

# Vaccination Factsheet



## Introduction

A common proverb states that “prevention is better than cure”. It means that instead of wasting a lot of money on the treatment of disease, we should try to protect animals from it. It would cost much less. You need to spend only a few rupees on their vaccination and immunization today, but in case of disease you would have to spend hundreds of rupees on their treatment. Consequently, this minor sum will not only protect your animals but also make your business more profitable.

## What is Vaccination/Immunization?

Vaccine is made by weakening or killing the germs of a disease in the laboratory. These germs, when they are injected into the animal, do not produce that particular disease, but their presence in its body naturally starts boosting their immune system, and then, if the same disease attacks the animal, it already has a strong defense system to fight against that disease. Thus, vaccination protects the animal against that disease.

## Where to get vaccines

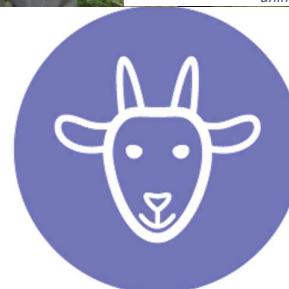
Farmers can get registered their animals in local dispensaries hence get their animals vaccinated by protocols followed by Government or they can use private means to vaccinate their animals at their own resources.

## Precautions about the use of vaccines

- Always use vaccine manufactured by a well reputed company like Ghazi sons, ICI or government institutes like “Veterinary Research institute”
- Store vaccine in a refrigerator or in a thermos flask covered with ice, because a rise in temperature can decrease its effectiveness.
- Shake well the vial/bottle before use.
- Do not vaccinate sick animals.
- Give the correct dose to each animal based on veterinary advice or the label instructions
- Vaccinate animals early morning or at evening time when it is cool
- Do not vaccinate wet or dirty animals in case of causing skin infections
- Some vaccines will cause minor swelling at the injection site. This should slowly decrease and recover over several weeks



Image source: quaker-animals.co.uk



## Typical vaccination schedule for common diseases in small ruminants

- Different vaccines are given at different times of the year or at different frequencies
- The following is a general set of guidelines. Always follow specific instructions that come with the product or follow advice relevant to the local conditions
- Goats and sheep may also occasionally be vaccinated against blackquarter (BQ) or tetanus

Vaccine	Timing or frequency
<b>Enterotoxaemia</b> <b>Anthrax</b> <b>FMD</b> <b>Goat pox</b>	Repeat every 6 months
<b>Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)</b>	Try to vaccinate in about February, before the peak of disease in March–April
<b>Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP)</b>	Try to vaccinate in November–December, before the peak of disease in January–February

Further information is available on FMD, PPR and CCPP in other project fact sheets



Cool box and ice bricks for storing vaccine during use



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Government of Sindh

