BTV Vaccines Comparison of Guidelines – *last updated 10/07/25 – subject to change*

	Bultavo-3	**BLUEVAC-3**	**Syvazul BTV 3**
Company	Boehringer Ingelheim	Ceva Animal Health	Virbac UK
Contact for information	01344 746957 or vetenquiries@ boehringer-ingelheim.com	01628 334056 or rubu-uk@ceva.com	01359 243243 enquiries@virbac.co.uk or contact Virbac Territory Manager
Active substance	Inactivated bluetongue virus serotype 3 (strain Bio-93:BTV3), inactivated10-320 ELISA units	Bluetongue virus, serotype 3, strain BTV-3/NET2023, inactivated $10^{6.5}$ $CCID_{50}$	Bluetongue virus, serotype 3 (BTV-3), strain BTV-3/NET2023, inactivated ≥ $10^{7.2}$ $CCID_{50}$
Adjuvant	Aluminium hydroxide Quillaja saponin (Quil A)	Aluminium hydroxide Purified saponin (Quil A)	Aluminium hydroxide (Al3+) Purified saponin (Quil-A)
Sheep	Active immunisation to reduce viraemia and to prevent clinical signs caused by bluetongue virus (BTV) serotype 3. One dose - 1ml subcutaneously from one month old in naïve animals. Revaccination interval not established.	For active immunisation of sheep to reduce the viraemia, mortality and clinical signs caused by the serotype 3 of the bluetongue virus. Sheep from 2 months of age: Administer two doses of 2 mL subcutaneously 3 weeks apart. Revaccination not established.	For active immunisation of sheep to reduce viraemia, mortality, clinical signs and lesions caused by bluetongue serotype 3. Administer subcutaneously to sheep from 3 months of age - Primary vaccination: administer a single 2 ml dose – Revaccination: not established.
Cattle	Active immunisation to prevent viraemia and to prevent clinical signs caused by bluetongue virus (BTV) serotype 3. 1ml intramuscularly from one month old in naïve animals, and then 2nd injection 3 weeks later. Revaccination interval not established.	For active immunisation of cattle to reduce the viraemia against the serotype 3 of the bluetongue virus. Cattle from 2 month of age: Administer two doses of 4 mL subcutaneously 3 weeks apart. Revaccination not established.	For active immunisation of cattle to reduce viraemia caused by bluetongue virus serotype 3. Administer intramuscularly to cattle from 2 months of age in naïve animals or from 3 months of age in calves born to immune dams - Primary vaccination: administer two doses of 2 ml 3 weeks apart - Revaccination: not established.

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Onset of immunity	3 weeks after the primary vaccination course in sheep and cattle.	21 days after completion of the primary vaccination scheme in cattle & sheep.	Sheep: 28 days after completion of the primary vaccination scheme. Cattle: 21 days after completion of the primary vaccination scheme.
Duration of immunity	Not established for sheep or cattle.	Not established for sheep or cattle.	Not established for sheep or cattle.
Special precautions	Vaccinate healthy animals only.	Vaccinate healthy animals only.	Vaccinate healthy animals only.
Maternally derived antibodies	No data are available concerning the impact of maternally derived antibodies on the response to vaccination.	No information is available on the use of the vaccine in seropositive sheep and cattle, including those with maternal antibodies.	No information is available on the use of the vaccine in sheep with maternally derived antibodies.
	If used in other domestic and wild ruminant species that are considered at risk of infection, its use in these species should be undertaken with care and it is advisable to test the vaccine on a small number of animals prior to mass vaccination. The level of efficacy for other species may differ from that observed in sheep and cattle.	If used in other domestic and wild ruminant species that are considered at risk of infection, its use in these species should be undertaken with care and it is advisable to test the vaccine on a small number of animals prior to mass vaccination. The level of efficacy for other species may differ from that observed in cattle and sheep.	If used in other domestic and wild ruminant species that are considered at risk of infection, its use in these species should be undertaken with care and it is advisable to test the vaccine on a small number of animals prior to mass vaccination. The level of efficacy for other species may differ from that observed in sheep.
Pregnancy	Can be used during pregnancy.	Can be used during pregnancy in ewes and cows.	Can be used in pregnancy.
Lactation	Safety not established in lactation	No negative impact on the milk-yield using the vaccine in lactating ewes and cows is expected.	Can be used in lactation.

