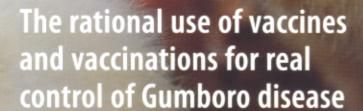
Gumboro Disease Special

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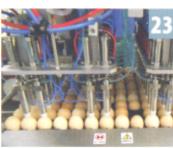


WORLDPOULTRY

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Editorial

Optimal disease control through knowledge

The poultry industry has dramatically evolved over the last decades. An increased demand for higher volumes, better quality and competitive prices has led to industrialisation, intensification and concentration of production. This has put a lot of pressure on animals that have the genetic potential for higher yield and better efficacy, resulting in an



increased risk of contagious infectious diseases. In addition to controlling these diseases, the pressures to reduce the use of antibiotics and other chemicals, and eliminate food borne as well as zoonotic agents have grown tremendously, forcing the producers to better and deeper understand and control diseases. In this context, biosecurity and vaccination have strongly improved and become essential tools. Additionally and probably not independently, the concepts of vaccines and vaccinations have undergone such a revolution that the personnel involved in the veterinary part of the industry need to stay well informed.

Ceva Animal Health is deeply committed to researching, developing, marketing and supporting poultry vaccines as well as poultry vaccination processes. The offer from Ceva Animal Health is broad and includes many vaccines based on new technologies like Immune Complex as well as the largest range of recombinant vector vaccines for poultry. It is also a primary objective of Ceva not to stop at pro-

It is also a primary objective of Ceva not to stop at producing vaccines, but also to actively investigate how to select, combine and use them in order to reach an optimal control of infectious diseases. For this reason significant investment is made each year in internal and external dedicated research.

The objective of this special magazine is to bring answers to questions about vaccines and vaccinations that are not necessarily found in the registration dossiers or the leaflets accompanying the products. Key questions like efficacy against the variations of a particular microorganism that can be found in various parts of the world; compatibilities between vaccines; capacity to increase resistance or prevent (or reduce) shedding after challenge, which is critical to lower the risk of persistence or spreading of a disease; the influence or interference of passive immunity, the interest of using one category of vaccine preferably to another one etc.

The information is based on data that we have produced, data available as scientific publications and information gathered as part of our experience. We trust that it will be useful to all poultry professionals.

Yannick Gardin, Director Biology Innovation Strategy, Ceva Animal Health