

DOLLVET BIOTECHNOLOGY

Vaccination First!



**WIDEN
YOUR PROTECTION
CIRCLE**

PRODUCT CATALOGUE

Dollvet
BIOTECHNOLOGY



A letter from our CEO

Animal health, a strong contribution to food security.

By 2050 the world's population will have reached nearly 10 billion people. This means a 70% rise in demand for animal protein expected between now and 2050. The subsequent increase of animal production will create new challenges including in the field of disease control due to greater risk of disease outbreaks. Livestock diseases contribute to losses via increased mortality, reduced productivity, treatment costs, loss in trade, decreased market value, and food insecurity.

Reduced livestock productivity results affordability of products of animal origin, may cause high rates of childhood undernutrition and stunting. Several of the UN sustainable development goals on zero hunger, education, poverty alleviation, environmental health, etc., cannot be achieved without livestock and livestock health products.

The future of food security with effective use of technology.

Minimizing the losses due to diseases and maximizing the meat and milk production is only be possible utilizing best livestock production technologies. Vaccines are a cornerstone of animal health and needed more than ever.

At Dollvet, we believe disease prevention with innovative solutions is the most effective and economic tool reducing costs incurred from animal diseases, improve profitability of our stakeholders and ending world hunger concerns.

Eyüp Sabri Göncü

CEO and Chairman of the Board, Dollvet Biotechnology





GMP

PRODUCTION CAMPUS

Dollvet's current manufacturing capabilities include the following:

- Immunostimulants
- Live Attenuated Viral Vaccines
- Inactivated Viral Vaccines
- Live Attenuated Bacterial Vaccines
- Inactivated Bacterial Vaccines
- Hyperimmune Sera
- Clostridial Vaccines
- Mycotic Vaccine
- Theileriosis Vaccine



Prevention first

At Dollvet we believe disease prevention is the key to sustainable and profitable animal production. Healthy animals provide safe food. Therefore we are committed to manufacturing high quality biological products for governments and farmers.

Headquartered in Istanbul, Dollvet offers innovative solutions for its partners through its high-end GMP-certified manufacturing facilities.

Robust Technical Infrastructure and Expert Staff

Dollvet has been focusing on the importance of technical infrastructure, equipment, workforce productivity and human resources since its establishment in 2002.

Dollvet has attached great importance to R&D since its very first day. With its R&D certificate on biotechnological products, Dollvet stands out for its world-class production, owing this capacity to its consistent efforts.

A Wide Range of Biological Product Choices

Dollvet produces a broad range of veterinary ruminant vaccines with 8 different production lines at its GMP -approved facilities, against transboundary diseases and those affecting the productivity of ruminants and causing high mortality rates.

We Keep on Producing in the Light of Science!

Immunostimulant Solutions



- IMMUDOLL^{CG}
- RAPIDOLL

Mother and Newborn Health Solutions



- DOLLI-SERA
- PASTEDOLL
- ROCODOLL
- MASTIDOLL-3
- Resbovis^{MAX}

Solutions for Prevention of Clostridial Diseases of Ruminants



- ULTRADOLL-8
- BOTUDOLL
- TETRANOLL
- KARADOLL
- ENTOLL

Brucellosis Prevention Solutions



- BRUDOLL^{GENC}-A
- BRUDOLL^{ERGIN}-M
- BRUDOLL^{CONJ}-A
- BRUDOLL^{CONJ}-M
- BRUDOLL^{GENC}-M

Transboundary Animal Diseases Prevention Solutions



- AFTODOLL^{jet}
- CAPRIDOLL-F
- AFTODOLL^{oil}
- CAPRIDOLL-FL
- LSD-NDOLL
- PESTDOLL-S
- LUMPYDOLL
- ROMDOLL
- POXDOLL
- KENDOLL
- CAPRIDOLL
- PEST&ROMDOLL
- PEST&POXDOLL

Other Ruminant Vaccines



- LAXYDOLL-oil
- ORFDOLL
- TRICHODOLL
- TAYLEDOLL
- CHARBODOLL

Immunostimulant Solutions



Intensification and expansion of milk and beef production inevitably leads to increased risk of infectious disease spread and exacerbation. High-yielding dairy cattle and their calves are more vulnerable to various diseases leading to shorter life expectancy.

During the transition period, dairy cows experience immune and metabolic dysregulation, that makes them very vulnerable to various infectious diseases.

