VACUNAS UTILIZADAS PARA LA PREVENCION DE ENFERMEDADES EQUINAS

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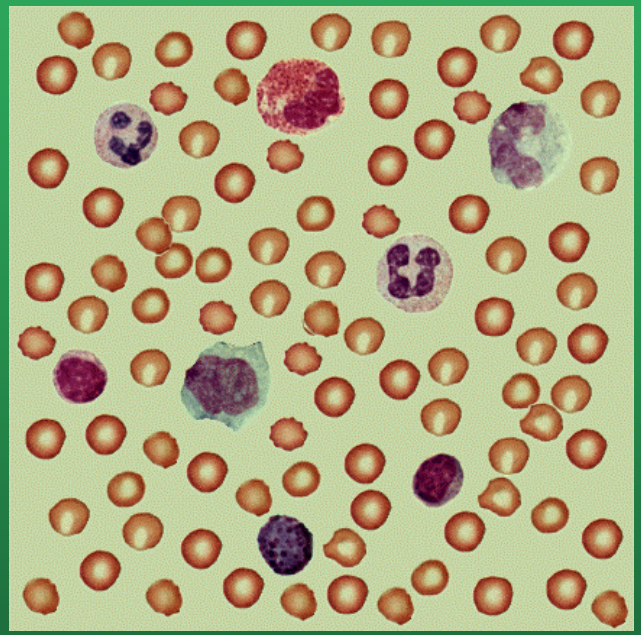
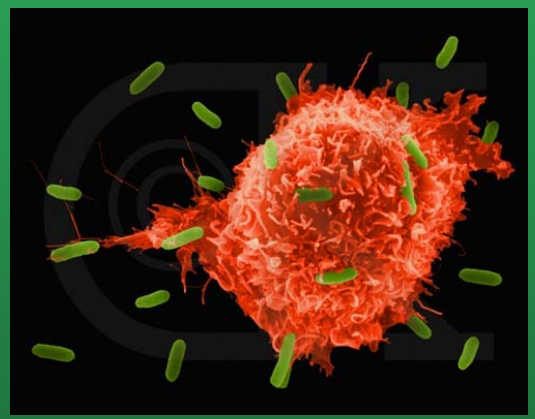
CELULAS DEL SISTEMA INMUNE

