

Vaccine reactions

take good care of your herd
- stay alert



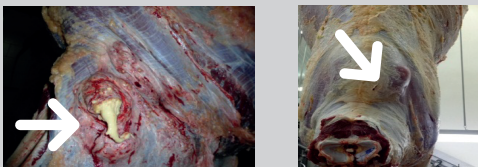
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Vaccine Reactions

What are they?

They are abscesses that contain a yellowish secretion (pus – Picture 1), which is usually the result of vaccine or medication reaction in animals. The type of vaccine (whether aqueous or oil adjuvant) used, or the procedure applied by farmers, can directly interfere with the appearance of this secretion.



Picture 1 – Pus

Problems caused

During slaughter, it is necessary to remove the muscle that is in contact with the pus. This will lead to loss for the farmer who will lose the weight of meat that is removed (on average 400g per reaction) (Picture 2); loss for the slaughterhouse that will have to denature or discard this meat; and loss for the consumer who may find pus in some parts.



Image 2 – Loss for farmers, slaughterhouses and, in some cases, consumers.

How to avoid it?

To prevent this from occurring, some practices must be adopted during vaccination, such as:

- Adopt good hygiene practices, such as washing hands with soap and water before administering vaccines;

- Sterilize materials, such as jet injectors and needles, before they are used (preferably by boiling them in water for five minutes);
- Allow them to dry and then store them in a clean place;
- Be careful about the hygiene of the location where the vaccines will be handled, and keep the vials always protected from the sun and in a refrigerated environment, at 2°C to 8°C;
- Always observe the expiry date of the drug;
- Do not let the vaccine freeze;
- Respect the recommendations of the label or package insert;
- Pay attention to the type of needle to be used and its state of preservation:

- . Subcutaneous/aqueous vaccine: 10x15 needle
- . Subcutaneous/oil adjuvant vaccine: 15x18 needle
- . Intramuscular/oil adjuvant vaccine: 30x15 needle

- Be careful about the administering site, the type of vaccine and the positioning of the needle (keep it tilted and always point downwards);
- Fold the hide of the animal before administering subcutaneous vaccines;
- Administer vaccines only to animals that are in good health.



Consequences of reusing materials:

The reuse of syringes and needles can result in serious risks for handlers, and it also affects the effectiveness of the drugs. Reused syringes allow errors in the dosing of drugs, as their scale or manufacturer's brand may be faded out, or air and liquid may leak through the plunger.

Needles lose their skin piercing effectiveness, which causes pain during application since the lubrication (silicone) is lost during the first administration. Crooked needles may break when the drug is administered and its material may remain inside the muscle. There is also a risk of microbial contamination, resulting from the fluid that remains inside the needle already used, which causes clogging. Before sterilization, dispose of crooked, broken, rusty and blunt needles.

Recommendations:

- . Work with the smallest group of animals possible on the premises;
- . Hold the animal in an individual cattle chute, in the best possible way for administration;
- . Keep the materials to be used and the area (facilities) clean, organized and well maintained;
- . Walk all the way to the area where the animals will be handled to prevent any accidents;
- . When the activities are completed, take the animals back to the cattle chute without handling them; if possible, give them a supplement as a reward;
- . Dispose of the needles and the packaging of products in a safe manner, which minimizes environmental impacts and avoids the risk of accidents and diseases;
- . After sterilizing the needles and cleaning the equipment used, keep them in a clean place (on paper towels) and store them after they are dry.