Calves are also most significantly impacted by the industry demands whereby the young are separated from the cows almost immediately after birth. Such practices lead to physiological stress and suboptimal immune function in cows and high vulnerability of their calves.

Natural anti-infectious immunity, vaccination, biosecurity, nutrition, and calf management practices plays an important role for optimal health in a cattle herd.



01 Infections

02 Stressors

03 Immunodeficiency

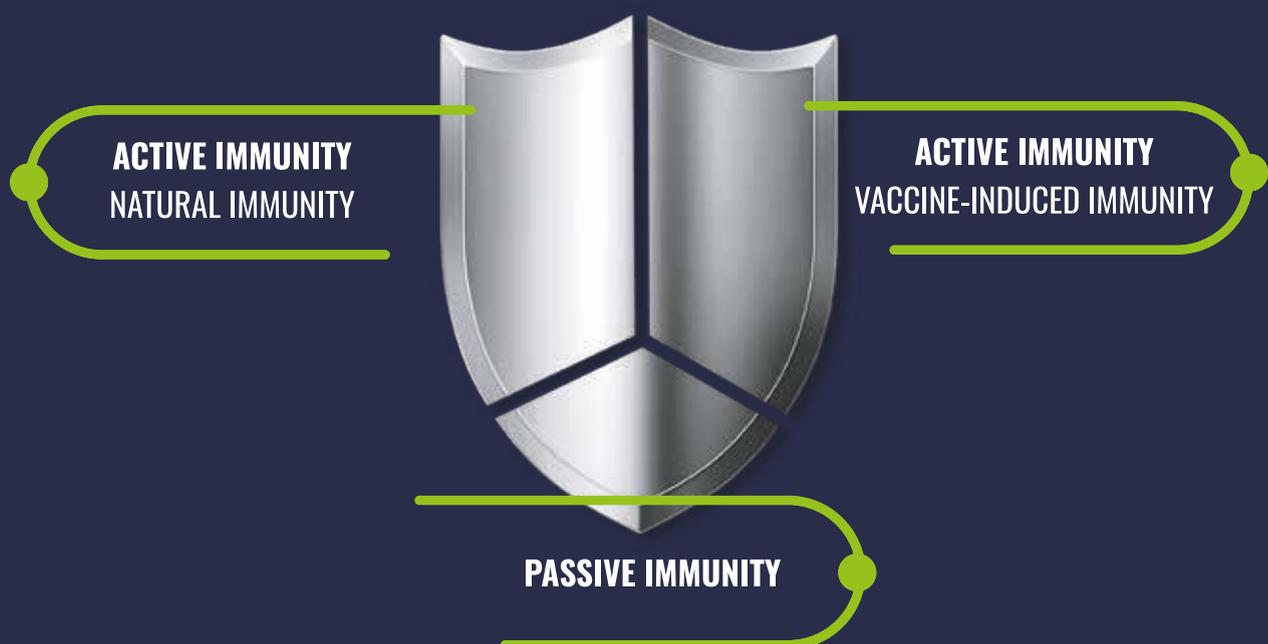
04 Nutritional deficiency

05 Vaccination and treatments

HEALTH SHIELD: STRONG IMMUN SYSTEM

The immune system protects animals from harmful substances by recognizing and responding to antigens and contributes to animal well-being.

IMMUNITY TYPES



IMMUNE RESPONSE

The immune response is how host recognizes and defends itself against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful. An efficient immune response protects against many diseases and disorders.

MAKE THEM GREAT WARRIORS

Dollvet
BIOTECHNOLOGY

Aid in the
prevention and
treatment of
infectious diseases.



