

## Merck Animal Health Vaccines

### Equine Vaccines

	Eastern (EEE)	Western (WEE)	Tetanus	Influenza	Rhino (EHV-1/EHV-4)	Venezuelan (VEE)	Rhino (EHV-1)	West Nile Virus
<b>Prestige® V + VEE</b> with Havlogen®	x	x	x	x	x	x		
<b>Prestige® V</b> with Havlogen®	x	x	x	x	x			
<b>Encevac® TC-4 + VEE</b> with Havlogen®	x	x	x	x		x		
<b>Encevac® TC-4</b> with Havlogen®	x	x	x	x				
<b>Encevac® T + VEE</b> with Havlogen®	x	x	x			x		
<b>Encevac® T</b> with Havlogen®	x	x	x					
<b>Prestige® II</b> with Havlogen®				x	x			
<b>Prestige®</b> with Havlogen®					x			
<b>Prodigy®</b> with Havlogen®							x	
<b>Super-Tet®</b> with Havlogen®			x					
<b>Equi-Nile®</b> with Havlogen®								x

## Check With Your Veterinarian

Regular vaccination protection is vital to your horse's health – and life. Just as important is administering the correct product at the right time. Along with this brochure, your veterinarian can help you in making the right choices. A good time to discuss this with your veterinarian might be during your horse's annual medical check-up.

Vaccination programs may vary depending upon needs specific to your horse. Considerations might include:

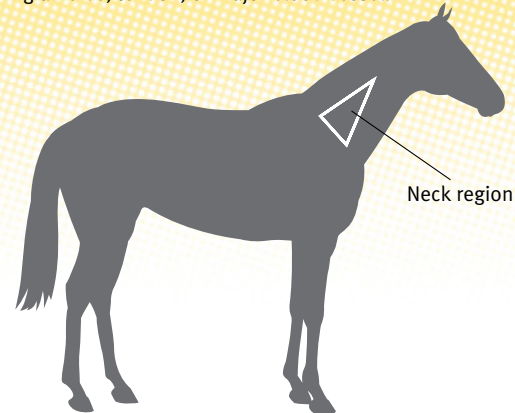
- Environment
- Travel
- Age
- Gender
- Use
- Other



Based on these factors, make sure you consult with your veterinarian concerning the appropriate vaccination program for your animal. Keep in mind that the plan should be re-examined as time and circumstances change.

## How and Where to Inject

Injection sites include specific areas wherein there is sufficient muscle mass to receive the needle and little chance of accidentally hitting bone or puncturing a nerve, tendon, or major blood vessel.



### Neck Region

Most frequently used. Extreme care necessary to hit safe “triangle” of muscle – neither too high in the neck into the large ligament (ligamentum nuchae), nor too low in the neck close to the cervical vertebrae (neck bones). Avoid the jugular area.

### Please Note

- Make sure horse is healthy and has a normal temperature before injecting
- All vaccines must be handled properly
- Keep vaccines at appropriate temperatures
- Use vaccines before expiration

### STEP-BY-STEP INJECTION GUIDE

1. Use 20-22 gauge, 1.5-inch needle.
2. Use new, sterile needle for each dose of vaccine and for each horse.
3. Keep needle sheathed until immediately before use.
4. Carefully attach syringe to inserted needle. Disinfect skin with alcohol. Tap skin a few times and thrust needle in quickly, deep into muscle, straight all the way to the hub.
5. Pull back plunger slightly to insure you are not in blood vessel. Blood will appear if you are. If so, withdraw and try again.
6. After withdrawing needle, massage site for 30 seconds after injection to distribute vaccine and help avoid soreness.
7. Allow horse to rest and get free exercise for 2 to 3 days following vaccination, during which time horse may experience slight soreness and lethargy.

[www.GetVaccinatingRight.com](http://www.GetVaccinatingRight.com)  
[www.GetDewormingRight.com](http://www.GetDewormingRight.com)

Copyright© 2015 Intervet Inc., a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc. All rights reserved • Intervet Inc. (d/b/a Merck Animal Health) EQ-SV-1036-BR



# safe-vac™

## Get Vaccinating Right



### Horse Vaccine Protection Guide



Properly administered vaccinations represent the most economical tools available to help prevent infectious diseases. Illness can take an enormous toll on your horse's well-being and performance, and may even jeopardize its life.

## Diseases of Concern

The diseases to which horses are vulnerable vary widely. Some are blatant; others pose hidden threats. Some target younger horses while others affect all ages. The key to good health for your horse is in knowing when, how and where these enemies might strike – and how to best defeat them. To follow are brief descriptions of the more common equine diseases. Consult your veterinarian for more extensive information.

