



POLIMUN SALMO

e nteritidis
t g
yphimurium
allinarum



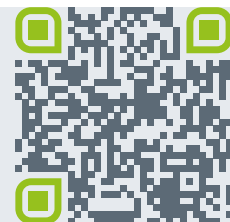
THREE STRAINS OF SALMONELLA IN ONE DOSE

An inactivated vaccine against salmonellosis with state-of-the-art adjuvant — to make vaccination easy and protection — long-lasting



POLIMUN SALMO

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION



ANTIGENIC COMPOSITION

**Salmonella
gallinarum**
(fowl typhoid)

+

**Salmonella
typhimurium**
(fowl paratyphoid)

+

**Salmonella
enteritidis**
(human
toxoinfection)

+

state-of-the-art
adjuvant
softness + safety

EFFICACY

PROTECTION OF BIRDS FROM INFECTION AND BACTERIAL PERSISTENCE

Isolation of field *Salmonella* from the internal organs and intestine of birds vaccinated by POLIMUN SALMO vaccine and an unvaccinated control group in 72 days after infection

	POLIMUN SALMO						control	
	<i>S. enteritidis</i>		<i>S. typhimurium</i>		<i>S. gallinarum</i>		<i>SE/ST/SG</i>	
Organs	XLD *	SB *	XLD	SB	XLD	SB	XLD	SB
Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lungs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleen	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Salmonella</i>	
Kidneys	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Salmonella</i>	
Ovaries	-	BECG **	-	BECG	-	BECG	<i>Salmonella</i>	
fecal masses	-	BECG	-	BECG	-	BECG	<i>Salmonella</i>	

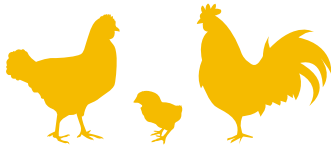
*nutrient media: XLD — xylose-lysine deoxycholate agar, SB — selenite broth

**BECG — bacteria of the Escherichia coli group

POLIMUN SALMO reduces the rate of *Salmonella* shedding from the internal organs, ovaries and gastrointestinal tract of birds

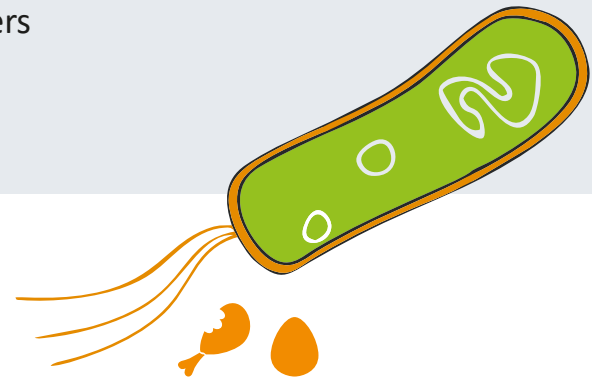
More than 2500 serovars of *Salmonella*

- cause intestinal infections, sepsis, relapses, chronic carriers
- always pathogenic
- resistant to the environment



S. gallinarum

Causes acute infection with high bird mortality.
Transovarial transmission



S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium

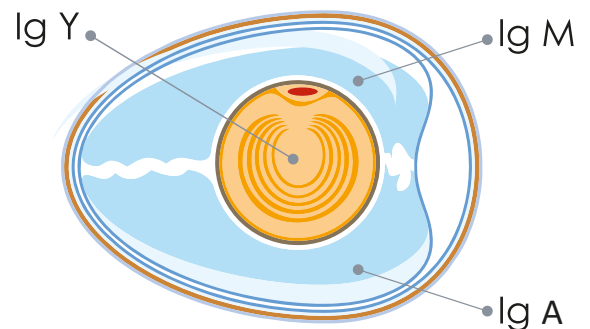
Cause systemic lesions of the gastrointestinal tract and reproductive tract of chickens.
Pathogens of zoonoses.

AND SAFETY

SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF THE EGG

POLIMUN SALMO forms a protective level of antibodies in the blood and eggs of laying hens. During egg formation, immunoglobulins enter the yolk and egg white, which provide humoral protection for the egg.

The concentration of immunoglobulins of Ig Y class in egg yolk is 1.3-1.9 times higher than in the blood of birds.



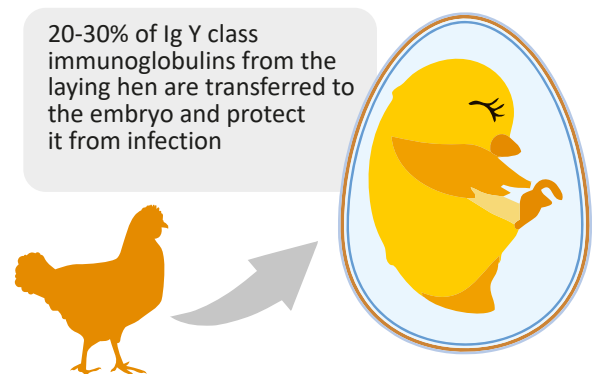
The high concentration of immunoglobulins in the egg after the use of POLIMUN SALMO prevents infection of the egg and interrupts the food chain "egg - man".

SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF THE EGG

POLIMUN SALMO vaccine prevents the vertical route of infection of birds, helps protect the embryo during development and day-old chicks in the first days of life.

In the formation of organs and tissues of chickens, antibodies are detected in the intestine, partially distributed in the hematopoietic organs.

Intestinal antibodies protect chickens in the first days of life.



STATE-OF-THE-ART ADJUVANT softness + safety

The vaccine emulsion has a particle size of less than 1 μm — the vaccine has higher immunogenic and antigenic activity due to better availability to macrophages and subsequent presentation to cells of the immune system

The adjuvant composition is not metabolized in the organism — so that drops of emulsion with antigen inside are kept at the injection site for a long time. As a result of enzymatic cleavage of the emulsifier, the antigen is slowly released over a long period of time

Non-toxic product without restrictions on the residual amount in poultry meat

Provides easy and painless penetration of the vaccine when administered, the absence of a pronounced local reaction, which leads to the rejection of birds

This adjuvant can significantly activate the functions of macrophages, increase the uptake and transport of antigens by macrophages to the organs of immune system (spleen, bursa of Fabric, accumulation of lymphoid cells) and strengthen antigen-presenting mechanisms.

adjuvant
is a matrix
for antigens
(deposits antigen)

provides continuous
gradual resorption of
antigen at the injection
site

stimulates a strong and
long-lasting immune
response - provides
long-term protection



POLIMUN SALMO VACCINATION SCHEME

0.5 ml per bird subcutaneously in the lower part of the neck or between the wings

The interval between vaccination and revaccination should be at least 4 weeks