IMMUDOLL^{CG}



INACTIVATED *CUTIBACTERIUM GRANULOSUM*

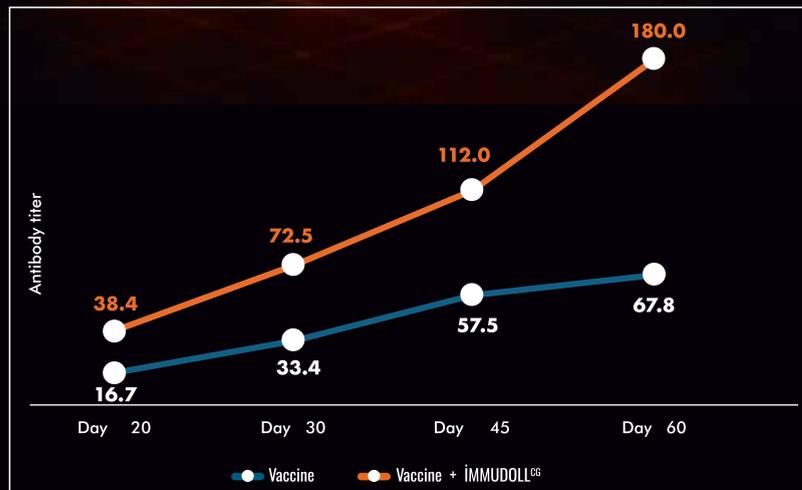


INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Stimulation of the non-specific immune mechanisms.	Inactive <i>Cutibacterium granulosum</i> antigen 20 mg/ml	Cattle, sheep and goats: 0.2 ml /10 kg body weight/ IM/SC Poultry: 0.05 ml/bird/IM	5, 50, 100 ml

Boost the Immunity with **Immudoll^{CG}**!



The effect of **IMMUDOLL^{CG}** on antibody levels was investigated using inactivated vaccines.



Mother and Newborn Health



- Calf preweaning morbidity and mortality risks have been reported about 23-35% and 3.5-10.5% respectively.
- Diseases during the preweaning period, such as diarrhea or respiratory diseases affect the economic viability of dairy operations due to the costs associated with calf losses, and potential long-term effects on performance.

Angel Abuelo, Effect of preweaning disease on the reproductive performance and first-lactation milk production of heifers in a large dairy herd, J. Dairy Sci. 104:7008–7017 <https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2020-19791>

“Passive transfer of colostral immunoglobulins from the cow to the calf is essential for calf health.”



- The supply of good quality colostrum to newborn calves has been proven to be an important factor in ensuring calf health.¹
- Unlike human babies, calves do not receive protective immunoglobulins from the mother before birth, so a sufficient volume of immunoglobulin-rich colostrum of adequate quality must be consumed within hours of birth.²
- Since, it can be a challenge to meet this requirement for all dairy calves, vaccination of cows help elevated concentrations of vaccine-specific immunoglobulins in their colostrum.²

VACCINATION OF THE COW AND CALVES!



“Vaccination of the cow against the common pathogens prior to calving to provide disease protection for the calf through the colostrum.”

“Vaccinating calves at birth or soon after helps reduce or eliminate incidence of diseases during the preweaning period.”



1. Manuela Immler et al. 2020. Associations between the metabolic status of the cow and colostrum quality as determined by Brix refractometry, *J. Dairy Sci.* 104:10131–10142, <https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2020-19812>,

2. Gregory P Chambers et al. 2022. Impact of prepartum administration of a vaccine against infectious calf diarrhea on nonspecific colostral immunoglobulin concentrations of dairy cows, *Journal of Animal Science*, Volume 100, Issue 8, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jas/skac212>

ROCODOLL



INACTIVATED VACCINE AGAINST NEONATAL DIARRHEA



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Neonatal calf diarrhea	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (EC and 11A), Bovine rotavirus (BRV G6, G8 and G10) and Bovine coronavirus (BcoV)	Pregnant cows: The first dose is in the 7 -8 months of pregnancy and the second dose is 3 weeks after the first one, both by SC injection of 5 ml In subsequent pregnancies, it is recommended to administer one dose 3-6 weeks prior to delivery	1, 5, 10, 20 doses

PASTEDOLL



INACTIVATED VACCINE AGAINST PASTEURELLOSIS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> and <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> infection	Inactivated <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> antigen, Inactivated <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> A1 antigen and leucotoxin, Inactivated <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> A2 antigen and leucotoxin	Cattle: 4 ml/SC Sheep and goats: 2 ml/SC Twice 6-9 weeks before parturition with 3 weeks intervals in cows. Twice from day 21 with 3 weeks intervals in calves, lambs and kids.	25, 50, 125 sheep doses

DOLLI-SERA



HYPERIMMUNE SERUM



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Intestinal and respiratory infections, enterotoxemia, septicemia	<i>Salmonella dublin</i> , <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> , <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> Type 1, <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> A1, <i>Trueperella (Arcanobacter) pyogenes</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> (EC and 11A), and <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Type C β toxin	PROPHYLACTIC: Calf: 5 ml / SC Lambs and kids: 1 ml /SC THERAPEUTIC: Calf: 10 ml / SC Lambs and kids: 3 ml /SC	5, 25, 50, 100 ml

