

POULTRY VACCINES

LIVE AND INACTIVATED VACCINES FOR COMPLETE POULTRY
HEALTH PROGRAMS — FOR BROILERS, LAYERS AND BREEDING FLOCKS



POLIMUN



IBD VACCINATION ADAPTED TO THE FARM'S CHALLENGE LEVEL

Three live vaccines against different strains of Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease): from standard prevention to control of very virulent IBDV infections



WHY IT MATTERS

Infectious Bursal Disease affects the bursa of Fabricius and can lead to immunosuppression. Choosing the appropriate vaccine is essential for protecting flock immunity, enhancing responses to other vaccinations, and stabilizing the IBD situation on the farm.

HOW TO CHOOSE A VACCINE



POLIMUN IBD Light

IBDV G1

TARGET TITER:

500

A mild IBD vaccine for farms with a stable Gumboro situation and low-to-moderate viral pressure.

It is best positioned as a gentle option for routine prevention on farms with no evidence of very virulent IBDV challenge.



POLIMUN IBD

IBDV G7

TARGET TITER:

800

Standard intermediate vaccine for routine IBD control.

Recommended for farms with moderate or unstable IBD pressure, where balanced protection is needed without moving directly to the strongest option.



TOP



POLIMUN IBD+

IBDV G3/ wIBDV

TARGET TITER:

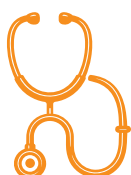
1000

A stronger IBD vaccine option for farms or regions with risk of very virulent IBDV circulation.

This is especially relevant in cases of recurrent Gumboro instability, field virus challenge, or suspicion of vvIBDV pressure.



TOP



VETERINARY NOTE

The vaccination day should not be determined solely by age. It should be calculated taking into account maternal antibody levels, the vaccine breakthrough titer, field virus pressure, farm history and serological monitoring.

RECOMMENDED CHECKPOINTS

ELISA monitoring, the Deventer formula, proper drinking water vaccination techniques, and the use of **INDIGO MAX** for water preparation and vaccination quality control.



TOP



POLIMUN INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS CONTROL

PROTECTION OPTIONS FOR CLASSICAL & VARIANT STRAINS

Live IB vaccines for the development of respiratory protection programs based on circulating field strains and farm challenge levels.



WHY IT MATTERS

The Infectious Bronchitis virus has various genetic and antigenic variants. Effective control relies on matching vaccine strains to the farm situation and using both classical and variant protection when needed.

HOW TO CHOOSE A VACCINE



POLIMUN IB H120

H-120,
MASS TYPE

CLASSICAL MASS BASIS

Live attenuated IB vaccine based on the H-120 strain, Massachusetts type.

It is used as a basic primary vaccine against Infectious Bronchitis for classical respiratory protection and as a basis for further variant IB control programs.



POLIMUN IB Multi

H-120 /
MASSACHUSETTS +
BK-07 / 793/B TYPE

BROAD CROSS- PROTECTION

Live attenuated IB vaccine combining H-120 / Massachusetts and BK-07 / 793/B strains.

Designed to protect against antigenically diverse IBV strains and to maintain early immunity under complex field challenge.



POLIMUN IB VAR2

VAR2/V2,
GI-23 GENETIC LINE

TARGETED GI-23 / VAR2 PROTECTION

Live attenuated IB vaccine based on the VAR2/V2 strain.

It is recommended for situations where GI-23 or VAR2 challenge is suspected or confirmed, and targeted protection against this IB variant is required.



VETERINARY NOTE

IB vaccination planning should be based on circulating circulating field strains, farm history, bird type and age. Massachusetts-based vaccines are commonly used for the classical IB priming, while heterologous strain combinations help expand cross-protection. When GI-23 / VAR2 challenge is suspected, a targeted VAR2 vaccine should be included in the program.

CHECKPOINTS

Massachusetts + 793/B strategy expands cross-protection against antigenically diverse IBV strains.

POLIMUN IB Multi demonstrated ciliary protection after challenge with the 793/B, Mass and QX strains.

