

Approximately 1 in 20 farms has a BVD incursion each year¹.

BVD reduces fertility, milk production and growth rate and costs New Zealand approximately \$150 million annually².

It is estimated that at any one time,

40.6%
of dairy herds

&

63.2%
of beef herds

are actively infected with BVD.

If you're a dairy farmer¹

\$22.22

Per mixed-age cow
PER YEAR

OR

\$44,440

For a 400-cow farm over
5 YEARS

The largest cost is lost milk

If you're a beef farmer¹

\$41.19

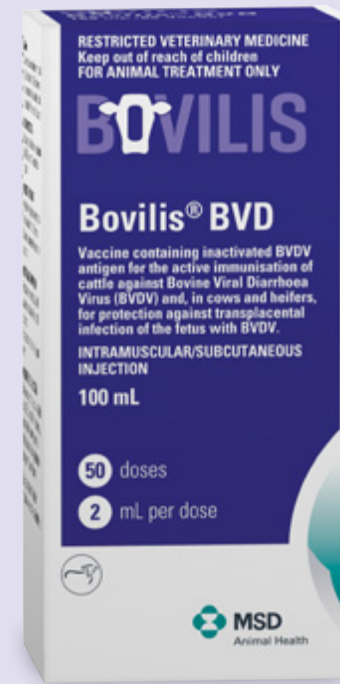
Per mixed-age cow
PER YEAR

OR

\$30,893

For a 150-cow farm over
5 YEARS

The largest cost is
lost fattening stock



When vaccination is part of your control plan, trust Bovilis BVD

The only BVD vaccine with a 12 month fetal protection claim*.

The key to BVD control is protecting the fetus to prevent PI calves being formed.

NZ's LEADING BVD VACCINE**

For more information on BVD and how to control BVD visit
www.topfarmers.co.nz/know-how/bvd

For more information on vaccinating with Bovilis BVD visit
www.bovilis.co.nz/bovilis-bvd

* Following a third dose (annual vaccine) Bovilis BVD provides 12 months fetal protection.

** Baron Market Data Q2 2022.

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BOVILIS
Protect the future



Protect your herd and the next generation from BVD

Use Bovilis® BVD for 12 months of proven fetal protection*. The longest coverage available.

For more information on vaccinating with Bovilis BVD visit
www.bovilis.co.nz/bovilis-bvd

*Following a third dose (annual vaccination) Bovilis BVD provides 12 months fetal protection.



¹MC Gates, JH Han, CA Evans, JF Weston & C Heuer (2019). Assessing the use of diagnostic laboratory accession data to support national bovine viral diarrhoea control in New Zealand. New Zealand Veterinary Journal.

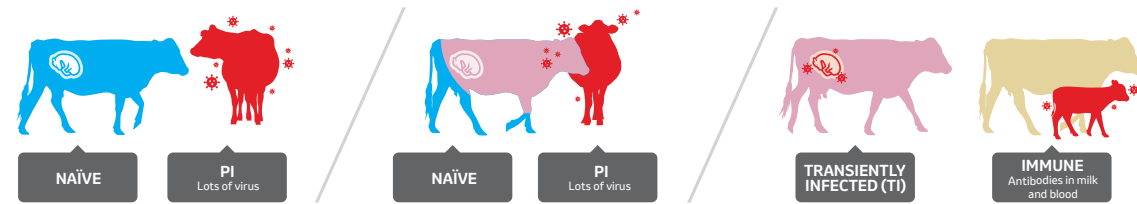
²Han, JH et al (2020). Modelling the economics of bovine viral diarrhoea virus control in pastoral dairy and beef cattle herds. Preventive Veterinary Medicine 182. 105092

Bovine Viral Diarrhoea (BVD) has been shown to cause:

- Reduction in overall pregnancy rate
- Reproductive losses such as early embryonic death, abortion and birth defects
- Ill Thrift
- Slower growth rates
- Increase in disease and illness because of reduced immunity
- Reduced milk production

Persistently infected cattle (PIs) are the main source of BVD

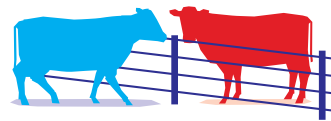
PIs form when infection with BVD virus occurs in utero, between approximately 45 – 120 days of gestation.



PIs shed high levels of BVD virus for their entire life, infecting naïve cattle. PIs can be within a herd, or may only have intermittent (ie over the fence) contact with the herd to spread BVD.

Most farms are “at risk” of PI contact

Common management practices:



Between farm nose-to-nose contact

This correlated with the number of neighbouring farms and sharing cattle yards.



Onto farm movement of cows and heifers

It was common practice for animals to be introduced onto the farm annually, or sent away for grazing.

Bovilis BVD is the only BVD vaccine with a 12 month fetal protection claim¹

Different brands of vaccine have demonstrated different durations of fetal protection



The key to BVD control is protecting the fetus and preventing PI calves being born

Bovilis BVD provides 6 months of fetal protection following the initial two doses and 12 months of fetal protection following a third dose.

Bovilis BVD's 12 month fetal protection covers this year's unborn calves regardless of when they are conceived.

Vaccination is an important part of most control plans

6 important things to know about Bovilis BVD

1. The only BVD vaccine with a 12 month fetal protection claim¹.
2. Extended primary dosing interval of 4 weeks to 6 months between the initial sensitiser and booster shots.
3. Convenient 10, 25 and 50 dose presentations.
4. Intramuscular or subcutaneous administration.
5. Unused vaccine can be used for up to 2 weeks after opening (when stored at 2 to 8°C).
6. No adverse effect on milk production, and safe for use in pregnant cows.

Speak to your vet about a BVD Management Strategy

- 1 Test the herd
- 2 Eliminate PIs
- 3 Assess biosecurity
- 4 Vaccinate with Bovilis BVD
- 5 Monitor the herd



When testing to find and cull PIs is part of your control plan, trust Allflex tissue sampling technology



MSD Animal Health Intelligence



To identify PIs, you can test blood, milk or skin samples for BVD virus. Tissue sampling units (TSU) are a user-friendly way to take a skin sample.

High antibody levels in bulk milk or blood samples from groups of cattle indicate recent or active exposure to BVD.

New Zealand's TSUs of choice are made by Allflex (MSD Animal Health Intelligence)

- Fast, clean, convenient
- Farmers can take the sample at calf tagging
- The same sample may be able to be used for BVD and genetic testing – discuss with the testing laboratory
- Sealed sample to eliminate contamination
- Sample can be paired to electronic and visual tags