

Endovac-Beef with IMMUNE Plus® Respiratory Studies



Cross-Protection of Feedlot Calves Against Pasteurella Endotoxemia with an Re Mutant Salmonella typhimurium Bacterin-toxoid

149 lightweight feeder steers were randomly divided into three groups. All steers were administered appropriate viral vaccines upon arrival and 10 days following arrival. Each steer in Group 1 was administered Endovac while each steer in Group 2 was vaccinated with an autogenous gram-negative bacterin combination. The steers in Group 3 were not vaccinated.

“The difference in the number of steers pulled from the (Endovac) vaccinated group (10% in Group 1) was significantly (P<0.025) less than the number pulled from the non-vaccinated group (30% in Group 3).”

-Leon Mills, DVM

	Endovac	Autogenous	No Vaccine
Total Steers	50	50	49
Steers pulled	5	8	15
Steers repulled	1	3	3
Treatment days	26	34	71

The Effects of Re-17 Mutant Salmonella typhimurium Bacterin-Toxoid on Bovine Respiratory Disease in Feedlot Heifers

Upon arrival 2,142 feeder calves were divided into two groups. A total of 1,064 head were vaccinated with only one injection of Re-17 mutant Salmonella typhimurim bacterin-toxoid and placed in eight pens adjacent to and alternating with nine pens containing the 1,078 head of non-vaccinated controls.

“It is generally believed by feedlot managers and veterinarians that cattle are the most vulnerable to BRDC during the first 60 days of feedlot confinement. Based on the results of this study the combining Endovac administration with the routinely administered IBR, PI3, BRSV, and BVD viral antigens was useful to both the veterinarian and producer in terms of reducing respiratory disease morbidity and medical costs during the initial 60 days of the feeding period.”

-James Kennedy, DVM

	Endovac Vaccinates	Controls	Significance
No. Hd 1 st Rx	142	194	P<0.005
No. Hd 2 nd Rx	35	77	P<0.005
1 st Rx Hosp. Days	426	582	N.S.
2 nd Rx Hosp. Days	105	231	P<0.005

Effect of Re-17 Mutant Salmonella typhimurium Bacterin-Toxoid on Respiratory Disease and Production

A total of 352 head of Holstein steers averaging 530 lbs. in bodyweight were vaccinated upon arrival at the feedyard with Endovac and commingled with 351 head of controls averaging 539 lbs. The steers were uniformly intermingled in pens holding approximately 140 head each.

“The difference between controls and vaccinates was significant when numbers of ill cattle exhibiting the signs of BRDC were compared. The advantage that the vaccinates exhibited over the controls was most apparent when the number of retreated steers in each group were compared.”

-Rodney Oliphant, DVM

	Endovac Vaccinates	Controls	Significance
BRDC Treatment Days	135	239	P<0.02
No. First Pulls	32	40	N.S.
No. Second Pulls	4	13	P<0.05
No. Third Pulls	0	8	P<0.02