

PRELIMINARY TRIALS FOR PRODUCTION OF TRIVALENT INACTIVATED OIL VACCINE AGAINST NEWCASTLE, INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS AND EGG DROP SYNDROME DISEASES

Madkour, M. S.; Awad, M. H.; Abou-Zaid, A. A.;

Ensaf Khashabab and Hoda I. Tawfik

*Veterinary Serum and Vaccine Research Institute,

Abbasia, Cairo.

ABSTRACT

Newcastle disease virus (NDV), egg drop syndrome (EDS) and infectious bronchitis (IBV) combined trivalent and monovalent oil adjuvant vaccines were prepared and tested for safety and immunogenicity in 4 week-old commercial chickens. The chickens vaccinated with a dose of 0.5ml developed satisfactory levels of antibodies to ND, EDS and IB viruses. The results showed that no significant differences in antibody titres between the respective groups up to 8 week observation period. So, the trivalent vaccine was safe and immunogenic against NDV, EDSV and IBV in one dose.

INTRODUCTION

Viruses that infect the respiratory organs of poultry continue to cause serious disease problems throughout the world, although often the most serious consequences of infection are the result of invading other organs or tissues after infection is established in the respiratory tract, or exacerbation in dual or multiple infections with other organisms. Newcastle disease (ND) is a serious disease causing high mortality, and low productive performance (**Biswal and Morrill, 1954**). Similarly, infectious bronchitis virus (IBV) is primarily respiratory disease, together with egg production problems that may occur when infection of oviduct are of early ages. Significant mortality may occur in young ages particularly if the disease is exacerbated by secondary pathogens (**Hofstad, 1984**). Egg drop syndrome (EDS) causes severe damage in the uterus with production of soft shelled cracked eggs of poor albumin quality (**Swain et al., 1993**).

The combined vaccines have the advantage of providing protection against more than one disease at the same time thus reducing vaccination expensive and number of vaccination per farm as well as saving time and labour costs. Besides that, combined vaccines reduces the stress re-

Experimental Design :

One hundred and fifty, one day old chicks were reared in an isolated conditions. The chicks were divided into 5 groups (30 chicks / each group):

Group (1): Vaccinated with the prepared trivalent inactivated oil vaccine.

Group (2): Vaccinated with locally prepared inactivated monovalent oil ND vaccine.

Group (3): Vaccinated with the locally prepared inactivated monovalent oil IB vaccine.

Group (4): Vaccinated with the locally prepared inactivated monovalent oil EDS vaccine.

Group (5): Non-vaccinated controls.

Each chicken in the vaccinated groups received 0.5 ml I/M injection from the prepared vaccines according to its group at 30 days of age. Ten random blood samples were collected weekly from each group for 8 weeks post vaccination. Sera were collected separately and stored at -20°C until used for detection of corresponding antibodies against ND, IB and EDS.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results obtained shown in Table (1) revealed that the HI antibody response against NDV in group (1) (trivalent vaccine) and group (2) (monovalent vaccine of NDV) increasing of HI antibody titre gradually from first week until the 8th week in the two groups reaching maximum titre and there was no difference between the two groups (trivalent and monovalent vaccines). On the other hand, in Table (2) the neutralizing antibody titres in group (1) (vaccinated with trivalent vaccine) and group (3) (vaccinated with monovalent IB vaccine) showed that the serum neutralizing antibody titre increased from the first week reached maximum titre in 8th week in two groups and recorded that the monovalent vaccine of IBV showed high titre in the first five weeks than the trivalent vaccine and became at the same level in the next weeks. These results agreed with that of **Kozlina et al. (1990)** who mentioned that there were no significant differences in antibody titres between the groups received trivalent vaccine or monovalent vaccine. Also, **Nedelciu and Sofel (1990)** who mentioned that groups of chickens were inoculated with oil inactivated vaccines, either bivalent (ND and IB) or trivalent (ND, EDS and IB) showed higher immunogenicity than with single vaccines. ELISA antibody titres against IBV showed in Table (3) ensured the above results of groups which were vaccinated by trivalent vaccine group (1) or monovalent IB vaccine group (3).

Regarding the results of EDS in Table (4) showed that the HI antibody titre of group (1) triva-

lent vaccine and monovalent vaccine of EDS very low in the first 3 week and then increased from 4th week till the 8th week in the two groups. Also, in Table (5), the neutralizing antibody titres appeared low at the first 3 weeks and increased gradually from the 4th week reaching maximum titre at the 8th week. So, these results of HI and SNT against EDS indicated that there is no significant difference between groups vaccinated by trivalent vaccine or monovalent vaccine. These results agreed with those obtained by **Wu-Yan Gong et al. (1994)**.

