

Obtain herd immunity for sheep or goats

Vaccinate all animals:

- older than 3 months
- in good health



Ensure the quality of vaccines

- Obtain vaccines through official channels (national laboratory or Directorate of Veterinary Services)
- Check the expiration date
- Ensure the absence of mold or flaking

The vaccine comes in the form of a solid freeze-dried tablet to be diluted.



Respect the cold chain at every step

Most PPR vaccines **do not withstand heat**. The **methods of preservation** must be strictly respected: always consult the instructions before use.

Once diluted, the vaccine should be stored at 4°C and used within 2 to 3 hours.



Dilute the vaccine with the product provided by the manufacturer

Dilution should be performed just before vaccination.

1 Take a small quantity of diluent as indicated by the manufacturer

2 Transfer this quantity to the vaccine vial and verify there is a vacuum: a little diluent should be sucked into the vial. If this does not occur, do not use it.

3 Turn the vial upside down several times until the tablet is diluted

4 Draw the vaccine suspension into the syringe and transfer it to the diluent vial

5 Turn the vial upside down several times until homogenised

6 The vaccine is ready to use



Return all the vials to the cooler



Diluent vial



Vaccine vial



Inject the vaccine

- 1 Check the injection site and method of administration depending on the vaccine used
- 2 Restrain the animal
- 3 Use sterile needles and syringes (avoid chemical disinfectants for sterilisation)
- 4 Ensure there is no air bubble in the syringe
- 5 Inject **1ml** of vaccine subcutaneously or intramuscularly according to the vaccine used
- 6 In the case of a subcutaneous injection, verify that the vaccine does not spill out of the animal





Marking vaccinated animals

Marking makes it possible to prove vaccination and avoid vaccinating the same animal twice.

Different methods exist:

Marking with an ear notch clamp (highly recommended)

- 1 Restrain the animal
- 2 Make the notch on the lower part of the animal's left ear. Avoid the vascularised part (risk of significant bleeding)
- 3 Disinfect the marking area
- 4 Clean and disinfect the clamp between each animal



- Safe for the animal
- Low-cost and quick procedure
- Easy identification of vaccinated animals

Tattooing



- Complicated and slow procedure
- Difficult to identify vaccinated animals

Cutting pliers



- Possibility of significant injury, deterrent for breeders

Paint or marker pencil



- Temporary

Ear tag



- Expensive
- Must be replaced if lost
- Could tear the ear



Good biosecurity practices

Certain rules must be respected to avoid introducing and spreading diseases during vaccination.

Between each herd:



Change disposable material



Disinfect reusable equipment



Wash hands and disinfect boots



Raising awareness among farmers

Vaccination is the perfect time to inform farmers about:

- **Risks** related to PPR
- **The benefits** of vaccination
- The importance of **contacting a veterinarian** for any suspicion of disease
- **Biosecurity measures**



The Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS) is implemented in collaboration with CILSS, ECOWAS, WAEMU and the World Bank Group.

www.oie.int/en/disease/peste-des-petits-ruminants/



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