

**PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGE**  
**{Cardboard or plastic box with 10 vials }**

**1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Avishield ND lyophilisate for ocularnasal suspension/use in drinking water

**2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

Each dose contains:

Newcastle disease virus, strain La Sota, Live       $10^{6.0}$  to  $10^{7.0}$  TCID<sub>50</sub>

**3. PACKAGE SIZE**

10 x 1 000 doses

10 x 2 500 doses

10 x 5 000 doses

**4. TARGET SPECIES**

Chickens and turkeys

**5. INDICATIONS**

**6. ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION**

For ocularnasal, spray or in drinking water use.

**7. WITHDRAWAL PERIODS**

Withdrawal period: Zero days.

**8. EXPIRY DATE**

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once reconstituted use within 3 hours.

**9. SPECIAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS**

Store in a refrigerator.

Protect from light.

**10. THE WORDS “READ THE PACKAGE LEAFLET BEFORE USE”**

Read the package leaflet before use.

**11. THE WORDS “FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY”**

For animal treatment only.

**12. THE WORDS “KEEP OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN”**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

**13. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER**

IZO S.r.l. a socio unico

**14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS**

Vm 61812/5000

Vm 61812/3000

**15. BATCH NUMBER**

Lot {number}

**MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING  
UNITS { Glass vials with 1,000, 2,500 or 5,000 doses of vaccine }**

**1. NAME OF THE VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

Avishield ND

**2. QUANTITATIVE PARTICULARS OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

Each dose contains:

Newcastle disease virus, strain La Sota, Live  $10^{6.0}$  to  $10^{7.0}$  TCID<sub>50</sub>

1 000 doses

2 500 doses

5 000 doses

**3. BATCH NUMBER**

Lot {number}

**4. EXPIRY DATE**

Exp. {mm/yyyy}

Once reconstituted use within 3 hours.

## **PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE LEAFLET:**

### **PACKAGE LEAFLET**

#### **1. Name of the veterinary medicinal product**

Avishield ND lyophilisate for oculonasal suspension/use in drinking water for chickens and turkeys

#### **2. Composition**

Each dose contains:

Newcastle disease virus, strain La Sota, Live       $10^{6.0}$  to  $10^{7.0}$  TCID<sub>50</sub>\*

\*TCID<sub>50</sub> = 50% Tissue culture infective dose

Cream coloured lyophilisate.

#### **3. Target species**

Chickens and turkeys.

#### **4. Indications for use**

For active immunisation of chickens to reduce mortality and clinical signs due to infection with Newcastle disease virus.

Onset of immunity: 21 days post vaccination.

Duration of immunity: 35 days post vaccination.

For active immunisation of turkeys to prevent mortality and clinical signs due to infection with Newcastle disease virus.

Onset of immunity: 21 days post vaccination.

Duration of immunity has not been established.

#### **5. Contraindications**

None.

#### **6. Special warnings**

Special warnings:

Vaccinate healthy animals only.

Maternally Derived Antibodies (MDA) can interfere with the development of active immunity.

Where it is likely, for example, that a recent field infection or vaccination of the parent flock has stimulated a high antibody titre and consequently a high level of MDA, the vaccination programme should be planned accordingly.

It has been shown in laboratory studies that MDA interfere with vaccination by the spray and oral route and can result in up to 55% unprotected birds 3 - 4 weeks post vaccination. Better protection in these studies was seen by oculonasal delivery but the onset of immunity was delayed by a week.

Influence of MDA on vaccination in turkeys has not been investigated.

Special precautions for safe use in the target species:

All birds in the flock should be vaccinated at the same time.

The vaccine strain can spread to susceptible, unvaccinated birds for at least 10 days following vaccination. The spread does not induce clinical signs. Vaccine virus can disseminate to the trachea, spleen, kidneys, lung, caecal tonsils, duodenum and brains of chickens without inducing pathological changes to these organs.

Special precautions to be taken by the person administering the veterinary medicinal product to animals:

Care should be taken when handling and administering the vaccine.

Newcastle disease virus can cause a mild transient conjunctivitis in the person administering the vaccine. Personal protective equipment consisting of a mask and eye protection should be worn when handling the veterinary medicinal product.

Wash and disinfect hands after administration of the vaccine.

Laying birds:

Chickens:

Vaccination during lay is safe when it is performed in laying chickens which are already immunised against Newcastle disease virus by vaccination.

Turkeys:

Do not use in birds in lay and within 4 weeks before the start of the laying period.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction:

No information is available on the safety and efficacy of this vaccine when used with any other veterinary medicinal product. A decision to use this vaccine before or after any other veterinary medicinal product therefore needs to be made on a case by case basis.

Overdose:

Slightly open mouth breathing was seen very commonly 5–9 days post vaccination after application of a tenfold overdose by coarse spray; these symptoms disappeared within 10 days.

Special restrictions for use and special conditions for use:

Official control authority batch release may be required for this product according to national requirements.

Major incompatibilities:

Do not mix with any other veterinary medicinal product.

## 7. Adverse events

Chickens:

Very common (>1 animal / 10 animals treated):	Respiratory signs <sup>a</sup>
---	--------------------------------

<sup>a</sup> After ocular use. These symptoms could last at least two weeks.

