

צילום טז



**AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES**

A Schering Corporation Division  
GALLOPING HILL ROAD, KENILWORTH, NEW JERSEY 07033 / TEL. (201) 931-2000

August 18, 1977

Sholom Y. Gross  
International Kashrus Association  
P.O. Box 163  
Dyker Heights Station  
Brooklyn, NY 11228

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of July 25, 1977; in the poultry husbandry practices of today, it is commonplace to vaccinate chickens for prevention of disease. Vaccines are administered in many fashions, depending upon the requirements for disease protection as dictated by geographic areas. I would assume that most chickens are vaccinated with at least two or more types of vaccine. The most common method of administration is eye-drop or water.

I am enclosing a few of our product bulletins that may provide you with information with regard to method and age of administration.

With regard to the hatcheries in the specified areas using our vaccines; this question is difficult to answer since our products are sold directly and/or through distributors. May I suggest you contact the hatcheries in question directly, since they can provide you with accurate information regarding the products which they use.

A list of hatcheries and poultry producers in the United States can be obtained through several sources. May I suggest that you write the U.S.D.A., Agricultural Research Services, and ask for a list of participants

YOUR PARTNER IN ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Sholom Y. Gross  
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in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (Bulletin ARS-NE-9-4, January 1977). Other information can be obtained through the Poultry and Egg Institute of America:

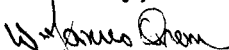
521 East 63rd Street  
Kansas City, MO 64110

You might also contact the Southeast Poultry and Egg Association:

1456 Church Street  
Decatur, GA 30030

I hope the information provided will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,



W. James Orem  
Sales Manager

WJO:lh  
enclosures



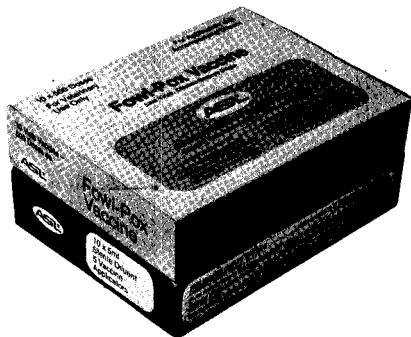
FOR BREEDER and REPLACEMENT BIRDS

# ASL fowl-pox<sup>®</sup>

FOWL-POX VACCINE Live Virus, Chicken Embryo Origin

## advantages

- Has ability to stimulate strong immunity against a wide variety of fowl-pox strains
- Proven effective in millions of birds
- Safe for chickens and turkeys
- Highly soluble
- Rigidly tested
- Contains gentamicin as a preservative



**asl fowl-pox** vaccine is a live virus vaccine containing a fowl pox virus selected for its ability to stimulate strong immunity against a wide variety of fowl pox strains. This product is for use in chickens and turkeys 6 weeks of age or older, as an aid in preventing fowl pox through immunization by the wing-web method (for chickens) and the thigh-stab method (for turkeys).

Supplied in: FOWL-POX (Combo Pak), 10 x 500 Doses with diluent.

**FOWL POX VACCINE**  
LIVE VIRUS, CHICKEN EMBRYO ORIGIN

## when to vaccinate

Chickens: Six weeks of age or older.  
Turkeys: Six weeks of age or older.

## your vaccination program

The development of a durable, strong immunity depends upon the use of an effective vaccination program as well as many circumstances such as administration techniques, environment and flock health at time of vaccination. Also, the immune response to one vaccination under field conditions is seldom complete for all animals within a given flock. Even when vaccination is successful, the immunity stimulated in individual animals against different diseases may not be life long. Therefore, under certain circumstances revaccination may be necessary.

## preparation of the vaccine

1. Do not open and mix the vaccine until ready for use.
2. Mix only one vial at a time and use entire contents within 2 hours.
3. Remove the tear-off aluminum seal and stopper from vial containing the dried vaccine.
4. Remove the tear-off aluminum seal and stopper from the bottle containing the diluent.
5. Hold the diluent bottle firmly in an upright position and insert the neck of the vaccine vial into the neck of the diluent bottle. The neck of the vaccine vial should snap into position and should be seated securely in the neck of the diluent bottle.
6. Invert the two containers so that the vaccine vial is on the bottom and allow the diluent to flow into the vaccine vial. If the diluent does not flow freely, squeeze the diluent bottle gently and the diluent will flow into the vaccine vial. The vaccine vial should be completely filled with diluent to prevent excess foaming.
7. Hold the joined containers by the ends; shake vigorously until the vaccine plug is completely dissolved.
8. Return the joined containers to their original position (diluent bottle on the bottom). Allow the rehydrated vaccine to flow into the diluent bottle. If the rehydrated vaccine does not flow into the diluent bottle, squeeze the diluent bottle gently and release to draw the rehydrated vaccine into the diluent bottle. Be sure all the virus is removed from the vaccine vial.
9. Remove the vaccine vial from the neck of the diluent bottle and insert dropper applicator into eyedrop bottle.
10. The vaccine is now ready for eyedrop use.
11. Wash hands thoroughly after mixing the vaccine.