Regarded to results obtained by **Madkour et al. (1999)** who recorded that trivalent vaccine against ND, IB and IBDV was more potent than the monovalent vaccine. Also, the results agreed with those obtained by **Madkour et al. (1998)**.

So that, the present investigation indicated that the prepared trivalent oil vaccine could elicit the production of protective antibody titres against the three used viruses. No mutual enhancement or competition was detected. Similar observations were recorded by **Thayer et al. (1983)** where they recorded that no practical difference in amplitude of antibody response when ND antigen used alone or combined with IB antigen. The obtained results were also confirmed with those of **Kolchi and Yoshikazu (1973)**, **Gough et al. (1977)**, **Gaafar (1996)** and **El-Mahdy et al. (1999)** where they found that a satisfactory immune response to IB antigen could be obtained when evaluated under laboratory condition in a combined inactivated vaccine with ND virus without any antagonistic action from each other. In conclusion, the locally prepared trivalent oil inactivated vaccine was found more potent, efficient and protect the birds against the three diseases in one dose.

Table 1 : NDV HI geometric mean titres in vaccinated chickens.

Chicken groups	ND HI antibody titres (log ₂) / weeks post vaccination							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	16	32	128	128	256	256	256
2	0	8	16	64	128	256	256	256
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group (1) : Vaccinated with locally prepared trivalent vaccine.

Group (2) : Vaccinated with locally prepared monovalent NDV.

Group (5) : Control non-vaccinated.

Table 2 : IBV neutralizing antibody titres in vaccinated chickens.

Chicken groups	IBV SN antibody titres / weeks post vaccination							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	8	32	64	64	128	256	256
3	4	16	64	128	128	128	256	256
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group (1) : Vaccinated with locally prepared trivalent vaccine.

Group (2) : Vaccinated with locally prepared monovalent NDV.

Group (5) : Control non-vaccinated.

Table 3 : Geometric mean ELISA antibody titre against IBV in vaccinated chickens.

Chicken groups	ELISA antibody titres / weeks post vaccination							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	994	1988	1260	1587	3313	3910	5550	4497
3	856	2673	2277	2120	3153	3898	3931	5420
5	0.089	0.089	0.089	0.074	0.089	0.074	0.074	0.084

Group (1) : Vaccinated with locally prepared trivalent vaccine.

Group (3) : Vaccinated with locally prepared monovalent IBV.

Group (5) : Control non-vaccinated.

N.B. Absorbance value of negative control = 0.074-0.089.

Absorbance value of positive control = 0.411-0.409.

Table 4 : EDS HI antibody titres in vaccinated chickens.

Chicken groups	EDS HI antibody titres (log ₂) / weeks post vaccination							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	2	2	16	64	128	128	256
4	0	4	8	16	128	128	256	256
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group (1) : Vaccinated with locally prepared trivalent vaccine.

Group (4) : Vaccinated with locally prepared monovalent EDS.

Group (5) : Control non-vaccinated.

Table 5 : EDS neutralizing antibody titres in vaccinated chickens.

Chicken groups	IBV SN antibody titres / weeks post vaccination							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	2	4	8	64	128	128	128
4	0	4	4	16	64	128	128	128
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group (1) : Vaccinated with locally prepared trivalent vaccine.

Group (2) : Vaccinated with locally prepared monovalent EDS.

Group (5) : Control non-vaccinated.

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الملخص العربى

محاولات مبدئية لتحضير لقاح ثلاثى مشبط زيتى ضد أمراض النيوكاسل والالتهاب الشعبى المعدى وتدنى البيض فى الدجاج

د / محمد سيد مدكور

د / مهاب حليم عوض

د / أبوزيد أحمد أبوزيد

د / إنصاف حسين خشب

د / هدى إبراهيم توفيق

معهد بحوث الأمصال واللقاحات البيطرية - العباسية - القاهرة

تم تحضير لقاح زيتى مشبط ضد أمراض النيوكاسل وظاهرة تدنى البيض والالتهاب الشعبى المعدى وتم اختبار كفاءة اللقاح بعدة إختبارات سيرولوجية وذلك بنحسين مجموعات مختلفة من الدجاج باللقاح الزيتى الفردى لكل مرض على حدة، وقد ثبت أن اللقاح الزيتى الثلاثى المحضر محلياً ذو كفاءة مناعية عالية وآمن لتحسين الطيور، وهذا اللقاح فعال فى وقاية الدجاج ضد الأمراض الثلاثة وهو يوفر الوقت والجهد والتكاليف التى تبذل فى التحسين بلقاح فردى.