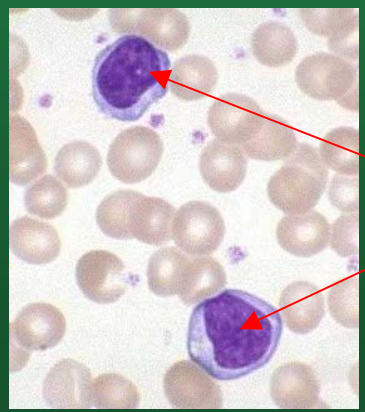


Neutrofilos
Basófilos
Eosinófilos

Monocitos

Macrofagos

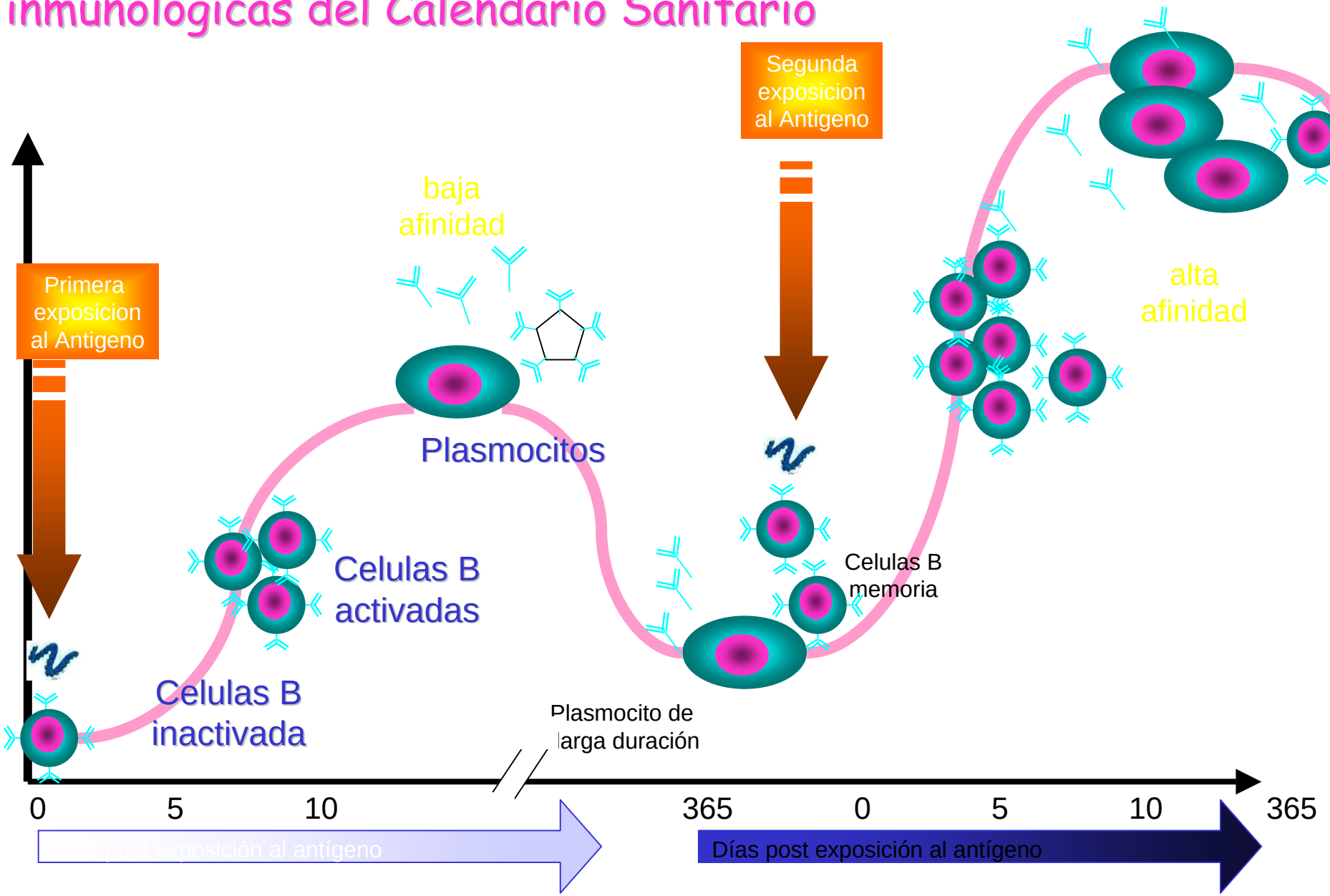




Linfocitos

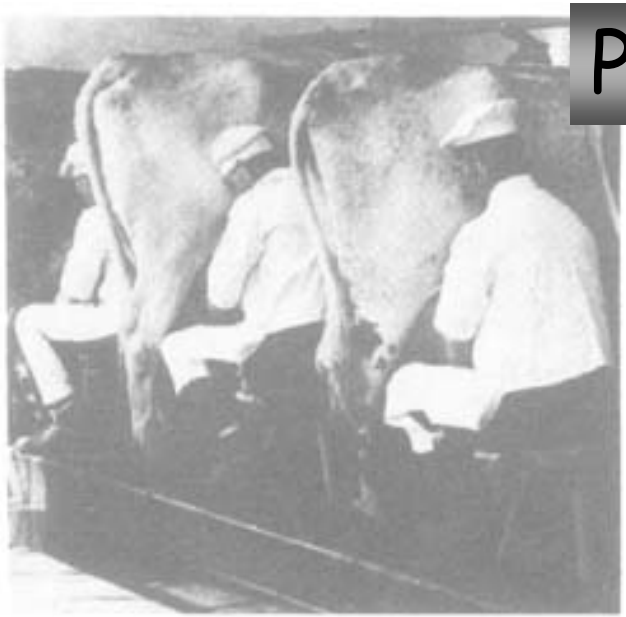
celulas dentríticas

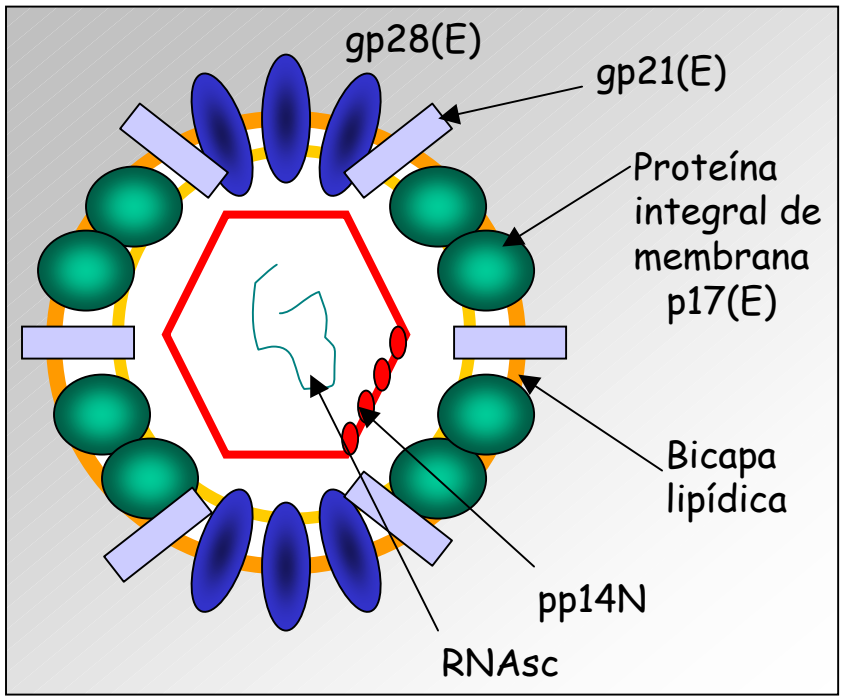
Respuesta primaria, respuesta secundaria, las bases inmunológicas del Calendario Sanitario

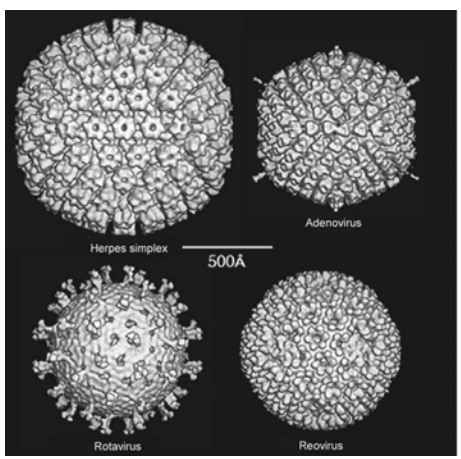


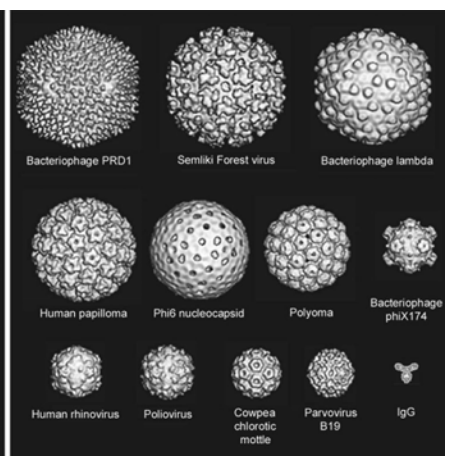
Vacunación

PROTECCION









Los avances en el conocimiento de los agentes infecciosos, de las enfermedades en sí mismas, de la inmunología, la biología molecular y las herramientas brindadas por la ingeniería genética han tenido un gran impacto sobre el desarrollo de nuevas vacunas

Recombinant vaccines for oral immunization of wildlife

The development of recombinant DNA technology has initiated a new era in rabies control. Recombinant vaccines cannot exhibit residual pathogenicity caused by rabies because they contain only single non-virulent gene products. The majority of the safety requirements for modified live-virus vaccines are also applicable to recombinant vaccines.

