ILT VACCINE
Live attenuated Infectious laryngotracheitis vaccine, Samberg strain

The immunity you can check ✓
ILT VACCINE
Samberg strain, chicken embryo originated live vaccine for active immunization of chickens – broilers, layers & breeders against Infectious Laryngotracheitis

ILT DISEASE
Infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT) is a contagious respiratory disease which is characterized by gasping, neck extension and conjunctivitis.

ILT is caused by a Herpes virus GHV-1 (Family: Alphaherpesviridae Enveloped, double stranded DNA virus 195-200 nm in diameter Special Morphology: Similar to Herpes Simplex) which affects fowls, pheasants and turkeys. Water fowl (ducks and geese) show no signs but ducks have been known to carry ILT for up to 2 weeks. Wild birds may act as carriers.

After the incubation period of 3 to 14 days (5 to 12 is most common), there is increased mucus formation in the trachea, often followed by tracheal hemorrhage. The sick birds are gasping, coughing and sticking the neck forward and upwards with each breath in an effort to clear the mucus which builds up in the trachea- in fact, many birds die from the disease due to suffocation, since the trachea becomes completely blocked. In acute cases, there has been up to 70% mortality.

ILT vaccine advantages
1. Chicken embryo originated vaccines (CEO), especially in high challenge areas
2. Mild reaction - no damage post vaccination
3. Longer duration of immunity - as CEO vaccine, it has longer duration of immunity than tissue culture origin vaccine (Andreasen JR et.al. Avian Dis 1989; 33: 524-530)
4. Application - can be applied by drinking water, eye drop or vent brush methods
5. Safe of use - safely immunize broilers, commercial layers or breeders
**Efficacy trial of ILT vaccine**

4 weeks old commercial light breed chickens were vaccinated with **ILT vaccine** by the eye drop method. Unvaccinated chickens served as control. Two weeks post vaccination the chickens were challenged by the vent brush method. The chickens were observed at days 3 and 5 post challenge for ‘takes’ - local swelling and redness of the cloaca. (see pictures)

**ILT vaccine** elicits good immunity after eye-drop vaccination at 4 weeks of age as illustrated by the absence of ‘takes’ after vent brush challenge 2 weeks post vaccination in 3 consecutive batches of the vaccine.

![Negative (no take) and Positive (take)](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days post challenge</th>
<th>Batch A</th>
<th>Batch B</th>
<th>Batch C</th>
<th>Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day 3</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day 5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*measured by number of takes