

Vaccinations as Part of the Management Protocol at Manor House Alpacas (June 2014)

Do vaccinate – It is worth the effort!

Vaccinate healthy animals only!

Give them a break of 14 days between vaccinations, the body needs time to respond to the individual vaccines.

There is always a risk of animals reacting negatively to any vaccination. Watch your animals carefully. Anaphylactic shock would set in within the next couple of hours, febrile reactions can take 2-4 days. As long as your animals are still eating, they should be fine. Otherwise or if in doubt – Consult your vet immediately!

Clostridial Diseases

Covexin 10 Clostridial Vaccine

Afrivet

10-times clostridial vaccine

Clostridium perfringens type A - enterotoxaemia, haemorrhagic enteritis

type B - lam dysentery

type C - necrotic enteritis

type D - enterotoxaemia, pulpy kidney

Cl. chauvoei

black leg, black quarter

Cl. novyi type B

swelled head

Cl. septicum

malignant oedema, post-parturient gangrene

Cl. Tetani

tetanus

Cl. sordellii

black quarter

Cl. haemolyticum

bacillary haemoglobinuria

Any age, any status of pregnancy. No other vaccines 14 days before or after!

Vaccination program: Two doses 6 weeks apart, thereafter annually. 1ml in sheep, 2ml in cattle. Vaccination of ewes 2-6 weeks before lambing gives antibodies in colostrum for up to 12 weeks. Full immunity after 14 days.

At Manor House Alpacas: 3-7 days after birth + booster 6 weeks later, then every 6 months.
Crias 1 ml, adults 1.5 ml

Rift Valley Fever

Live RVF vaccine

Onderstepoort

Any age, not pregnant. Do not vaccinate offspring of vaccinated mothers before 6 months of age.

Vaccination program: single dose, best in spring, 3-6 weeks before mating season.

Live-long? immunity, 1ml. Full immunity after 21 days.

Inactivated RVF vaccine

Onderstepoort

Any age, any status of pregnancy. Do not vaccinate offspring of immunised mothers before 6 months of age.

Vaccination program: Two doses 3-4 weeks apart, thereafter annually.

RVF Clone 13 vaccine

Rift Valley Fever attenuated live vaccine

Onderstepoort

From 2 months of age, but do not vaccinate offspring of immunised mothers before 6 months of age. Safe in pregnant animals.

Vaccination program: 1ml subcutaneously, annually.

Inactivated RVF vaccine

Disease Control Africa

Vaccination program: 1 ml subcutaneously. Two doses 14 days apart, thereafter annually.

At Manor House Alpacas: After losing the first alpacas ever to RVF in end of April 2010, we have used all of above vaccines in different sections of the herd due to a shortage of

vaccines. We are additionally treating all alpacas with Wipe Out (Deltamethrin 0.5%) from October after shearing through to May.
Since 2011 we have been using the Disease Control Africa Vaccine only, together with Wipe Out topically every month from after shearing in September to end of the midge season in April / May.

Bluetongue

Live Bluetongue Vaccine

Onderstepoort

Vaccination program: Vaccinate annually from August to October. In ewes commence 9-12 weeks before mating. Rams should be inoculated after the mating season. It is not advisable to inject ewes in the first half of pregnancy. If vaccinating offspring of immunised mothers before 6 months of age, they should be redone at 6 months of age.

Vaccination program: 1 ml behind the shoulder or on the inside of the thigh. Annually

Vaccinate using bottle A, three weeks later bottle B, three weeks later bottle C.

A reasonable protection against most of the virus types is achieved within 3-4 weeks after the last injection.

At Manor House Alpacas: All books seem to claim that camelids can develop antibodies to BTV, but do not show clinical symptoms of the disease!

We lost one female to BTV strain 1 (confirmed by lab work) in January 2010, another one in early March 2010 (not confirmed), as well as one unvaccinated llama gelding in March 2011.

We started vaccinating for BTV in August 2010 by vaccinating all non-pregnant animals.

Lately we have also been vaccinating pregnant females when in the last third of pregnancy.

Additional protection of your animals against insects is always advisable in Bluetongue and Rift Valley Fever - Season.

Anthrax & Botulism

Botuthrax - Anthrax & Botulism

Intervet

Clostridium botulinum C & D

Bacillus anthracis

Any age, any status of pregnancy.

Side effects: Swelling at the side of injection

Occasionally animals, on certain farms, may show shock reaction shortly after injection with the vaccine. First inject a group of young animals and observe for 30-60 minutes. Should they show no adverse reactions, the rest of the herd may be immunised.

Vaccination program: All animals should be vaccinated annually. 2 ml irrespective of species (cattle, horses, mules, donkeys, sheep, goats, pigs and camels).

Immunity develops within 2-4 weeks after inoculation and persists for 9-12 months.

When given to an animal first time round, needs to be boosted with Botuvax 4-6 weeks later.

Botuvax - Botulism - Clostridium Botulinum

Intervet

Any age, any status of pregnancy.

Vaccination program: Two injections 4-6 weeks apart, thereafter annually. Sheep, goats: 1 ml.

Cattle, horses, mules: 2 ml

Immunity will last for 9-12 months, annual revaccination is recommended.

At Manor House Alpacas: We started vaccinating for Anthrax & Botulism in 2010 and are vaccinating all animals.

For more information on vaccinations please refer to the individual package inserts and consult your vet.