## how to vaccinate

### CHICKENS:

Vaccination is accomplished by cupping the needle applicator into the mixed vaccine and piercing the webbed portion of the underside of the wing. Avoid piercing through feathers which may wipe off the vaccine, and avoid hitting the wing muscle or bone to minimize reaction. The applicator is designed to pick up the proper amount of vaccine on the needles, which is deposited in the tissues when the wing is pierced. Re-dip the applicator in the vaccine before each application. Excess vaccine adhering to the applicator should be removed by touching the applicator to the side of the vaccine vial.

### TURKEYS:

Vaccination may be conveniently and successfully accomplished by the thigh-stab method as follows: The helper grasps the legs of the turkey with one hand as it is handed to him, and holds the bird head downward with its back toward him. He then passes his other hand downward on the outside of one thigh, turning the feathers back and exposing a bare spot about midway. With the freshly dipped applicator, the vaccinator stabs into the thigh muscle going only deep enough to break the skin and deliver the vaccine, but taking care to avoid piercing the tendons or injuring the bone.

Be careful not to touch any part of the bird with the vaccine except the area to be inoculated.

Examine for takes 6 to 8 days following vaccination. A positive take, showing that the vaccination was successful, is indicated by swelling of the skin or scab formation at the point of inoculation. The absence of takes may mean that birds were immune before vaccination or that improper vaccination methods were used. Immunity will normally develop about 10 to 14 days after vaccination. Swelling and scabs will disappear 2 to 3 weeks following vaccination.

## caution

### 1. VACCINATE ONLY HEALTHY BIRDS.

- Although disease may not be evident, coccidiosis, chronic respiratory disease, mycoplasma infection, or other disease conditions may cause serious complications or reduce immunity.
2. All birds within a house should be vaccinated on the same day. Isolate other susceptible birds on the premises from the birds being vaccinated.
  3. In outbreak situations, vaccinate healthy birds first progressing toward outbreak areas in order to vaccinate diseased birds last.
  4. Do not spill or spatter the vaccine. Burn empty bottles, caps and all unused vaccine and accessories.
  5. Do not dilute the vaccine or otherwise stretch the dosage.
  6. This vaccine must be stored refrigerated between 35° and 45° F.
  7. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

## records

Keep a record of vaccine type, quantity, serial number, expiration date, and place of purchase; the date and time of vaccination; the number, age, breed, and location of the birds; names of operators performing the vaccination and any observed reactions.

U.S. VETERINARY LICENSE NO. 165  
**AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES**

SCHERING CORPORATION U.S.A.

MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701





FOR BREEDER and REPLACEMENT BIRDS

# pipovax<sup>®</sup>

PIGEON POX VACCINE Live Virus Chicken Embryo Origin

## advantages

- A single vaccination after six weeks of age stimulates long lasting protection
- Time proven the best breeder layer protection against pox
- Rigidly tested
- Highly soluble
- Can be used at the same time as other vaccination or when birds are blood tested
- Contains gentamicin as a preservative



**pipovax** is a live virus vaccine containing a special pigeon pox virus selected for its mild characteristics as well as its ability to stimulate immunity against fowl pox in chickens. This product is for use in chickens 6 weeks of age or older as an aid in preventing fowl pox through immunization by the wing stab method.

Supplied in: Pipovax (Combo Pak), 10 x 500 Doses with diluent.

**PIGEON POX VACCINE**  
LIVE VIRUS, CHICKEN EMBRYO ORIGIN  
**PIPOVAX®**

## when to vaccinate

6 weeks of age or older.