Resbovis^{MAX}



INACTIVATED COMBINED BRD VACCINE



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
IBR, BRSV, PI3,BVD, Pasteurellosis	BoHV-1, BRSV, BPIV-3, CP-BVDV, NCP-BVDV, <i>P. multocida</i> , <i>M. haemolytica</i> A1 and leucotoxin	Cattle: 5 ml/ SC/IM From 8 weeks of age, twice with 3 weeks intervals. Repeated every 6 month with single dose.	5 ml, 25 ml, 50 ml, 100 ml, 250 ml

MASTIDOLL-3



INACTIVATED VACCINE AGAINST MASTITIS INFECTIONS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Subclinic and clinic mastitis infections	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i>	Cows and Heifers: 2 ml /IM The animals to be vaccinated for the first time are vaccinated twice with an interval of 21 days. Then it should be vaccinated every 6 months.	1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 doses

Dollvet
BIOTECHNOLOGY



**Aid in the
prevention and
treatment of
scours and
pneumonia.**

DOLLI-SERA
HYPERIMMUNE SERUM



Serum antibody against
7 major pathogens

W I D E N
YOUR PROTECTION AGAINST
NEONATAL CALF DIARRHOEA



- Prevents newborn diarrhoea by reducing the spread of rotavirus G6, G8, G10, coronavirus and *E. coli* (EC and 11A),
- It helps reduce the severity of diarrhoea and prevent deaths with the rich and protective level of immunoglobulin support in colostrum,
- Reduces the need for antibiotics.



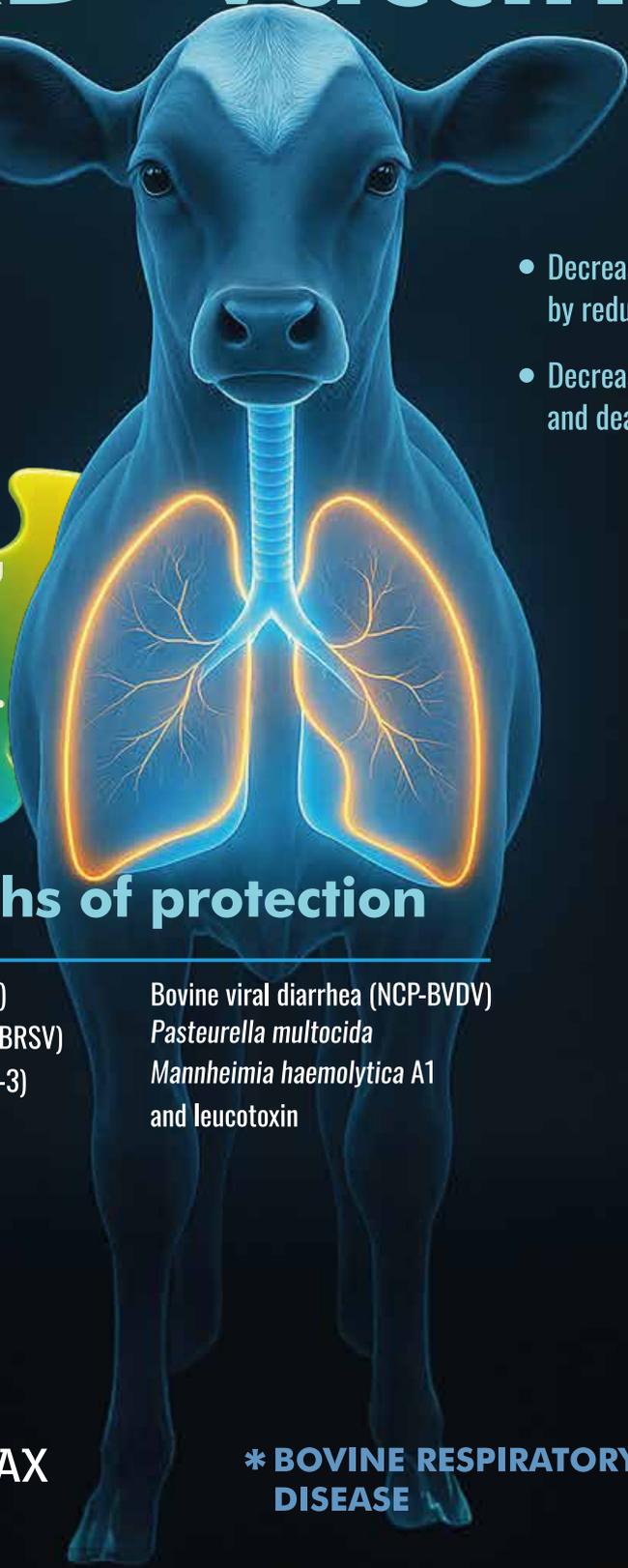
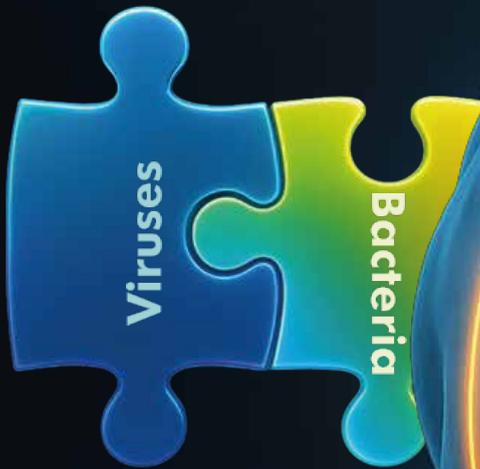
ROCODOLL

