

§ 113.215

9 CFR Ch. I (1-1-11 Edition)

with virulent canine parvovirus furnished or approved by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the dogs observed each day for 14 days. Rectal temperature, blood lymphocyte count, and feces for viral detection shall be taken from each dog each day for at least 10 days postchallenge and the presence or absence of clinical signs noted and recorded each day.

(i) The immunogenicity of the vaccine shall be evaluated on the following criteria of infection: temperature  $\geq 103.4$  °F; lymphopenia of  $\geq 50$  percent of prechallenge normal; clinical signs such as diarrhea, mucus in feces, or blood in feces; and viral hemagglutinins at a level of  $\geq 1:64$  in a 1:5 dilution of feces or a test of equal sensitivity. If at least 80 percent of the controls do not show at least three of the four criteria of infection during the observation period, the test is inconclusive and may be repeated.

(ii) If at least 19 of the 20 vaccinates do not survive the observation period without showing any more than one criterion of infection described in subparagraph (3)(i), of this section, the Master Seed is unsatisfactory.

(4) The Master Seed shall be retested for immunogenicity in 3 years unless use of the lot previously tested is discontinued. Only five susceptible dogs (four vaccinates and one control) need to be used in the retest. Susceptibility shall be determined in the manner provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(i) Each vaccinate shall be injected with a predetermined quantity of vaccine virus as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(ii) Fourteen to 21 days after the last vaccination, a second serum sample shall be drawn from each dog and tested for neutralizing antibody to canine parvovirus in the same manner used to determine susceptibility.

(iii) If the control has not remained seronegative at 1:2, the test is inconclusive and may be repeated.

(iv) If three of the four vaccinates in a valid test do not develop titers based upon final serum dilution of at least 1:16, and the remaining vaccinate does not develop a titer of at least 1:8, the Master Seed is unsatisfactory, except

as provided in subparagraph (4)(v) of this section.

(v) If the results of a valid SN test are unsatisfactory, the vaccinates and the control may be challenged as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section. If at least three of the four criteria of infection are not shown, the test is inconclusive and may be repeated, except that if any of the vaccinates show more than one criterion of infection, the Master Seed is unsatisfactory.

(5) An Outline of Production change shall be made before authority for use of a new lot of Master Seed shall be granted by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

(c) *Test requirements for release.* Each serial and subserial shall meet the requirements prescribed in § 113.200 and in this paragraph. Any serial or subserial found unsatisfactory by a prescribed test shall not be released.

(1) *Potency.* Bulk or final container samples of completed product shall be tested for antigenic content using the method used in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. To be eligible for release, each serial and each subserial shall have an antigenic content sufficiently greater than that used in the immunogenicity test to assure that, when tested at any time within the expiration period, each serial and subserial shall have an antigenic content equal to the amount used in such immunogenicity test.

(2) *Virus identity.* Bulk or final container samples shall be tested for virus identity by conducting a hemagglutination test using duplicate samples and pretreating one with specific canine parvovirus antibody. If there is not at least an eightfold reduction in hemagglutinating activity, the hemagglutination is considered to be nonspecific and the serial is unsatisfactory.

[50 FR 435, Jan. 4, 1985. Redesignated at 55 FR 35562, Aug. 31, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66784, 66786, Dec. 26, 1991]

**§ 113.215 Bovine Virus Diarrhea Vaccine, Killed Virus.**

Bovine Virus Diarrhea Vaccine, Killed Virus, shall be prepared from virus-bearing cell culture fluids. Only Master Seed virus which has been established as pure, safe, and

immunogenic shall be used for preparing seed cultures for vaccine production. All serials of vaccine shall be prepared from the first through the fifth passage from the Master Seed.

(a) The Master Seed shall meet the applicable general requirements prescribed in §113.200 and the requirements of this section.

(b) The immunogenicity of vaccine prepared from the Master Seed in accordance with the Outline of Production shall be established by a method acceptable to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Vaccine used for this test shall be at the highest passage from the Master Seed and at the minimum preinactivation titer provided in the Outline of Production.

(c) *Test requirements for release.* Each serial and subserial shall meet the applicable general requirements prescribed in §113.200 and the special requirements provided in this paragraph. Any serial or subserial found unsatisfactory by a prescribed test shall not be released.

(1) *Safety.* Vaccinates used in the potency test in paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall be observed each day during the prechallenge period. If unfavorable reactions occur, including respiratory signs, which are attributable to the vaccine, the serial is unsatisfactory. If unfavorable reactions occur which are not attributable to the vaccine, the test is inconclusive and may be repeated one time. If results of the second test are not satisfactory, or if the test is not repeated, the serial is unsatisfactory.

(2) *Potency.* Bulk or final container samples of completed product shall be tested for potency using the method described in this paragraph.

(i) Eight bovine virus diarrhea susceptible calves (five vaccinates and three controls) shall be used as test animals. Individual serum samples shall be collected, inactivated, and individually tested for neutralizing antibody.

(ii) A constant virus decreasing serum neutralization test in cell culture using 50–300 TCID<sub>50</sub> of virus shall be used. Calves shall be considered susceptible if there is no neutralization at 1:2 final serum dilution. Other tests of equal sensitivity approved by the Ani-

mal and Plant Health Inspection Service may be used.

(iii) The five calves used as vaccinates shall be administered one dose of vaccine as recommended on the label. If two doses are recommended, the second dose shall be given according to the interval recommended on the label.

(iv) Fourteen days or more after the last vaccination, blood samples shall be drawn and the individual serum samples inactivated and tested for bovine virus diarrhea virus neutralizing antibody by the same method used to determine susceptibility.

(v) *Test interpretation.* If the controls have not remained seronegative at 1:2, the test is a No Test (NT) and may be repeated. If at least four of the five vaccinates in a valid test have not developed 50 percent endpoint titers of 1:8 or greater, the serial is unsatisfactory, except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(vi) of this section.

(vi) *Virus Challenge Test.* If the results of a valid serum neutralization test are unsatisfactory, the vaccinates and controls may be challenged with virulent bovine virus diarrhea virus furnished or approved by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The animals shall be observed for 14 days post-challenge. If two of the three control calves do not show a temperature rise to 104.5 °F and develop respiratory or clinical signs of bovine virus diarrhea, the test is inconclusive and may be repeated one time. If two or more vaccinates show a temperature of 104.0 °F for 2 or more days and develop respiratory or clinical or other signs, the serial is unsatisfactory.

(vii) The prevaccination and postvaccination sera from a satisfactory potency test shall be submitted to the National Veterinary Services Laboratories for confirmatory testing.

[55 FR 35562, Aug. 31, 1990]

**§ 113.216 Bovine Rhinotracheitis Vaccine, Killed Virus.**

Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis Vaccine, Killed Virus, shall be prepared from virus-bearing cell culture fluids. Only Master Seed virus which has been established as pure, safe, and