

## Chicken Anaemia Virus (CAV)

### Purpose of vaccination

- To prevent disease caused by Chicken Anaemia Virus (CAV) infection.
- To prevent infection of breeder hens during lay and subsequent vertical transmission of CAV to their progeny.

### Disease

CAV is widespread. If young chicks without passive immune protection from maternal antibody are infected with CAV, they become anaemic and there is increased mortality between 10 and 24 days-of-age.

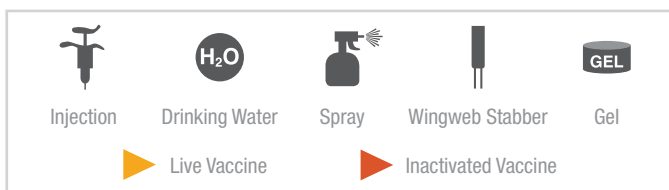
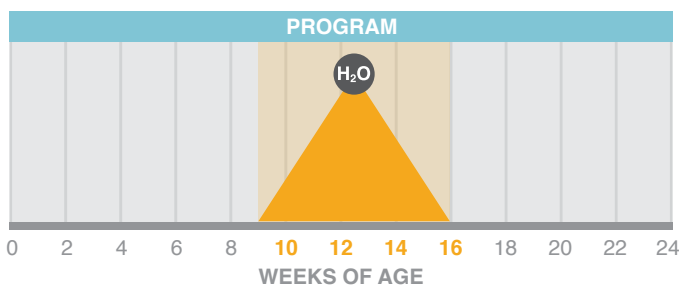
Chicks may become infected with CAV vertically through hatching eggs. Infected chicks shed the virus into the environment and CAV spreads horizontally from chick to chick.

CAV targets immature blood and immune cells. Clinical signs include anaemia, increased mortality, intramuscular and subcutaneous haemorrhages, atrophy of the thymus and bone marrow and sometimes gangrenous dermatitis "blue wing".

Adult hens infected whilst in lay do not show signs of disease, but transmit CAV in their eggs. Vaccination of pullets during rearing ensures their chicks will be protected by passive immunity from transfer of maternal antibodies.

### Vaccination program

Layer Breeders and Broiler Breeders receive live CAV vaccine once during rearing.



### Vaccine administration

Administer live CAV vaccine once in the drinking water during rearing according to the label directions.

### Precautions

Vaccinate healthy birds only.

Administration of live CAV vaccine to birds less than 3 weeks-of-age may cause clinical disease.

Administration of live CAV vaccine to pullets later than 6 weeks prior to the onset of lay may result in vertical transmission of the virus to their progeny.

### Further Information

#### Product Information Sheet

- AviPro® Thymovac
- Circomune®

#### Administration Information Sheet

- Drinking water administration