## your vaccination program

The development of a durable, strong immunity depends upon the use of an effective vaccination program as well as many circumstances such as administration techniques, environment and flock health at time of vaccination. Also, the immune response to one vaccination under field conditions is seldom complete for all animals within a given flock. Even when vaccination is successful, the immunity stimulated in individual animals against different diseases may not be life long. Therefore, a program of periodic revaccination may be necessary.

## preparation of the vaccine

1. Do not open and mix the vaccine until ready for use.
2. Mix only one vial at a time and use entire contents within 2 hours.
3. Remove the tear-off aluminum seal and stopper from vial containing the dried vaccine.
4. Remove the tear-off aluminum seal and stopper from the bottle containing the diluent.
5. Hold the diluent bottle firmly in an upright position and insert the neck of the vaccine vial into the neck of the diluent bottle. The neck of the vaccine vial should snap into position and should be seated securely in the neck of the diluent bottle.
6. Invert the two containers so that the vaccine vial is on the bottom and allow the diluent to flow into the vaccine vial. If the diluent does not flow freely, squeeze the diluent bottle gently and the diluent will flow into the vaccine vial. The vaccine vial should be completely filled with diluent to prevent excess foaming.
7. Hold the joined containers by the ends; shake vigorously until the vaccine plug is completely dissolved.
8. Return the joined containers to their original position (diluent bottle on the bottom). Allow the rehydrated vaccine to flow into the diluent bottle. If the rehydrated vaccine does not flow into the diluent bottle, squeeze the diluent bottle gently and release to draw the rehydrated vaccine into the diluent bottle. Be sure all the virus is removed from the vaccine vial.
9. Remove the vaccine vial from the neck of the diluent bottle and insert dropper applicator into plastic diluent bottle.
10. The vaccine is now ready for eyedrop use.
11. Wash hands thoroughly after mixing the vaccine.

## how to vaccinate

Vaccination is accomplished by dipping the needle applicator into the mixed vaccine and piercing the webbed portion of the underside of the wing. Avoid piercing through feathers which may wipe off the vaccine and avoid hitting the wing muscle or bone to minimize reaction. The applicator is designed to pick up the proper amount of vaccine on the needles, which is deposited in the tissues when the wing is pierced. Re-dip the applicator in the vaccine before each application. Excess vaccine adhering to the applicator should be removed by touching the applicator to the side of the vaccine vial.

## examine for takes

Examine for takes 6 to 8 days following vaccination. A positive take, showing that the vaccination was successful, is indicated by swelling of the skin or scab formation at the point of inoculation. The absence of takes may mean that birds were immune before vaccination or that improper vaccination methods were used. Immunity will normally develop about 10 to 14 days after vaccination. Swelling and scabs will disappear 2 to 3 weeks following vaccination.

## caution

1. **VACCINATE ONLY HEALTHY BIRDS.**  
Although disease may not be evident, coccidiosis, chronic respiratory disease, mycoplasma infection, or other disease conditions may cause serious complications or reduce immunity.
2. **All birds within a house should be vaccinated on the same day.** Isolate other susceptible birds on the premises from the birds being vaccinated.
3. In outbreak situations, vaccinate healthy birds first progressing toward outbreak areas in order to vaccinate diseased birds last.
4. Do not spill or spatter the vaccine. Burn empty bottles, caps and all unused vaccine and accessories.
5. Do not dilute the vaccine or otherwise stretch the dosage.
6. This vaccine must be stored refrigerated between 35° and 45° F.
7. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

## records

Keep a record of vaccine type, quantity, serial number, expiration date, and place of purchase; the date and time of vaccination; the number, age, breed, and location of the birds; names of operators performing the vaccination and any observed reactions.

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MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701



ASL-PV-16N



# POXVAC-TC<sup>®</sup>

FOWL-POX VACCINE Live Virus, Chicken Tissue Culture Origin

## advantages

- Tissue culture origin
- So mild it can be used in day old chicks
- Field proven
- Specially selected for broiler use
- Highly soluble
- Rigidly tested
- Contains gentamicin as a preservative



**Poxvac-TC** is a live virus vaccine containing a tissue culture propagated strain of fowl pox virus especially selected for use in day-old chickens (day of hatch) or older, as an aid in preventing fowl pox through immunization by the wing web method.

**Supplied in:** Poxvac-TC (Combo Pak), 10 x 500 Doses with diluent.

FOWL POX VACCINE  
LIVE VIRUS, CHICKEN TISSUE CULTURE ORIGIN  
POXVAC-TC®

## when to vaccinate

One day old or older.