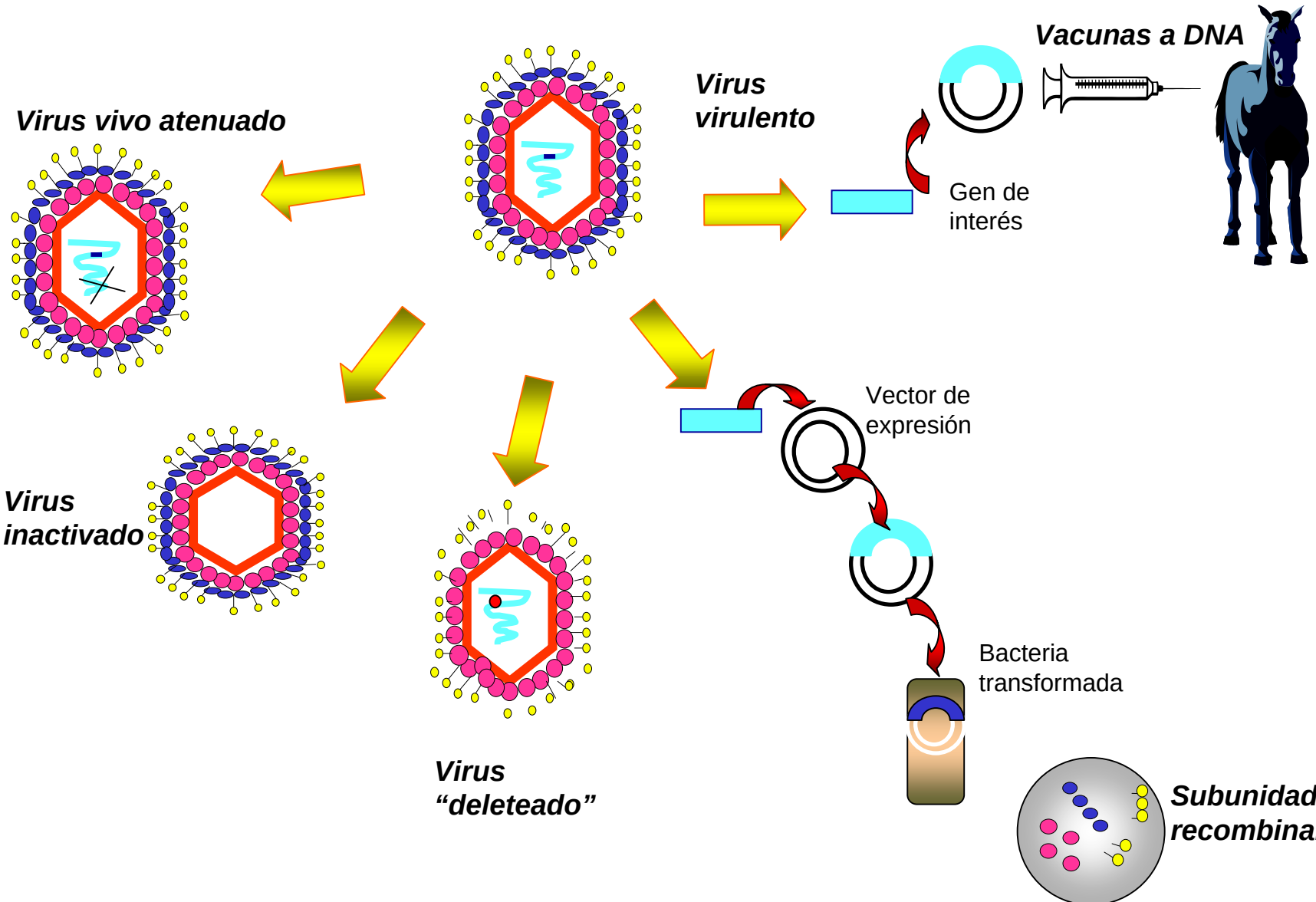
Various recombinant constructs (e.g. animal poxviruses or human or canine adenovirus as vector) expressing the rabies glycoprotein were tested in different target and non-target wildlife species by the oral route. The only recombinant that is now produced and used in large quantities is a vaccinia based recombinant product expressing the rabies glycoprotein (VRG).

VRG shares many basic properties with parental vaccinia virus (Copenhagen strain) but differs in other ways which make the vector virus safer. The deletion of the thymidine kinase gene dramatically decreases the pathogenicity of the vaccine for mice when it is given by the intracerebral and intraperitoneal routes. In addition, no viral spread from currently known ites of viral replication has been observed, and oral vaccination of dozens of animal species, including wild animals, has not revealed any residual pathogenicity. When administered orally (by direct instillation in the mouth or in a bait) to young and adult foxes or racoons, a dose of 10 8 TCID 50 (median tissue-culture infective dose) of VRG elicits high titres of virus-neutralizing antibodies and confers protection against a severe rabies challenge.

