

PULLORUM STAINED ANTIGEN

Revised: **December 12, 2012**

I. General Information		
Chemical Name & Symptoms: N/A Chemical Family: N/A Proper DOT Shipping Names: Vaccine; Plate Antigen (List No.: 1103) Manufacturer: Lohmann Animal Health Int'l Address: 375 China Road Winslow, Maine 04901 U.S.A.	Product Type: Inactivated Product Formula: N/A DOT Hazard Classification: None Manufacturers Telephone: 800-639-1581 Chemtrec Telephone: Not applicable	
II. Ingredients		
Principle Components	Percent	Threshold Limit Value
Mineral Oil or Aluminum Hydroxide (List No. 1195)	≤70%	No limit
Emulsifiers	≤12%	No limit
Antigen Material	≤20%	No limit
Buffered Saline	≤20%	No limit
Formalin (for inactivation)	≤0.8%	No limit
Thimerosal (for inactivation in List Numbers Marked with an asterisk {*})	≤0.01%	No limit
Dye (List No. 1103 Only)	≤3%	No limit
Threshold Limit Value: No Limit. ACGIH Threshold Limit Value: Not applicable. OSHA Threshold Limit Value: Not applicable.		
III. Physical Data		
Boiling Point: Above 212°F, 100°C Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): <1 Solubility in Water: Negligible Appearance and Odor: Opaque Liquid (List No 1195, some 9801, 9802), Colored Liquid (List No 1103) or White oily liquid. No Odor.	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1): Approximately 0.88 to 0.96 Percent Volatile by Volume (%): Negligible Evaporation Rate (___ = 1): No data. pH: 6.6 - 7.0	
IV. Fire & Explosion Hazard Data		
Flash Point (Test Method): Above 300°F (COC) Flammable Limits: No data. Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, Halon 1211. Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Self-contained breathing apparatus. Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Dense smoke may be generated while burning. Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and other Oxides may be generated as products of combustion.		



V. Health Hazard Data

Threshold Limit Value: **No limit.**

OSHA Threshold Limit Value: **Not applicable.**

ACGIH Threshold Limit Value: **Not applicable.**

Carcinogen – NTP Program: **No**

Carcinogen – IARC Program: **No**

Symptoms of Exposure: **This product is non-irritating to eyes or skin. Ingestion is relatively non-toxic. This product has laxative properties and may result in abdominal cramps and diarrhea.**

Emergency First Aid: Eyes: **Flush with water for 15 minutes.**

Skin: **Wash with soap and water.**

Ingestion: **Drink one or two glasses of water. May have laxative effect. Seek medical attention**

Self injection: **If you have injected yourself with Lohmann Animal Health Vaccine, please seek immediate medical attention. Instruct your doctor to visit www.lahinternational.com and download the self-injection treatment instructions. You may also choose to contact one of our technical service veterinarians. Contact info is listed on the last page of this MSDS sheet.**

VI. Reactivity Data

Stability: **Stable**

Conditions to Avoid: **Not applicable**

Incompatibility: **None known.**

Materials to Avoid: **Oxidizing Agents**

Hazard Polymerization: **Will not occur.**

Combustion Products: **Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide**

VII. Environmental Protection Procedures

Spill Response: **Absorb and dispose of material.**

Waste Disposal Method: **Discard in accordance with Local, State and Federal Regulations.**

VIII. Special Protection Information

Eye Protection: **Not required for normal use.**

Respiratory Protection (Specific Type): **Not required for normal use.**

Skin Protection: **Not required for normal use.**

Ventilation Recommended: **Not required for normal use.**

Other Protection: **Not required for normal use.**

IX. Special Precautions

The information herein is given in good faith but no warranty expressed or implied is made.

Killed Products covered by this MSDS:

(* Next to List No. Indicates product contains Thimerosal)

LAHI List No.	USDA Code	True Product Name
1103 (Charles River Material No. 10100762)	5207.00	Pullorum Antigen, Stained Antigen Polyvalent
1195*	2658.00	Haemophilus Paragallinarum Bacterin
1200	2703.15	Pasteurella Multocida Bacterin, Avian Isolates, Types 1, 3, 4 and 3X4
1825	2774.00	Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Bacterin
1831	48B5.10	Newcastle - Bronchitis Vaccine, Mass. Type, Killed Virus, Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Bacterin
2820	17P5.10	Newcastle - Paramyxovirus Vaccine, Type 3, Killed Virus
2816	1785.10	Newcastle - Bronchitis Vaccine, Mass. and Ark. Types, Killed Virus
2817	12D5.03	Bursal Disease - Reovirus Vaccine, Standard and Variant, Killed Virus
2826	1785.11	Newcastle - Bronchitis Vaccine, Mass. Type, Killed Virus
2912	12G5.43	Bursal Disease - Newcastle Disease Vaccine, Killed Virus
4901	12M5.41	Bursal Disease - Newcastle Disease - Bronchitis - Reovirus Vaccine, Standard and Variant, Mass. and Ark. Types, Killed Virus
4902	12M5.01	Bursal Disease - Newcastle Disease - Bronchitis - Reovirus Vaccine, Standard and Variant, Mass. Type, Killed Virus
4904	12M5.43	Bursal Disease-Newcastle Disease-Bronchitis-Reovirus Vaccine, Mass. Type, Killed Virus
7800	12D5.04	Bursal Disease - Reovirus Vaccine, Standard and Variant, Killed Virus
7801	1705.11	Newcastle Disease Vaccine, Killed Virus
7801C-J	1705.15	Newcastle Disease Vaccine, Killed Virus
7805	1045.02	Avian Reovirus Vaccine, Killed Virus

Killed Products covered by this MSDS:

