About us

Deltamune, with a history dating back to 1977, is a Gauteng based South African company focusing on veterinary public health. Inactivated vaccines focusing on South African strains have been produced since 1980, and the development of ELISA tests for various poultry diseases commenced in 1985. At Deltamune we support our customers to achieve their production goals, backed by state of the art vaccines research and development, manufacture of biological products, and supported by an ISO 17025 (SANAS V.0007) accredited and Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) approved test laboratory.

Product Range and Capabilities

		Avian Influenza (AI)	E.coli	E.coli 0157	Egg Drop Syndrome (EDS)	Fowl Pox	Infectious Bronchitis (IB)	Infectious Bursal (IBD)	Infectious Coryza (COR)	M. gallisepticum (MG)	Newcastle Disease (ND)	Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale (OR)	Pasteurella multocida (PM)	Pigeon Pox	Salmonella Enteritidis (SE)	Salmonella Gallinarum (SG)	Salmonella Infantis (SI)	Salmonella Muenchen (SM)	Salmonella Typhimurium (ST)
Registered Products	AVIVAC® AI	X																	
	AVIVAC® COR/EDS				X				X										
	AVIVAC® CORYZA								X										
	AVIVAC® ND										X								
	AVIVAC® SE														X				
	STRUVAC ND PLUS										X								
	Autogenous vaccine solutions provided through veterinarians include:		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vaccine support products																			

Contact us for solutions to your vaccination and laboratory needs

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Registration holder: DELTAMUNE (PTY) LTD Reg.1994/005981/07
AVIVAC® COR is distributed by: Immuno-Vet Services CC (Reg. No. 1988/025418/23)
Telephone: +27 (0)11 699-6240 **Fax:** +27 (0)11 462 0869
Website: www.immunovet.co.za **Email:** info@immunovet.co.za

AVIVAC® CORYZA

Reg. No. G 2080 Act 36/1947

A South African developed injectable oil emulsion bacterin against infectious coryza, to ensure fowls produce on expectation

An oil-emulsion of inactivated *Avibacterium paragallinarum* containing at least 1 x 10^8 colony forming units per dose of both serotypes A and C.

DELTAMUNE
a unique angle to animal health

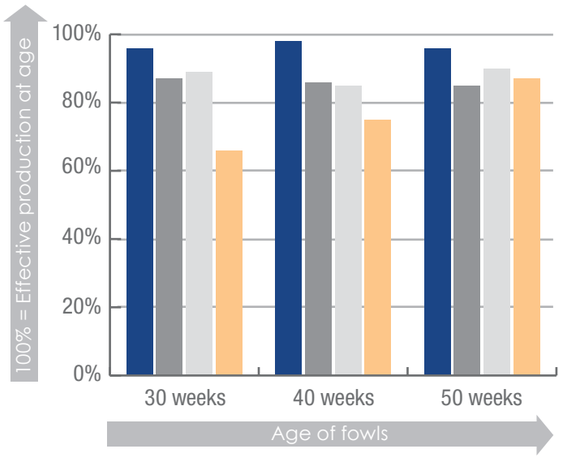
What is Coryza?

Infectious Coryza is an acute, highly contagious disease affecting the upper respiratory tract mainly of adult fowls. The causative bacterium is *Avibacterium (Haemophilus) paragallinarum*. The main source of infection is clinically affected and carrier birds. The bacterium can be transmitted via the drinking water or feed contaminated by nasal discharge, by aerosols over short distances, by contaminated equipment as well as by people. Lateral transmission occurs readily through direct contact. Infectious Coryza has a short incubation period of 1 to 3 days and therefore spreads rapidly through a flock. Most susceptible birds will contract the disease but unless complicated by secondary infections the mortality remains low. The most prominent clinical signs are seromucoid nasal and ocular discharges and facial oedema. In severe cases marked conjunctivitis with closed eyes, swollen wattles and difficult breathing can be seen. In layers and breeders a drop in egg production of 10% to 40% can be expected and an increase in the number of culls. Recovered birds remain carriers of the bacterium.

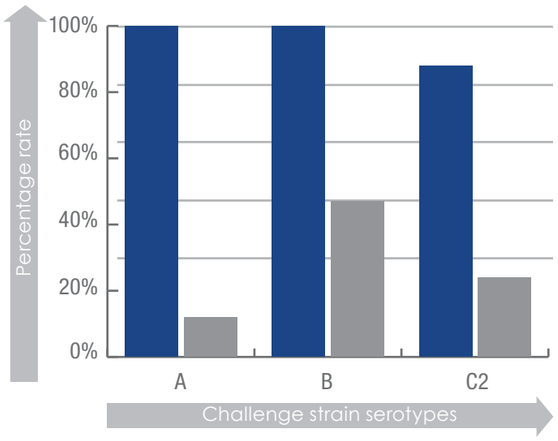
In addition to effective immunisation with a suitable vaccine containing the relevant strains for a certain area, it is preferable to have all-in-all-out production systems and to apply strict biosecurity to prevent outbreaks. Antimicrobial treatment is of limited value.

Development of this vaccine was done according to GLP guidelines, and animal studies performed following GCP guidelines. Manufacturing of the vaccine is conducted in a facility that adheres to European GMP guidelines. Sterility testing is performed in the Deltamune ISO 17025 accredited laboratory (SANAS V.0007: VAC-QCD-ME-019 method).