Studies have shown that the VRG vaccine is not pathogenic in over 10 avian and 35 mammalian species, including the majority of rabies reservoir hosts. Regardless of the vaccine dose or route of administration, the vaccinated animals have remained clinically normal, with no overt gross or histopathological lesions. Following oral administration, the VRG vaccine is cleared relatively quickly (e.g. within 48 hours). No abortifacient, teratogenic, or oncogenic side-effects have been noted. Large-scale field trials in foxes, racoons and coyotes have been reported to date in Europe and North America.

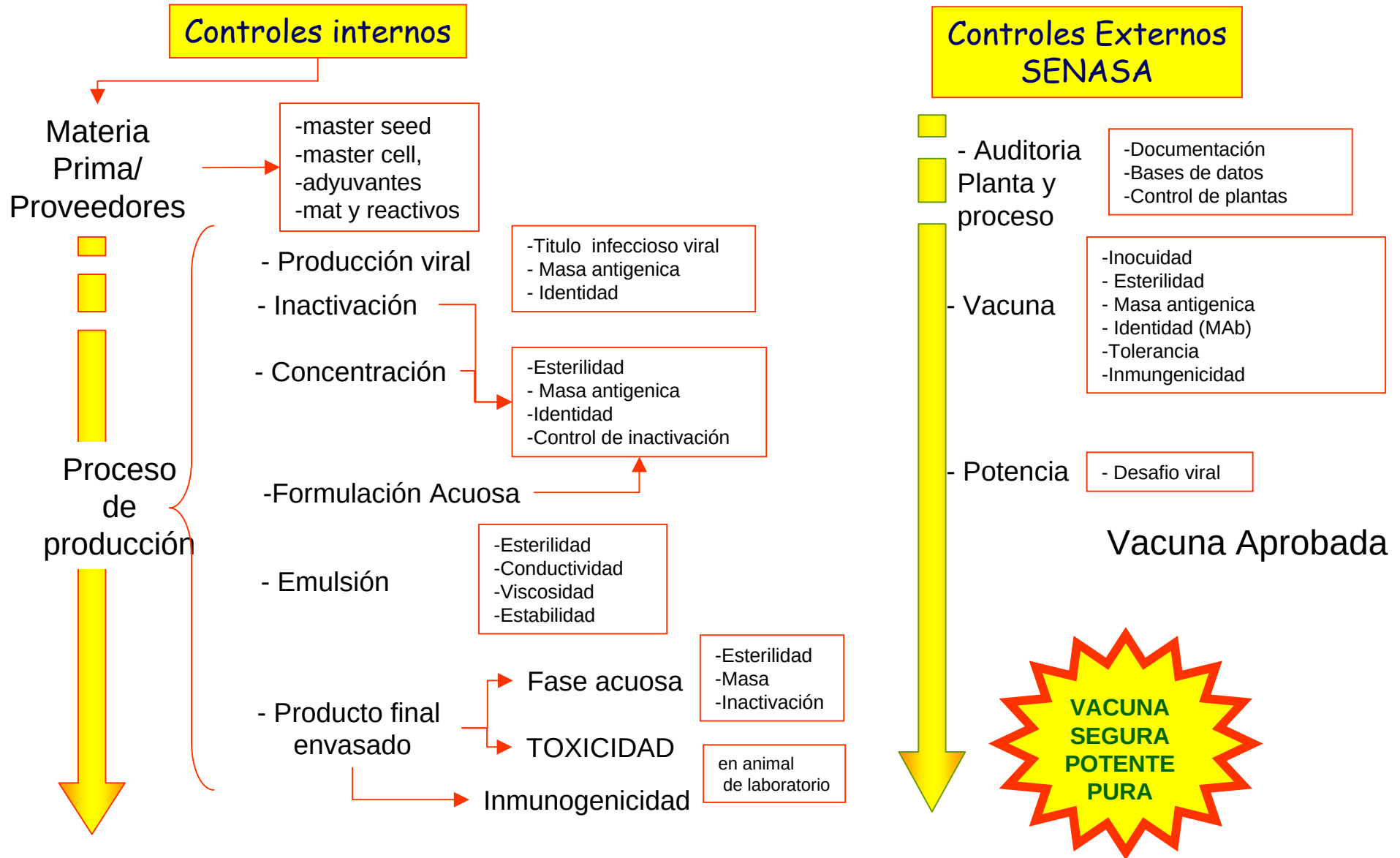
http://www.who.int/rabies/vaccines/recombinant/en/index.html