INACTIVATED VACCINE AGAINST NEONATAL CALF DIARRHEA
SUSPENSION FOR INJECTION



The 8-in-1 BRD* vaccine

- Decrease disease morbidity by reducing pathogen shedding
- Decrease pneumonia symptoms and death rate



Up to 6 months of protection

Bovine herpesvirus Type-1 (BoHV-1)
Bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV)
Bovine parainfluenza virus-3 (BPIV-3)
Bovine viral diarrhea (CP-BVDV)

Bovine viral diarrhea (NCP-BVDV)
Pasteurella multocida
Mannheimia haemolytica A1
and leucotoxin



Resbovis MAX
INACTIVATED COMBINED BRD VACCINE
SUSPENSION FOR INJECTION

*** BOVINE RESPIRATORY
DISEASE**



Clostridial Diseases of Ruminants



- Clostridial diseases of cattle, sheep and goats are an economic and welfare issue worldwide. The clostridial diseases are caused by bacteria and its toxins which belong to a group of organisms called Clostridium.
- Many of the clostridia species are normal inhabitants of the intestinal tract of farm animals. However, these organisms apparently do not cause a problem until specific conditions occur that allow the organisms to multiply, release toxins and invade the tissues of the animal.
- The movement of infected animals, carrier animals, and contaminated animal products such as bones, hides, and meat, can spread the organism into previously uncontaminated areas.
- Usually, the clostridial infections are very severe and occur suddenly. Treatment is usually unsuccessful.
- The major clostridial diseases seen in farm animals are overeating disease, tetanus, botulism, blackleg, necrotic hepatitis, malignant edema, and acute cervical edema.

Various vaccine combinations for the clostridial species are available.

Enterotoxemia type C (Hemorrhagic enteritis, bloody scours.)

- Enterotoxemia type C is caused by *Clostridium perfringens* type C and affects lambs during their first few weeks of life, causing a bloody infection of the small intestine.
- It is often related to indigestion and predisposed by a sudden change in feed such as beginning creep feeding or sudden increase in milk supply.
- Treatment (antitoxin injected under the skin) is usually unrewarding.
- Vaccination of pregnant ewes 30 days before lambing is recommended as prevention.

Enterotoxemia type D ("classic" overeating disease, pulpy kidney disease)

- Overeating disease is one of the most common sheep diseases in the world. It is caused by *Clostridium perfringens* type D and most commonly strikes the largest, fastest growing lambs in the herd.
- It is caused by a sudden change in feed that causes the organism, which is already present in the lamb's gut, to proliferate causing a toxic reaction.
- It is most commonly observed in lambs that are consuming high concentrate rations, but it can also occur when lambs are nursing heavy milking dams. It usually affects lambs over one month of age.
- Treatment (antitoxin injected under the skin) is usually unrewarding.
- Vaccination of pregnant ewes 30 days before lambing is recommended as prevention.