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Breeding males	Safety not established in breeding males.	Safety not established in breeding males.	Safety not established in breeding males.
Information about use & adverse events	Shake gently immediately before use. Avoid bubble formation, as this can be irritating at the site of injection. The entire content of the bottle should be used immediately after broaching and during the same procedure. Avoid multiple broaching of vials. Before use the vaccine should be warmed to 15-25°C. Adverse events in sheep and cattle Common (1 to 10 animals / 100 animals treated): Injection site swelling diameter up to 2cm, receded within a maximum of 3 weeks, and elevated temperature for up to 3 days Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated): Anaphylactoid reaction.	Shake well before use. Avoid multiple vial broaching. Avoid introduction of contamination. Subcutaneous use. Adverse events Very common in sheep and cattle (>1 animal / 10 animals treated): Injection site nodule (painless 0.5-9cm size, decreases in size & normally disappeared within 21d) and injection site swelling (painless, diameter up to 4cm for up to 9 days (sheep), 9cm for up to 6 days (cattle), transforms into a nodule) Hyperthermia – common in sheep (1-10 animals /100 treated) & rare in cattle (1-10 animals/10,000 treated) Loss of appetite & hypersensitivity – very rare in cattle & sheep (<1 animal/10,000 treated).	Adverse events in sheep: Injection site reaction, injection site erythema, injection site oedema, injection site nodule, elevated temperature - very common (>1 animal / 10 treated). Injection site abscess, abortion, perinatal mortality, premature parturition, apathy, recumbency, anorexia, lethargy – rare (1-10 animals/10,000 treated) Milk production decrease, paralysis, ataxia, blindness, incoordination, pulmonary congestion, dyspnoea, rumen atony, bloated, hypersalivation, hypersensitivity reactions, death – very rare (<1 animal/ 10,000 treated). Adverse events in cattle: Injection site reaction, injection site erythema, injection site oedema, injection site nodule, elevated temperature – very common (>1 animal / 10 animals treated). Injection site abscess, milk production decrease, anorexia – rare (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated). Abortion, perinatal mortality, premature parturition, apathy, recumbency, lethargy, high somatic cell count, paralysis, ataxia, blindness, incoordination, pulmonary congestion, dyspnoea, rumen atony, bloated, hypersalivation, hypersensitivity reactions, death – very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports).

Withdrawal	Zero days.	Zero days.	Zero days.
Shelf life	24 months as packaged. 10 hours after first opening packaging.	18 months as packaged. 10 hours after first opening packaging.	2 years as packaged. 10 hours after opening immediate packaging.
Storage requirements	Store and transport refrigerated (2ºC – 8ºC). Do not freeze. Protect from light.	Store and transport refrigerated (2 °C – 8 °C). Do not freeze. Protect from light.	Store and transport refrigerated (2 °C – 8 °C). Do not freeze. Protect from light. Store in the original package.
Packaging	Currently available in bottles of 50 doses.	Box containing bottles of 52ml, 100ml and 252 ml.	Box containing vials of 80ml or 200ml.
Marketing authorisation status	*The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) has granted marketing authorisations for Bultavo-3 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.*	*The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) has granted marketing authorisations for Bluevac-3 in Great Britain, and because it is authorised throughout the EU, according to the Windsor Framework, Bluevac-3 can be marketed in NI.*	*The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) has granted marketing authorisations for Syvazul BTV 3 in Great Britain.*
Information gleaned at meetings with manufacturers on 09.05.25 and 16.05.25	*Boehringer Ingelheim are working closely with stakeholders to understand demand and maintain regular supply.* *Currently (09.07.25), cattle that have completed the primary course of Bultavo-3 at least 21 days previously are allowed to move from England into Scotland and Wales without a pre-movement test.*	*We can expect Bluevac-3 back in the UK August/ September 2025.* *Duration of immunity trials are underway and a high priority.*	*We are expecting a good supply of Syvazul BTV 3 over the summer.*

If any of these BTV-3 vaccines are to be used, a veterinary prescription is needed, and the licence rules must be followed. There is guidance for vets (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bluetongue-serotype-3-vaccine-advice-for-veterinarians) issued by the CVO which includes the following:

1.The vaccine should be prescribed, in writing or digitally, by the private veterinary surgeon (PVS) normally responsible for the care of the animals intended to receive it.
2. The PVS should keep, and retain for at least 5 years, a written or digital record (which should be provided to an inspector if required) of: a. The number of doses ordered from the wholesaler. b. The number of doses supplied to animal keepers.
3. The prescribing PVS should notify Defra (exotic.disease.policy@defra.gov.uk) within 7 days of prescribing the vaccine, of the below information: a. The CPH where the animals are located at the time of prescribing. b. The vaccine product name and batch number. c. The species and number of animals the prescription is intended for. d. Any special instructions contained within the prescription.
4. Any adverse side effects associated with the vaccine, including suspected lack of efficacy, should be reported within 7 calendar days to the relevant pharmaceutical company (as detailed on the package leaflet) or the Veterinary Medicines Directorate.

Livestock keepers must report BTV vaccinations to Defra within 48 hours of vaccinating. All excess doses of vaccine must be returned by the animal owner to the veterinary practice, who will be required to notify DEFRA of the details as soon as is practical.

These vaccines have been used in goats and camelids in Europe & each of the companies may have more information that they can share with individual veterinary surgeons on a one-to-one basis. Both the British Veterinary Camelid Society and the Goat Veterinary Society have issued specific recommendations to their members and these Recommendations can be accessed at BTV3 - information for vets - Ruminant Health & Welfare (ruminanthw.org.uk).

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