Vacunas Virales Equinas



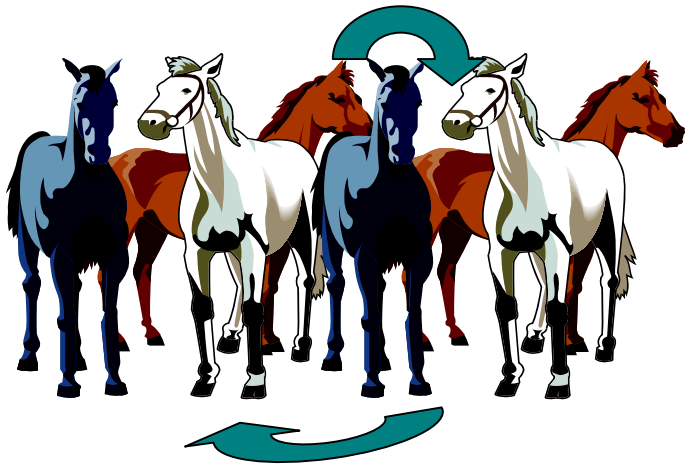
Controles de Calidad

Recomendaciones de la OIE
Código de regulaciones federales en USA
Farmacopea Europea

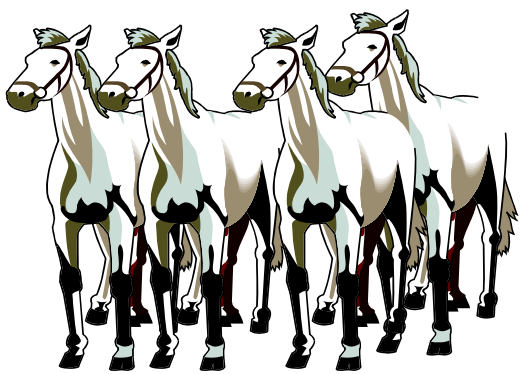


CONTRA QUE ENFERMEDADES VACUNAR?

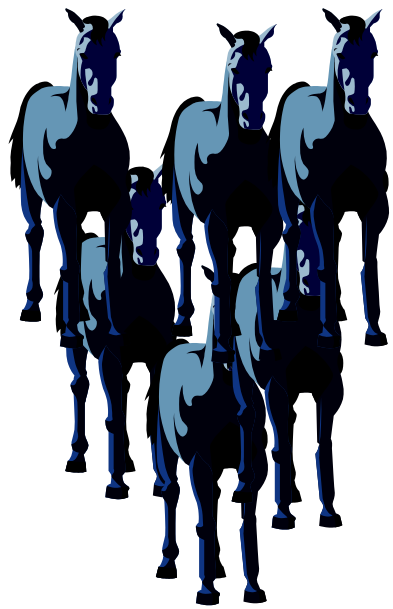
Infecciones endémicas en Argentina
(Influenza, Adenitis equina, rinoneumonitis, Encefalitis equina del Este y del Oeste, Rotavirus, Rhodococcus equi,etc)