**Sleeping Sickness** Equine Encephalomyelitis, sleeping sickness, is a virus transmitted by mosquitoes which may result in permanent brain damage or even death. Eastern and Western (EEE and WEE) types are most common. Affected horses may stop eating, run a fever, and may elicit variable neurological signs including blindness and head pressing. Prognosis for full recovery is poor. Vaccination is strongly recommended for all horses.

**West Nile Virus** West Nile virus affects horses, humans and birds. Spread only by mosquitoes, it is not directly contagious from a sick animal. Symptoms vary widely and generally include neurological signs such as ataxia (wobbliness) and muscle twitching (especially in the lips, neck and chest). Most horses will also have a fever, lethargy and decreased appetite. Some horses show no symptoms at all. Mortality may be as high as 30 percent. Vaccination is strongly recommended for all horses regardless of location.

**Tetanus** Also known as “lockjaw”, this disease stems from exposure to *Clostridium tetani* bacteria. Tetanus toxins cause muscles to spasm and go rigid, and respiratory paralysis and dehydration can lead to death. Vaccination is strongly recommended for all horses.

**Rabies** Occurs through transmission of the virus from saliva of an infected (rabid) animal, usually through a bite. The virus migrates via nerves to the brain where it initiates rapidly progressive encephalitis. Always fatal. Vaccination is strongly recommended for all horses.

**Flu** Equine Influenza, the flu, has symptoms which include fever, dry cough, runny nose, dehydration, poor appetite, lethargy, and sometimes secondary pneumonia. Death is rare and most horses recover, but the flu is highly infectious and results in lost time and money. Vaccination recommendations vary depending upon disease risk assessment.

**Rhinopneumonitis** Equine Herpesvirus (EHV), sometimes called “rhino”, has two main types: EHV-1 and EHV-4. EHV-1 is most virulent and can cause respiratory disease, abortion, foal death and neurologic disease. EHV-4 is more common in young horses and usually only causes respiratory problems. Vaccination recommendations vary depending upon disease risk assessment. Pregnant mares need specifically labeled EHV-1 vaccinations as an aid in the prevention of EHV-1 induced abortions.

**Other Diseases** Other common diseases seen in North America include Potomac Horse Fever, botulism, strangles, distemper, and barn fever. Consult your veterinarian on the risks in your area.



# Total Horse Health

## Vaccinating is Important

Vaccinating your horse at the right time, well before exposure to viral and bacterial diseases is extremely important. Your veterinarian remains the best source for advice on an appropriate immunization program and other aspects of your horse's health.

Any horse can get sick at any time. However, horses that are on the move – to horse shows, rodeos, the racetrack, the breeding shed, trail rides, etc. – are especially susceptible to diseases spread by other horses. In addition, travel stress can weaken the immune system horses use to naturally fend off illness.

## Key Vaccines

### Prestige® V + VEE with Havlogen® Horse 5-way + VEE

**Aids in the Prevention of:** Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE), Tetanus, and Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE) **Aids in the Control of:** Equine Influenza (EIV), Equine Herpesvirus 1 & 4 (EHV-1 & 4)

**When to Use:**

- Annually (usually in spring depending on risk for VEE)
- Every 6 months (optional depending on risk)
- Pregnant mares 4-6 weeks prior to foaling\*\*

### Prestige® V with Havlogen® Horse 5-way

**Aids in the Prevention of:** Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE), Tetanus **Aids in the Control of:** Equine Influenza (EIV), Equine Herpesvirus 1 & 4 (EHV-1 & 4)

**When to Use:**

- Annually (Usually in spring)
- Every 6 months (optional depending on risk)
- Pregnant mares 4-6 weeks prior to foaling\*\*

### Encevac® TC-4 + VEE with Havlogen® Horse 4-way + VEE

**Aids in the Prevention of:** Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE), Tetanus, and Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE) **Aids in the Control of:** Equine Influenza (EIV)

**When to Use:**

- Annually (usually in spring depending on the risk of Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE))
- Every 6 months (optional depending on risk)
- Pregnant mares 4-6 weeks prior to foaling\*\*

### Encevac TC-4® with Havlogen® Horse 4-way

**Aids in the Prevention of:** Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE), Tetanus **Aids in the Control of:** Equine Influenza (EIV)

**When to Use:**

- Annually (Usually in spring)
- Every 6 months (optional depending on risk)
- Pregnant mares 4-6 weeks prior to foaling\*\*



# Suggested Vaccination Schedule

Disease control and vaccination programs are vital to the overall health of your horse. The basic vaccination schedule shown here should be carefully studied with your local equine veterinary

practitioner to determine what is best for your horse's situation and disease risk factors. Take special note, rabies and West Nile virus vaccination is recommended for all horses.