AVIVAC® CORYZA reduces potential production losses up to 15% more effective than other commercial vaccines

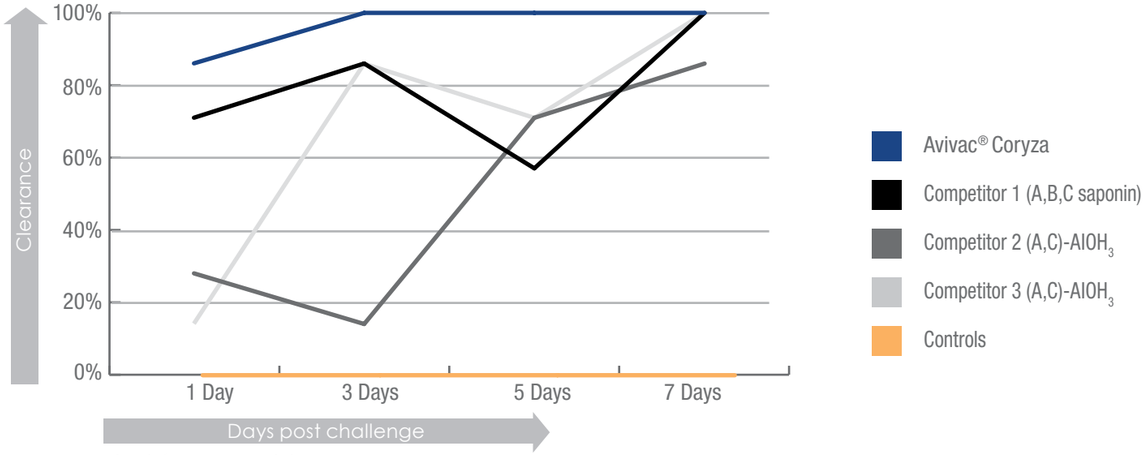


AVIVAC® CORYZA provides effective cross immunity against multiple serotypes*



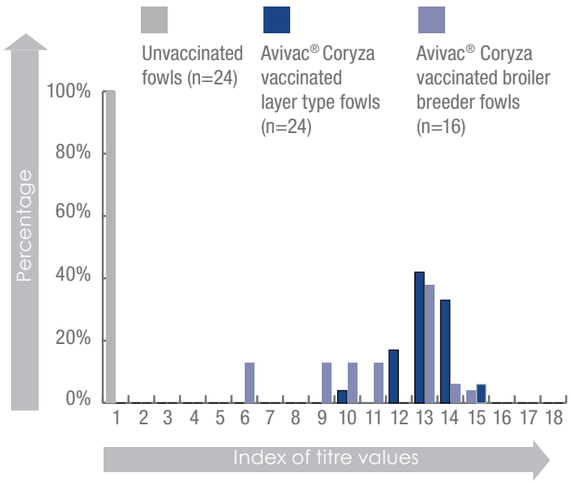
* Results from independent study

AVIVAC® CORYZA provides very high efficacy and rapid bacterial clearance from sinuses as shown in comparative challenge tests with Serotype A*



* Results from independent study

AVIVAC® CORYZA administration monitoring can be performed with ELISA tests



AVIVAC® CORYZA tissue reaction is acceptable compared to other vaccines*

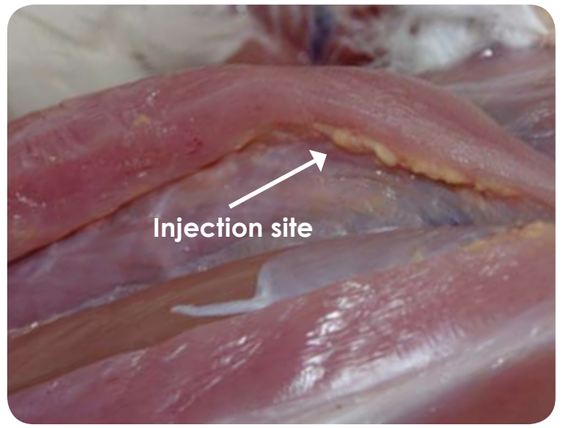
	Granuloma	Fibrosis	Necrosis
AVIVAC® CORYZA	++	+/++	0/+
Competitor 1 (oil)	++/+++	++/+++	++
Competitor 2 ($AlOH_3$)	0/+	0	0
Competitor 3 ($AlOH_3$)	+/++	0/+/++	(+)

* Results from independent study

Advantages of using AVIVAC® CORYZA

- **Local strains** increases efficacy
- Oil adjuvated vaccine ensures **high immune response** and **long duration of immunity**
- **Minimises egg production losses** in the event of an outbreak
- **Ease of application** through intramuscular route
- Antigen component selected to have the **most immunogenic effect**
- **World-class technical and laboratory support** for the product provided by Deltamune

AVIVAC® CORYZA is indicated for preventive immunisation of healthy fowls against infectious Coryza. The immunity induced should reach a maximum 3 weeks after the administration of the vaccine and should last for 30-40 weeks from vaccination, giving effective protection for the productive life of the fowls. Serotypes included: A, C3 - both locally isolated strains.



Moderate granulomatous reaction at injection site observed 4 weeks after vaccination

- **Independent tests show the oil adjuvant to result in less than 0.6% reduction in weight gain over 20 weeks compared to $AlOH_3$ adjuvants.**
- **Maximum safety ensured during manufacturing process with in process sterility testing of antigen and final product.**

Recommended dosage

For breeders and replacement pullets between 6-10 weeks of age: A dose of 0,5 mℓ injected intramuscularly into the breast muscle. A booster vaccination administered at least 4 weeks after the first one but not within 4 weeks of onset of lay.

Alternative dosage

For breeders and replacement pullets between 13-16 weeks of age: One dose of 1,0 mℓ injected intramuscularly.