## your vaccination program

The development of a durable, strong immunity depends upon the use of an effective vaccination program as well as many circumstances such as administration techniques, environment and flock health at time of vaccination. Also, the immune response to one vaccination under field conditions is seldom complete for all animals within a given flock. Even when vaccination is successful, the immunity stimulated in individual animals against different diseases may not be life long. Therefore, under certain circumstances revaccination may be necessary.

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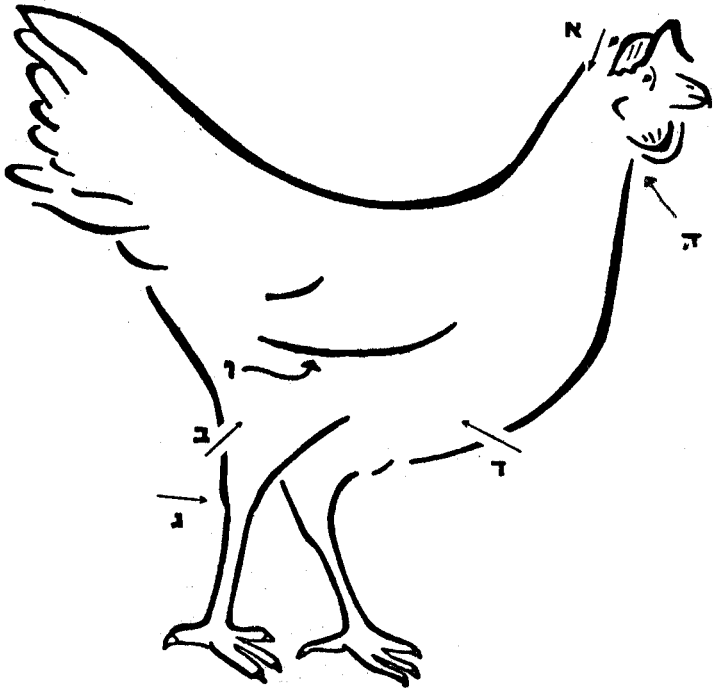
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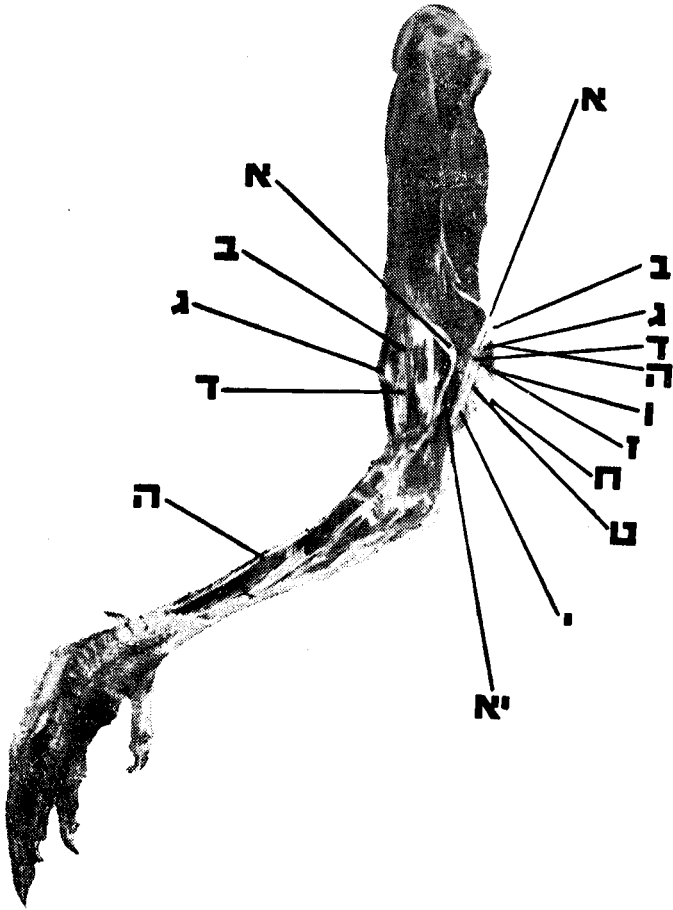


מקומות ההזרקה בעוף

# צילום יח\*

## מראה צומת הגידין בעוף

(היות ואין לגידים שמות עבריים, הובאו רק מספרים)



(\* מספר הטב"י.)