## HOBBY (Low exposure to Flu and Herpesvirus)

**DON'T FORGET TO VACCINATE FOR RABIES**

SPRING
start with <b>Encevac®T</b> + <b>Equi-Nile™</b>

## PERFORMANCE (or any horse with moderate to high exposure to Flu and Herpesvirus)

**DON'T FORGET TO VACCINATE FOR RABIES**

SPRING	FALL
start with <b>Encevac®TC-4</b> + <b>Equi-Nile™</b>	start with <b>Prestige®V*</b> + <b>Equi-Nile™</b>
or	<b>Prestige®II</b>

\* Venezuelan is a risk based disease. Prestige V + VEE can be substituted when necessary.

## MARE (Months of Pregnancy)

**DON'T FORGET TO VACCINATE FOR RABIES**

PRE-BREEDING OR SPRING	5 MONTHS	7 MONTHS	9 MONTHS	10 MONTHS
start with <b>Prestige®V*</b> + <b>Equi-Nile™</b>	<b>Prodigy®</b>	<b>Prodigy®</b>	<b>Prodigy®</b>	start with <b>Prestige®V*</b> + <b>Equi-Nile™</b>

\* Venezuelan is a risk based disease. Prestige V + VEE can be substituted when necessary.

## FOAL† (Age)

**DON'T FORGET TO VACCINATE FOR RABIES**

5 TO 6 MONTHS	6 TO 7 MONTHS	10 TO 12 MONTHS
start with <b>Prestige®V*</b> + <b>Equi-Nile™</b>	start with <b>Prestige®V*</b> + <b>Equi-Nile™</b>	start with <b>Prestige®V*</b> + <b>Equi-Nile™</b>

\* Venezuelan is a risk based disease. Prestige V + VEE can be substituted when necessary.

**Note:** Vaccination serves to minimize the risks of infection but cannot prevent disease in all circumstances. Vaccination alone, in the absence of good management practices directed at infection control, is not sufficient for the prevention of infectious disease. Protection is not immediate, all horses will not be protected to an equal degree, and vaccination will not always provide complete protection. Although rare, there is potential for adverse reactions despite appropriate handling and administration of vaccines.

\* Venezuelan is a risk based disease. Presige V + VEE can be substituted when necessary.

\*\* Infectious disease control programs, in conjunction with vaccination, are important in maximizing the health, productivity and performance of your horse. Your veterinarian can help design a health management program to reduce exposure to infectious disease agents in your horse's environment and lessen the incidence of illness. Disease control programs should be tailored to your individual needs, with consideration given to ages, types, activities and number of horses in your program. (AAEP Vaccination Guidelines)

†If mare has been properly immunized with booster vaccination 4-6 weeks prior to foaling.

See your vet for an annual spring checkup and a Rabies prevention program. Discuss the risk of Potomac Horse Fever and Strangles.

### Encevac® T + VEE with Havlogen® Horse 3-way + VEE

**Aids in the Prevention of:** Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE), Tetanus, and Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE)

**When to Use:**

- Annually (usually in spring depending on the risk of VEE)
- Every 6 months (optional depending on the risk)
- Pregnant mares 4-6 weeks prior to foaling\*\*

### Encevac® T with Havlogen® Horse 3-way

**Aids in the Prevention of:** Eastern/Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE/WEE), Tetanus

**When to Use:**

- Annually (usually in spring)
- Every 6 months (optional depending on risk)
- Pregnant mares 4-6 weeks prior to foaling\*\*

### Prestige® II with Havlogen® Horse Flu/EHV (Rhino)

**Aids in the Control of:** Equine Influenza (EIV), Equine Herpesvirus 1 & 4 (EHV-1 & 4)

**When to Use:**

- As an Equine Influenza (EIV)/Equine Herpesvirus 1 & 4 (EHV-1 & 4) booster every 6 months

### Prestige® with Havlogen® Horse EHV (Rhino)

**Aids in the Control of:** Equine Herpesvirus 1 & 4 (EHV-1 & 4)

**When to Use:**

- As an Equine Herpesvirus 1 & 4 (EHV-1 & 4) booster every 6 months

### Prodigy® with Havlogen® Horse EHV-1

**Aids in the Prevention of:** Equine Herpesvirus 1 (EHV-1) (abortion & respiratory)

**When to Use:**

- 5th, 7th, and 9th months of pregnancy

### Super-Tet® with Havlogen® Horse Tetanus

**Aids in the Prevention of:** Tetanus

**When to Use:**

- Annually (usually in spring)
- Pregnant mares 4-6 weeks prior to foaling\*\*
- Injured horse (wounds, surgery, etc., if last dose not administered within 6 months)

### Equi-Nile™ with Havlogen® Horse West Nile

**Aids in the Reduction of:** Disease, encephalitis, and viremia caused by West Nile Virus

**When to Use:**

- Annual (usually in spring)
- Every 6 months (optional depending on risk)
- Pregnant mares 4-6 weeks prior to foaling\*\*

\*Havlogen is an adjuvant

\*\*Mare recommendation per AAEP vaccination guidelines