

*BTV-8 Vaccine Comparison of Guidelines – last updated 06/04/26*

	<b>BTVPUR</b>	<b>Syvazul BTV 8</b>
Company	Boehringer Ingelheim	Virbac UK
Contact for information	01344 746957 or <a href="mailto:vetenquiries@boehringer-ingelheim.com">vetenquiries@boehringer-ingelheim.com</a>	01359 243243 <a href="mailto:enquiries@virbac.co.uk">enquiries@virbac.co.uk</a> or contact Virbac Territory Manager
Active substance	Inactivated bluetongue virus <sup>3</sup> strain specific pass level (log <sub>10</sub> pixels) ** maximum of two different inactivated bluetongue virus serotypes BTV8 (2.12 log <sub>10</sub> pixels/mL)	Inactivated bluetongue virus (BTV) RP ≥ 1 - Serotype 8 (BTV-8), strain BEL2006/01
Adjuvant	Aluminium hydroxide Saponin	Aluminium hydroxide (Al <sub>3</sub> +) Semi-purified saponin from <i>Quillaja saponaria</i>
Sheep	Active immunisation of sheep to prevent viraemia and to reduce clinical signs caused by bluetongue virus serotype 8.  Administer one dose of 1 ml subcutaneously according to the following vaccination scheme: - First injection: from 1 month of age in naive animals (or from 2.5 months of age in young animals born to immune sheep). - Second injection: after 3-4 weeks.  Revaccination: annual.	For active immunisation of sheep to prevent viraemia* and reduce clinical signs and lesions caused by bluetongue virus serotype 8.  Subcutaneous use. Administer subcutaneously to sheep from 3 months of age, according to the following scheme: Primary vaccination: administer a single 2 ml dose.  Revaccination: administer one dose of 2 ml after 12 months.
Cattle	Active immunisation of cattle to prevent viraemia caused by bluetongue virus serotypes 8, and to reduce clinical signs caused by bluetongue virus serotype 8.  Administer one dose of 1 ml subcutaneously according to the following vaccination scheme:	For active immunisation of cattle to prevent viraemia caused by bluetongue virus serotype 8.  Intramuscular use. Administer intramuscularly to cattle from 2 months of age in naïve animals or from 3 months of age in calves born to immune cattle, according to the following scheme:

	<p>- First injection: from 1 month of age in naive animals (or from 2.5 months of age in young animals born to immune cattle). Second injection: after 3-4 weeks.</p> <p>Revaccination: annual.</p>	<p>Primary vaccination: administer two doses of 4 ml 3 weeks apart.</p> <p>Revaccination: administer one dose of 4 ml after 12 months.</p>
Onset of immunity	3 weeks after the primary vaccination course.	<p>39 days after completion of the primary vaccination scheme for sheep.</p> <p>21 days after completion of the primary vaccination scheme for cattle.</p>
Duration of immunity	1 year after primary vaccination course.	One year after completion of the primary vaccination scheme.
Special precautions	Vaccinate healthy animals only.	Vaccinate healthy animals only.
Other notes	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.	<p>No information is available on the use of the vaccine in sheep with maternally-derived antibodies.</p> <p>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.</p>
Pregnancy	Can be used during pregnancy.	Can be used during pregnancy.
Lactation	Can be used during lactation.	Can be used during lactation.
Breeding males	The safety and the efficacy of the vaccine have not been established in breeding males.	The safety and the efficacy of the vaccine have not been established in breeding males.
Information about use & adverse events	<p>Apply usual aseptic procedures.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Shake well before use.</p> <p>Adverse reactions in sheep and cattle:</p>

broaching and during the same procedure. Avoid multiple vial broaching.

Adverse reactions in sheep and cattle:

Very rare (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports): Hypersensitivity reactions; Injection site swelling (at most 32cm<sup>2</sup> in cattle and 24cm<sup>2</sup> in sheep which becomes residual 35 days later [ $\leq 1\text{cm}^2$ ]) and elevated temperature (not exceeding 1.7°C [with an average of 1.1°C], may occur within 24 hours after vaccination).

The development of local reactions is very common (> 1 animal / 10 animals treated) at the site of injection after vaccination.

Erythema associated with mild to moderate oedema is very common (> 1 animal / 10 animals treated) from 1 to 6 days after the administration.

A painless nodule that may reach up to 3.8 cm diameter in sheep and 7 cm diameter in cattle develops very commonly (> 1 animal / 10 animals treated) after 2 to 6 days and diminishes progressively over time.

An abscess may appear on rare occasions (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated).

Most local reactions disappear or become residual ( $\leq 1$  cm) before 70 days in sheep and 30 days in cattle, although residual nodules can persist after that time.

A transient increase in rectal temperature, not exceeding 2.3 °C, during the 48 hours following vaccination, is very common (> 1 animal / 10 animals treated).

The following might be observed on rare occasions (1 to 10 animals / 10,000 animals treated) in sheep and on very rare occasions in cattle (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports):

- Reproductive system disorders: abortion, perinatal mortality or premature parturition.
- Systemic disorders: apathy, recumbency, fever, anorexia or lethargy.

The following might be observed on very rare occasions (<1 animal / 10,000 animals treated, including isolated reports) in sheep and cattle:

- Reduction in milk production.
- Neurological disorders: paralysis, ataxia, blindness or incoordination- Respiratory tract disorders: pulmonary congestion, dyspnoea.
- Digestive tract disorders: rumen atony or bloating.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hypersensitivity reactions: with hypersalivation.</li> <li>- Death.</li> </ul>
Withdrawal	Zero days.	Zero days.
Shelf life	<p>2 years.</p> <p>Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: use immediately.</p>	<p>Shelf life of the veterinary medicinal product as packaged for sale: 2 years.</p> <p>Shelf life after first opening the immediate packaging: 10 hours.</p>
Storage requirements	<p>Store and transport refrigerated (2 °C – 8 °C).</p> <p>Do not freeze.</p> <p>Protect from light.</p>	<p>Store and transport refrigerated (2 °C – 8 °C). Do not freeze.</p> <p>Protect from light.</p> <p>Store in the original package.</p>
Packaging	50 dose bottle.	<p>80ml bottle.</p> <p>Sheep: 40 doses</p> <p>Cattle: 20 doses</p>
Marketing authorisation status	<i>The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) has granted marketing authorisations for BTVPUR in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</i>	<i>The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) has granted marketing authorisations for Syvazul BTV 8 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</i>
Information from discussions with the manufacturers	<p>Boehringer Ingelheim are monitoring the BTV-8 disease picture so vaccine can be made available if/when required.</p> <p><a href="https://bvajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1136/vr.165.13.369">https://bvajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1136/vr.165.13.369</a></p>	<i>Available from the middle of April 2026.</i>