LAHI List No.	USDA Code	True Product Name
7807-C	10C5.11	Avian Paramyxovirus Vaccine, Type 1, Killed Virus
7821	2685.12	Haemophilus Paragallinarum Bacterin
7830	12M5.91	Bursal Disease-Newcastle Disease-Bronchitis-Reovirus Vaccine, Mass. Type, Killed Virus
7832	12M5.42	Bursal Disease - Newcastle Disease - Bronchitis - Reovirus Vaccine, Standard and Variant, Mass. and Ark. Types, Killed Virus
7837	1235.10	Bronchitis Vaccine, Mass. Type, Killed Virus
7901, 7911	1057.H1	Avian Influenza Vaccine, H1N1 Subtype, Killed Virus
7903	1057.H3	Avian Influenza Vaccine, H3N4 Subtype, Killed Virus
7907	1057.H7	Avian Influenza Vaccine, H7-N3 Subtype, Killed Virus
8806	2785.00	Salmonella Enteritidis Bacterin
8809-H	2785.00	Salmonella Enteritidis Bacterin Concentrate
8810	48D7.10	Newcastle Disease - Bronchitis Vaccine, Mass. and Ark. Types, Killed Virus - Salmonella Enteritidis Bacterin
8811	48D7.11	Newcastle Disease - Bronchitis Vaccine, Mass. and Ark. Types, Killed Virus - Salmonella Enteritidis Bacterin
8816	2703.19	Pasteurella Multocida Bacterin, Avian Isolates Types 1, 4, and 3x4
9801	2051.04	Autogenous Bacterin
9802	1015.10	Autogenous Vaccine, Killed Virus
9803	4500.00	Autogenous Vaccine, Killed Virus, Autogenous Bacterin
9815	2051.00	Autogenous Vaccine, Killed Virus

Emergency Phone Number: 1-800-639-1581

NOTICE

CARE OF VACCINE

THIS VACCINE IS PRODUCED IN AN OIL EMULSION. THE VISCOSITY OF EMULSION INCREASES DURING REFRIGERATION. FOR BEST RESULTS, VACCINE SHOULD BE WARMED TO ROOM TEMPERATURE BEFORE USE. THIS WILL MAKE THE VACCINE EASIER TO INJECT AND WILL GREATLY REDUCE THE SHOCK OF INJECTION TO THE HOST.

DURING HOT WEATHER, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN SO THAT THE VACCINE IS NOT OVERHEATED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME.

IMPORTANT! SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

VACCINE APPLICATION

THIS VACCINE SHOULD BE INJECTED UNDER THE SKIN OF THE NECK. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT A VACCINE IN OIL EMULSION BE INJECTED IN THE LOWER HALF OF THE NECK WHERE THERE IS A LOT OF LOOSE SKIN. MAKE SURE THAT THE VACCINE IS INJECTED JUST UNDER THE SKIN. INJECTION INTO THE NECK MUSCLE CAN CAUSE INJURY.

CAUTION

EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE USED WHEN INJECTING ANY OIL EMULSION VACCINE TO AVOID INJECTING YOUR OWN FINGER OR HAND. WHEN INJECTING SUBCUTANEOUSLY IN THE NECK, FINGERS ARE VERY CLOSE TO THE INJECTION SITE. ACCIDENTAL INJECTION CAN BE VERY SERIOUS. IF AN ACCIDENT OCCURS, IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION IS RECOMMENDED, PREFERABLY FROM A PHYSICIAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN HAND INJURIES.

Accidental Self-Injection of Oil Emulsion Vaccines

Lohmann Animal Health International cannot legally recommend medical treatment of humans. This document serves only as an informational aid to physicians.

Injection Injuries to the Hand

The injection of foreign material into the fingers or palm is a potentially serious injury. Vaccine, utilized to immunize poultry, consists of inactivated virus and/or bacteria in an oil emulsion carrier. This can be accidentally injected into the fingers if proper care is not taken while performing the injection.

Pathology

After entry of the vaccine into the hand, it can remain in a small area or distribute itself along the tendon sheath and neurovascular bundles far from the injection site. There is some direct injury to tissue at the time of injection but within 24 hours, there is usually an inflammatory response resulting in significant swelling and increasing pain. Subsequent problems occur with the possible onset of bacterial infection and late formation of oleogranulomas (swelling resulting from chronic inflammation because of the body's response to the oil emulsion). If the blood supply of the finger remains intact, the late problems consist of continuing pain and stiffness of the involved part. One would not expect the inactivated viruses or bacteria involved to be a problem by themselves as they do not produce disease in man, and further there are no living organisms present.

Suggested Possible Treatment

The best treatment is prevention! These injuries occur more often in persons less experienced in the use of injection equipment. Proper instruction in their use and the serious nature of the injury should be stressed.

If an accident does occur, it is recommended that the victim be immediately referred to a surgeon experienced in the care of hand injuries. They should not be handled in an office setting by someone unfamiliar with the problem.

TIME IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. DO NOT DELAY TREATMENT.

Although there is some disagreement among hand surgeons about treatment, the following is an outline of the usual course taken.

1. Zeroradiograms (special soft tissue x-rays) can help to ascertain the extent of distribution of the oil material in the finger or hand. If little or no oil was actually injected, the inflammation may subside spontaneously over several weeks or with the use of Cortisone, even if the needle penetrated deeply into the hand. If history and radiograms indicate a conservative approach, a period of close careful observation and functional evaluation (flexion studies) should be carried out.
2. If oil emulsion vaccine was actually injected, an extensive debridement (opening the affected part and removing as much of the foreign material as possible) should be carried out. The wound is generally left open and closed later.
3. Broad spectrum antibiotics are given in high doses for as long as two weeks depending on the clinical picture.
4. The use of an anti-inflammatory drug, such as Cortisone, should be considered.

Prevention First