ENFERMEDAD EXOTICA
Peste equina africana, Arteritis Viral Equina

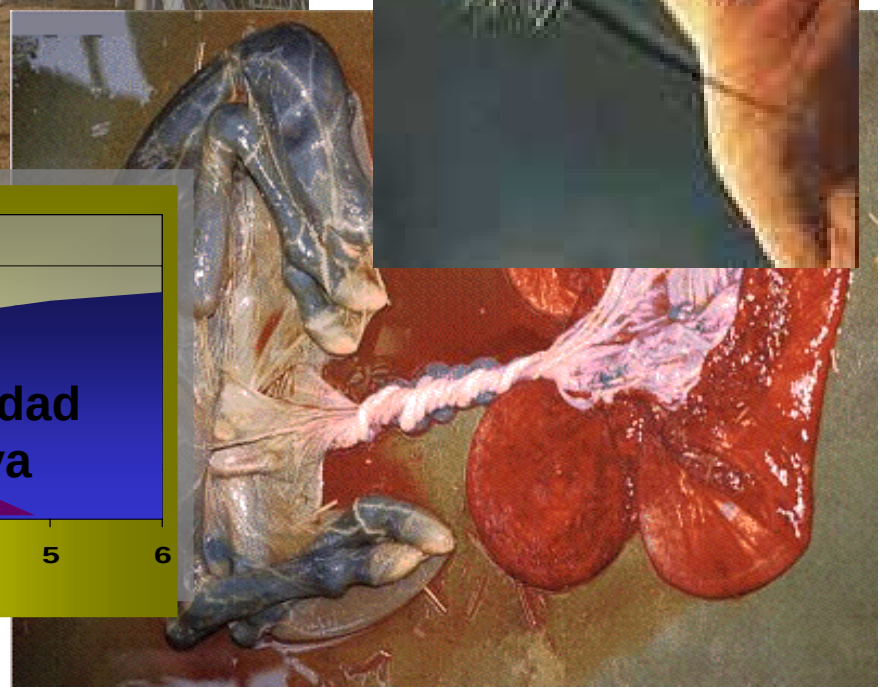


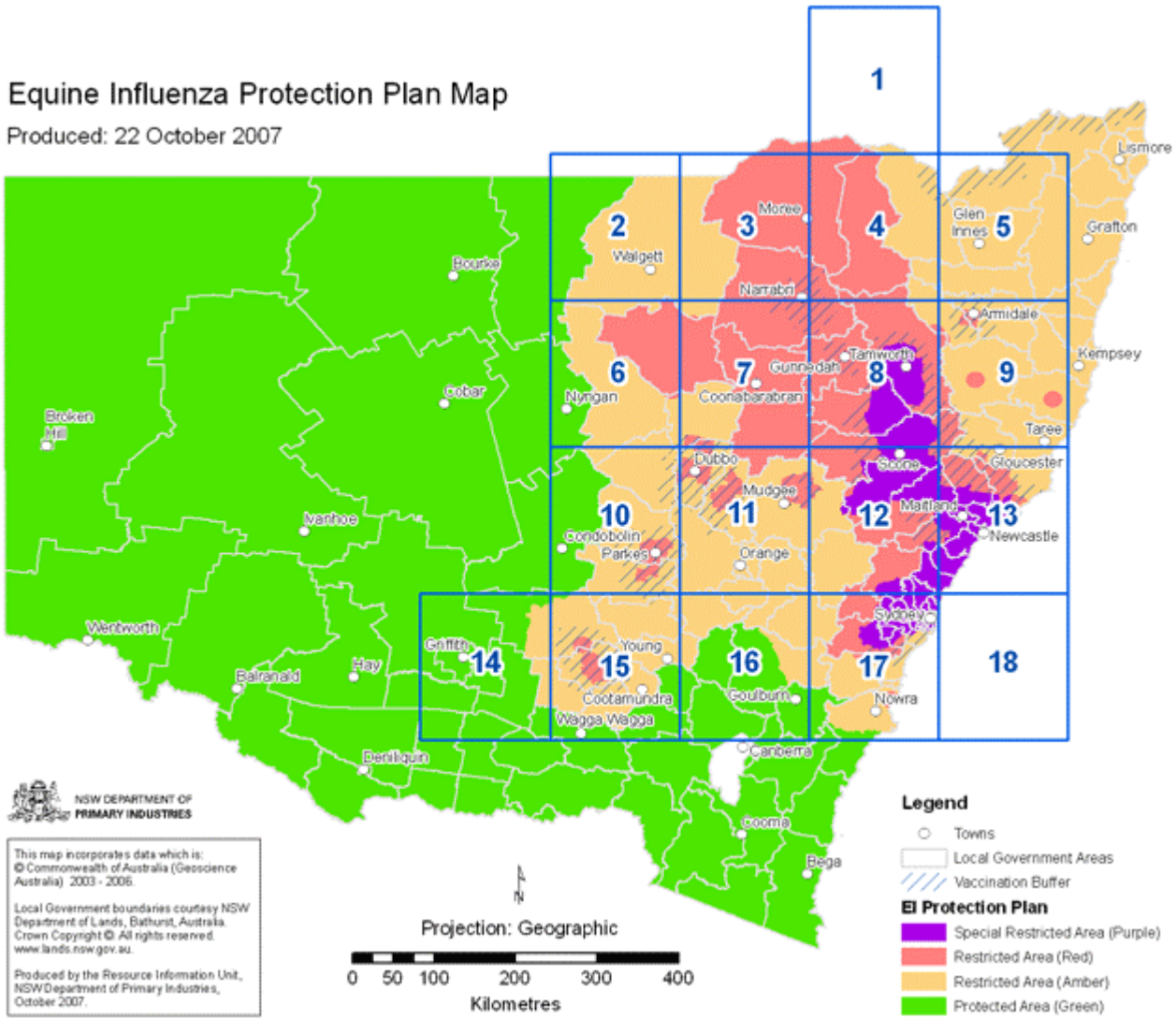
SITUACION IDEAL
POBLACION INMUNE



Cuando vacunar?

Considerar
Que queremos prevenir?
Que categoría de animales afecta?
Es una enfermedad estacional?
Esta en riesgo de contraer la infección?
El animal va a viajar a un lugar donde la infección es endémica?




Equine Influenza Protection Plan Map
Produced: 22 October 2007
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Lismore
Grafton
Glen Innes
Armidale
Kempsey
Taree
Gloucester
Newcastle
Maitland
Singleton
Scone
Tamworth
Gunnedah
Moree
Narrabri
Walgett
Bourke
Cobar
Nyngan
Coonabarabran
Broken Hill
Dubbo
Mudgee
Orange
Condobolin
Parkes
Ivanhoe
Wentworth
Griffith
Hay
Balranald
Young
Cootamundra
Wagga Wagga
Goulburn
Nowra
Canberra
Bega
Cooma
Deniliquin
NSW DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
This map incorporates data which is: © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia) 2003 - 2006.
Local Government boundaries courtesy NSW Department of Lands, Bathurst, Australia. Crown Copyright © All rights reserved. www.lands.nsw.gov.au.
Produced by the Resource Information Unit, NSW Department of Primary Industries, October 2007.
Projection: Geographic