POLIMUN IB VAR2 stimulates immunity from the 14th day after vaccination and provides protection for 6–8 weeks.



POLIMUN NEWCASTLE DISEASE CONTROL

FLEXIBLE LIVE VACCINATION OPTIONS WITH OR WITHOUT IB PROTECTION

Live vaccines for early priming, routine Newcastle disease protection and booster programs: with combination options for simultaneous ND + IB control.



WHY IT MATTERS

Effective Newcastle Disease control requires a vaccination program tailored to the bird age, farm challenges, and the booster strategy. Live ND vaccines can be used as early primers, routine field vaccines, or boosters, while combination products help reduce bird handling by protecting against both ND and IB simultaneously.

HOW TO CHOOSE A VACCINE



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TOP

GENTLE EARLY PRIMING

Suitable for: early ND or ND + IB protection, including programs for day-old chicks when early respiratory protection is required.



ND Hitchner BI



ND Hitchner BI + IB HI20



POLIMUN

TOP

ROUTINE LIVE PROTECTION

Developed from the LaSota strain, clone DK-124, this vaccine is ideal for structured ND vaccination programs and allows ND and classical IB protection to be combined in a single application.



ND Clon 124



ND Clon 124 + IB HI20



POLIMUN

TOP

CLASSIC FIELD VACCINE / BOOSTER

Flexible live vaccines for routine ND revaccination and field control, with an option option to support classical IB protection using the HI20 component.



La-Sota



La-Sota + IB HI20

VETERINARY NOTE

Choose the vaccine based on the bird age, field pressure, previous priming, booster strategy and the need for simultaneous IB protection.

QUALITY MATTERS

Ensuring proper water quality, optimal spray parameters, and uniform vaccine distribution are essential for successful live ND vaccination. Monitoring vaccinations is facilitated using **INDIGO MAX**.





POLIMUN PRE-LAY PROTECTION

AVIAN ENCEPHALOMYELITIS AND FOWL POX CONTROL

Live vaccines to protect future layers and breeding flocks before egg production begins.



WHY IT MATTERS

Avian Encephalomyelitis and Fowl Pox are diseases of critical importance in vaccination programs for pre-layers. Proper vaccination before the production period protects future layers and breeders, ensuring flock stability during egg production.

HOW TO CHOOSE A VACCINE



POLIMUN AE

TARGETED AE PROTECTION

Best positioned when the farm requires targeted control of Avian Encephalomyelitis as part of a pre-lay vaccination program.



POLIMUN POX



FOCUSED FOWL POX PROTECTION

Live vaccine against Fowl Pox based on the Cutter strain. Recommended for preventive immunization of chickens starting at 8 weeks of age and of turkeys starting at 18 weeks of age, before the laying period.



POLIMUN AE+POX

COMBINED PRE-LAY PROTECTION

Live combined vaccine for Avian Encephalomyelitis and Fowl Pox, based on the Calnek 1143 and Cutter strains. It is recommended for chickens over 8 weeks of age and turkeys over 18 weeks of age to control both diseases with a single vaccination.



VETERINARY NOTE

These vaccines are most effective when used as pre-laying agents. Immunity develops within 2 to 3 weeks after vaccination, so the vaccination program should be completed before egg laying begins. Additionally, Fowl Pox vaccination should not be administered within 28 days before the start of egg laying or during the laying period.

PROPER VACCINE ADMINISTRATION MATTERS

POLIMUN POX and POLIMUN AE+POX vaccines are administered by puncturing the wing web with a double-needle vaccinator.

It is important to vaccinate all birds in the poultry house simultaneously. Proper vaccine administration is essential to ensure uniform protection for the entire flock.

VACCINATION CHECK

A local reaction at the site of the wing web puncture is a key indicator of successful vaccination. In the case of vaccination with POLIMUN AE+POX, swelling, a nodular lesion, or a scab may occur 5 to 7 days after vaccination and usually resolve within 2 weeks. When vaccinated with POLIMUN POX, local pockmarks or indurations may appear within 3 to 7 days.