Reporting adverse events is important. It allows continuous safety monitoring of a product. If you notice any side effects, even those not already listed in this package leaflet, or you think that the medicine has not worked, please contact, in the first instance, your veterinarian. You can also report any adverse events to the marketing authorisation holder using the contact details at the end of this leaflet, or via your national reporting system at:

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/report-veterinary-medicine-problem/animal-reacts-medicine>

e-mail: [adverse.events@vmd.gov.uk](mailto:adverse.events@vmd.gov.uk)

## 8. Dosage for each species, routes and method of administration

Chickens: 1 dose by coarse spray or ocular use from the age of 1 day. The vaccine can be administered in drinking water at the time when birds are drinking continuously from the drinking system.

Turkeys: 1 dose by coarse spray, ocular use or in drinking water use from the age of 14 days.

Method of application depends on the epizootiological situation, age category and number of animals.

The veterinarian should determine the optimum vaccination schedule according to the local situation taking into account the information provided in the section "Special warnings".

It is extremely important that all birds receive the full dose of vaccine. Details presented below should be strictly followed to achieve this.

If prolonged immunity is required, the chickens can be revaccinated after 35 days. Revaccination in turkeys has not been investigated.

## 9. Advice on correct administration

After reconstitution the vaccine appears as a clear to slightly opalescent suspension.

### 1. Ocular use

Reconstitute 1000 doses of the vaccine in 100 ml distilled water.

A dose of reconstituted vaccine is 0.1 ml, i.e. two drops, irrespective of poultry age, weight and type. Instil one drop into the eye and one drop into the nose opening.

### 2. In drinking water use

Reconstitute the vaccine in cool and clean water without traces of chlorine, other disinfectants or impurities in a number of doses corresponding to the number of birds to be vaccinated.

The vaccine should be reconstituted immediately before use.

The volume of water for reconstitution depends on the age of the birds, the breed, the management practice and weather conditions.

In order to determine the quantity of water in which vaccine will be reconstituted for the vaccination of chickens in a younger age category (until the third week of life), the following guideline applies:

- multiplying the number of birds in the thousands with the day of life (e.g. 1 thousand chickens in the 7th day of life =  $1 \times 7 = 7$  L)

It is important to reconstitute the vaccine in the amount of water which will be drunk within 1.5 - 2.5 hours (taking into account the different types of drinking systems for poultry).

In order to make the birds thirsty, withdraw the supply of drinking water up to 2 hours prior to vaccination (depending on the air temperature).

Always make sure that there is food available when vaccinating. Birds will not drink if they have no food to eat. The drinking system should be clean, without traces of chlorine, other disinfectants or impurities.

### *3. Coarse spray*

It is recommended to reconstitute 1 000 doses of the vaccine in 150 - 300 ml of distilled water. The number of doses to be used corresponds to the number of birds in the flock.

The volume of water for reconstitution should be sufficient to ensure an even distribution when sprayed onto the birds, and will vary according to the age of the birds being vaccinated and the management system.

The reconstituted vaccine suspension should be spread evenly over the correct number of chickens, at a distance of 30 – 40 cm using a coarse spray, preferably when the chickens are sitting together in dim light. The spray apparatus should be free from sediments, corrosion and traces of disinfectants and ideally should be used for vaccination purposes only. During and after vaccination ventilation should be switched off in order to avoid turbulences.

## **10. Withdrawal periods**

Zero days.

## **11. Special storage precautions**

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Store in a refrigerator (2 °C – 8 °C).

Protect from light.

Do not use this veterinary medicinal product after the expiry date which is stated on the label and cardboard or plastic box after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Shelf life after reconstitution according to directions: 3 hours.

## **12. Special precautions for disposal**

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater.

Use take-back schemes for the disposal of any unused veterinary medicinal product or waste materials derived thereof in accordance with local requirements and with any applicable national collection systems. These measures should help to protect the environment.

Ask your veterinary surgeon or pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required.

## **13. Classification of veterinary medicinal products**

Veterinary medicinal product subject to prescription.

## **14. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBERS AND PACK SIZES**

Vm 61812/5000

Vm 61812/3000

Pack sizes:

Cardboard or plastic box with 10 vials of 1 000 doses of vaccine.

Cardboard or plastic box with 10 vials of 2 500 doses of vaccine.

Cardboard or plastic box with 10 vials of 5 000 doses of vaccine.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

## **15. PID LINK (Do not print heading)**

*[The following statement must be included where reference to the European Union Product Database is included on the product information. This statement is relevant to both UK(GB) and UK(NI) products:]*

Find more product information by searching for the 'Product Information Database' on [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk).

## **16. Contact details**

Marketing authorisation holder:

IZO S.r.l. a socio unico  
Via San Zeno 99/A  
25124 Brescia  
Italy

Email: [info@vaxxinoa.it](mailto:info@vaxxinoa.it)

Manufacturer responsible for batch release:

Genera d.d.  
Svetonedeljska cesta 2  
Kalinovica  
10436 Rakov Potok  
Croatia

Local representatives and contact details to report suspected adverse reactions:

Dechra Veterinary Products Limited  
Sansaw Business Park  
Hadnall  
Shrewsbury  
Shropshire  
SY4 4AS  
UK  
Tel: +44 (0) 1939 211200

**17. Other information**

POM-V

The vaccine stimulates active immunity against Newcastle disease virus. In the absence of a field infection with Newcastle disease, efficacy by challenge was not demonstrated under field conditions.

*Gavin Hall*

Approved: 12 March 2026