0 50 100 200 300 400
Kilometres
Legend
Towns
Local Government Areas
Vaccination Buffer
EI Protection Plan
Special Restricted Area (Purple)
Restricted Area (Red)
Restricted Area (Amber)
Protected Area (Green)

VACUNA UTILIZADA: PROTEQFLU TE importada desde Francia (MERIAL)

PRIORIDADES PARA LA VACUNACION

-TODOS LOS EQUINOS EN LAS ZONAS BUFFER PARA EVITAR LA INTRODUCCION DE LA INFECCION A LAS ZONAS LIBRES

-GRUPOS ESPECIALES DE CABALLOS (DE DISCAPACITADOS ETC)

-CABALLOS NO INFECTADOS EN LA ZONA PURPURA

-CABALLOS DEPORTIVOS PARA PODER INGRESAR EN LA ZONA PURPURA PARA COMPETIR

Para la vacunación de equinos estan disponibles comercialmente

-Vacunas a microorganismos muertos (virus y bacterias)

-Polivalentes (numerosas combinaciones Influenza+Herpes+ EEE+EEO+Tétanos, etc)

-Vacunas atenuadas por pasaje en cultivos celulares (contra Arteritis Viral Equina-ARVAC- de Fort Dodge)

-Vacunas atenuadas para vacunación por vía nasal (Influenza y Streptococcus equi de Fort Dodge)

-Vacunas a subunidades (Equiffa de Merial) contiene virus de Influenza inactivado y subunidades proteicas de Herpes Virus Equino 1

-Vacuna recombinante contra Influenza (Canaripoxvirus) y contra West Nile (Canaripoxvirus) ambas de Merial

-Vacuna génica (contra West Nile Virus de Fort Dodge)

Gracias…