKSIN BAKTERIA UNTUK BEBIRI/KAMBING



DIKELUARKAN OLEH

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HISTORY OF VETERINARY BIOLOGIC RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

SEJARAH KAJIAN, PEMBANGUNAN DAN PENGHASILAN BIOLOGIK VETERINAR

Records showed that Kedah was the first state in the Federation of Malaya to introduce the use of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) vaccine prepared at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktewar, India as far back as 1929.

Since May 1949, after the establishment of the Veterinary Research Institute (VRI), strains of Pasteurella isolated from buffaloes, cattle, pigs, ducks and fowls were maintained as stock cultures for the production of a polyvalent vaccine.

From then onwards, R&D work in animal continues and VRI is instrumental in the production of many novel animal vaccines using local isolates that are safe and efficacious. At least thirteen different vaccines of bacterial and viral origins and each antigen for detection of antibodies to Salmonella and Mycoplasma are currently in production and initiatives towards commercialisation are being realised.

Negeri Kedah merupakan negeri pertama di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang memperkenalkan penggunaan vaksin Septisemia Berdarah yang dihasilkan disediakan di Institut Imperial Penyelidikan Haiwan , Muktewar , India seawal tahun 1929.

Bermula pada bulan Mei 1949, selepas penubuhan Institut Penyelidikan Haiwan (VRI) , strain Pasteurella yang dia-singkan daripada kerbau , lembu, itik dan ayam telah disimpan sebagai stok kultur untuk pengeluaran vaksin 'polyvalent'.

Sejak itu, kerja-kerja R & D dalam haiwan diteruskan dan VRI memainkan peranan penting dalam pengeluaran pelbagai vaksin haiwan novel menggunakan penciran tempatan dengan bijaksana dan berkesan . Sekurang-kurangnya tiga belas vaksin berbeza daripada bakteria dan virus serta pelbagai antigen untuk pengesanan antibodi untuk Salmonella dan Mycoplasma sedang dihasilkan dan inisiatif ke arah pengkomersialan sedang direalisasikan.

About The Disease: Maklumat Penyakit :

Pasteurellosis is the disease caused by *Pasteurella multocida* or *Mannhaemia haemolytica* (previously called *Pasteurella haemolytica*) that causes respiratory infection in sheep and goat. These two agents cause outbreaks of acute pneumonia in small ruminant of all ages.

The infection of these bacteria were associated with poor farm management practices, occur as a secondary infection or as a consequence of severe stress.

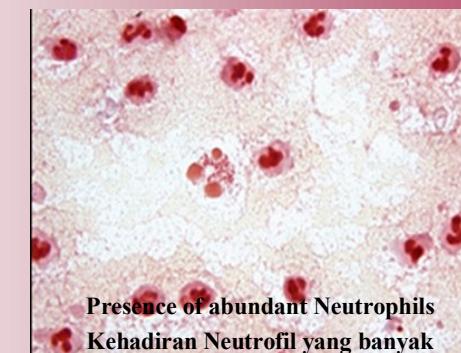
Prevention of this disease can be done through vaccination, improve farm management practices, quarantine of new animals before introducing into the existing herd and others.



Suppurative Pneumonia
Keradangan Peparu dan Bernanah



Bacteria colonies
Koloni Bakteria



Presence of abundant Neutrophils
Kehadiran Neutrofil yang banyak