POLIMUN: INACTIVATED RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

ND AND ND + IB SOLUTIONS

Inactivated vaccines to enhance systemic immunity against Newcastle disease and classical Infectious Bronchitis.



WHY IT MATTERS

Inactivated vaccines play an important role in structured poultry vaccination programs by maintaining systemic immunity and providing long-term protection. The choice of a vaccine depends on the farm's specific needs, whether it requires targeted protection against Newcastle disease or a combination of protection against Newcastle disease and Infectious Bronchitis.

HOW TO CHOOSE A VACCINE



POLIMUN ND *inac*



BASIC INACTIVATED ND PROTECTION

Inactivated vaccine against Newcastle disease based on the LaSota strain, clone DK-124. Suitable when the farm requires targeted single-antigen protection against ND. The vaccine stimulates the development of specific immunity against Newcastle disease starting from the 14th day after administration and can be used in chickens from one day of age.

Suitable for: single-antigen protection against Newcastle Disease, basic inactivated ND boosting, and programs that treat Infectious Bronchitis separately.

Key antigen: Newcastle disease virus, the LaSota strain, clone DK-124.

Administration: Intramuscularly or subcutaneously. Recommended dosage for chickens of different ages:

- 1-70 days of life – 0.1-0.2 ml;
- over 70 days – 0.2-0.3 ml.



POLIMUN ND + IB *inac*

DOUBLE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Inactivated vaccine against Newcastle disease and Avian Infectious Bronchitis containing antigens of both the LaSota strain of ND and the IBV M-41 strain from the Massachusetts group.

Suitable when a single vaccination is required to enhance protection against both ND and classical avian IB. The vaccine is administered to chickens starting at 14 days of age, at a dose of 0.5 ml intramuscularly or subcutaneously.

Suitable for: combined ND + IB respiratory protection, reduction of separate injections, programs requiring classical Massachusetts-type IB support.

Key antigens: Newcastle disease virus, LaSota strain.

Avian infectious bronchitis virus, M-41 / Massachusetts group.

Administration: 0.5 ml intramuscularly or subcutaneously.



VETERINARY NOTE

Select the level of inactivated respiratory coverage based on the farm program: ND only or ND + IB. Inactivated vaccines should be part of a structured vaccination plan that includes appropriate live priming, correct timing, and consistent administration.

PROPER VACCINE ADMINISTRATION MATTERS

Proper injection technique is essential for protecting the entire flock. Use calibrated equipment, administer the full dose, maintain proper storage temperature and avoid freezing the vaccine. Proper handling and use of the product directly impact field results.



POLIMUN PRE-LAY PRODUCTIVITY PROTECTION

ND, IB AND EDS COVERAGE FOR LAYERS AND BREEDING FLOCKS



WHY IT MATTERS

Before laying begins, layers and parent flocks require strong systemic immunity to protect against diseases that can impact survival, respiratory health, and egg production. Inactivated pre-lay vaccines help prepare birds for the egg production period and provide long-term protection to the flock.

HOW TO CHOOSE A VACCINE



POLIMUN ND IB EDS

STANDARD TRIPLE PRE-LAY PROTECTION

Inactivated vaccine against Newcastle Disease, Infectious Bronchitis and Egg Drop Syndrome.

Suitable for: farms requiring reliable pre-lay protection against ND, classical IB and EDS.

Key antigens:

Newcastle disease virus: LaSota strain, clone DK-124
IB virus: Chapaevsky / M-41
EDS virus: EDS-76

Use: at 90 to 100 days of age, no later than 30 days before the start of egg laying.

Dose: 0.5 ml IM or SC. Immunity lasts up to 60 weeks of life.



POLIMUN ND EDS IB MAX

EXPANDED IB COVERAGE PRE-LAY PROTECTION

Inactivated vaccine against Newcastle disease, Egg Drop Syndrome and Infectious Bronchitis with broader antigenic coverage against IB.

Suitable for: farms requiring comprehensive IB coverage before laying, particularly when variant Infectious Bronchitis strains are present.

Key antigens:

Newcastle disease virus: LaSota
EDS virus: EDS-76
IB virus: M-41 / Massachusetts
IB virus: BK-07 / 793B
IB virus: VAR2/V2

Use: at 90 to 100 days of age, no later than 30 days before the start of egg laying.

Dose: 0.5 ml IM or SC. It is recommended to perform live ND and IB priming at least four weeks before use.



VETERINARY NOTE

Choose ND IB EDS if the farm requires standard pre-lay protection against ND, classical IB and EDS. Select ND EDS IB MAX if the program requires broader IB coverage, including Massachusetts, 793B and VAR2 variants.

PROPER VACCINE ADMINISTRATION MATTERS

Both vaccines should be administered before the start of the laying period, not during it. Store at +2 to +8°C and do not freeze. Before administration, follow the product instructions: warm if necessary, shake thoroughly, and administer the full 0.5 ml dose (IM or SC).

REO CONTROL

PROTECTION AGAINST VIRAL ARTHRITIS / TENOSYNOVITIS

Reovirus control is important to maintain bird mobility, flock uniformity and breeding flock productivity. . Vaccination programs may combine live priming and inactivated protection depending on bird species, age, and overall farm risk.

POLIMUN REO I133

LIVE REO PRIMING

Live vaccine against Viral Arthritis / Tenosynovitis based on the Avian Reovirus strain S-1133. The vaccine induces specific immunity 7-10 days after administration, and protects poultry against Viral Arthritis / Tenosynovitis for up to 3 months.

Suitable for: early priming, replacement birds, broiler breeding flocks, and farms at risk of viral arthritis / tenosynovitis.



POLIMUN REO I133 inac

INACTIVATED LONG-TERM REO PROTECTION

Inactivated vaccine against Viral Arthritis / Tenosynovitis derived from the Avian Reovirus strain S-1133. The vaccine induces specific immunity 2-3 weeks after administration, and is suitable for use in broiler chicks, breeding flocks and laying hens, and should be administered no later than 4 weeks before the start of egg production.

Suitable for: breeding flocks, laying hens, long-term systemic protection and to enhance REO vaccination programs.



SALMONELLA CONTROL

THREE SALMONELLA STRAINS IN ONE DOSE

POLIMUN SALMO is an inactivated vaccine against salmonellosis for broiler breeders, laying hen breeders and layers. It targets three strains of *Salmonella*: *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium* and *S. gallinarum*.

POLIMUN SALMO



FOOD SAFETY AND BREEDER PROTECTION

Inactivated vaccine designed to protect against *Salmonella* infection, bacterial persistence and the risk of vertical transmission. The vaccine maintains active protective immunity against *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium* and *S. gallinarum*; sustained immunity is formed 4 weeks after booster vaccination and lasts throughout the productive period.

Suitable for: broiler breeders, laying hen breeders, layers; farms focused on salmonellosis prevention, egg safety and food-chain protection, and reducing the risk of vertical transmission.

STATE-OF-THE-ART VACCINE ADJUVANT

- 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 body, so the emulsion drops with antigen inside remain 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
- Ensures easy and painless vaccine penetration upon administration, the absence of any pronounced local reactions, which could lead to vaccine rejection in birds
- Non-toxic product with no residue in poultry meat



VETERINARY NOTE

This page outlines two distinct veterinary tasks: REO and SALMO vaccinations, which focus on different veterinary priorities. REO vaccination promotes locomotor health and enhances flock performance, while SALMO vaccination emphasizes *Salmonella* control, ensures egg safety, and enhances biosecurity in breeding flocks.

PROPER VACCINE ADMINISTRATION MATTERS

For REO vaccination, select a live or inactivated vaccine based on the farm's specific program, bird age, and production type. For SALMO vaccination, administer 0.5 mL per bird SC in the lower neck or between the wings. It is important to allow a minimum interval of 4 weeks between the initial and booster vaccinations.