www.vet.cornell.edu/animal-health-diagnostic-center



ULTRADOLL-8



INACTIVATED OCTAVALENT VACCINE AGAINST CLOSTRIDIAL INFECTIONS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Blackleg disease, Bacillary hemoglobinuria, Malignant edema and bradzet, Gangrenous emphysema (myonecrosis), Infectious necrotic hepatitis, Tetanus, Lamb dysentery, Enterotoxemia, Hemorrhagic enterotoxemia, Overeating disease (Pulpy Kidney Disease)	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (β toxoid), <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (ε toxoid), <i>Clostridium novyi</i> (α toxoid), <i>Clostridium septicum</i> (α toxoid), <i>Clostridium chauvoei</i> culture, <i>Clostridium haemolyticum</i> culture and <i>Clostridium tetani</i> toxoid	Cattle: 4 ml /SC Calf: 2 ml /SC Sheep - Goat: 2 ml /SC Lambs - Kids: 1 ml /SC Animals vaccinated for the first time should be revaccinated 21 days later with same amount	20, 50, 100, 250 ml

TETRANDOLL



INACTIVATED TETRAVALENT VACCINE AGAINST CLOSTRIDIAL INFECTIONS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Enterotoxemia, infectious necrotic hepatitis, blackleg disease	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Type C (β-antitoxin), <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Type D (ε-antitoxin), <i>Clostridium oedematiens</i> Type A and <i>Clostridium chauvoei</i>	Calves: 1.5 ml /SC Cattle: 3 ml /SC Lambs and kids: 1 ml /SC Sheep and goats: 1.5 ml /SC Animals vaccinated for the first time should be revaccinated 21 days later with same amount	50, 100 ml

ENTDOLL



INACTIVATED BIVALENT VACCINE AGAINST CLOSTRIDIAL INFECTIONS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Enterotoxemia	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Type C (β-antitoxin), <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Type D (ε-antitoxin)	Lamb and kids: 0.5 ml /SC Sheep and goats: 1 ml /SC Animals vaccinated for the first time should be revaccinated 21 days later with same amount	20, 50, 100 ml

BOTUDOLL



INACTIVATED VACCINE AGAINST BOTULISM



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Botulismus	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i> Type C and <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> Type D	Cattle: 2 ml /SC Sheep and goats: 1 ml /SC Animals vaccinated for the first time should be revaccinated 4-6 weeks later with same amount	50, 100 ml

KARADOLL



INACTIVATED VACCINE AGAINST BLACKLEG DISEASE



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Blackleg disease	<i>Clostridium chauvoei</i>	Calves: 1 ml /SC annually Cattle: 2 ml /SC annually Lambs and kids: 0.5 ml /SC annually Sheep and goats: 1 ml /SC annually	10, 20, 50, 100 ml

Game Over for Clostridial Diseases;

Blackleg disease
Bacillary hemoglobinuria
Malignant edema and bradzot
Gangrenous emphysema (myonecrosis)
Infectious necrotic hepatitis
Tetanus
Lamb dysentery
Enterotoxemia
Hemorrhagic enterotoxemia
Overeating disease (Pulpy Kidney Disease)



ULTRADOLL-8

INACTIVATED OCTAVALENT VACCINE AGAINST CLOSTRIDIAL INFECTIONS

Brucellosis and One Health

- Brucellosis is consistently ranked among the most economically important zoonoses globally which mainly infect cattle, swine, goats, and sheep. It is a 'multiple burdens' disease with economic impacts attributable to human, livestock and wildlife disease.
- Expansion of animal industries and urbanization, and the lack of hygienic measures in animal husbandry and in food handling, partly account for brucellosis remaining a public health hazard.
- Vaccination in high-prevalence populations help farmers to control brucellosis and allow high productivity. In a scenario of 52% reduction of brucellosis transmission between animals achieved by mass vaccination estimated an average benefit–cost ratio for society of 3.2*.



*Human health benefits from livestock vaccination for brucellosis: case study. Felix Roth et al. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 2003; 81 (12). <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14997239/>

BRUDOLL^{GENC}-A



■ LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS (YOUNG)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Brucellosis in calves	<i>Brucella abortus</i> S19	3–6-month-old female calves: 1 ml /SC	5, 10, 20 doses

BRUDOLL^{CONJ}-A



■ LIVE ATTENUATED CONJUNCTIVAL VACCINE AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Brucellosis in calves	<i>Brucella abortus</i> S19	Female calves older than 3 months: 50 µl (1 drop) is applied by conjunctival route.	25, 50 doses (with dropper)

BRUDOLL^{GENC}-M



■ LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS (YOUNG)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Brucellosis in lamb and kids	<i>Brucella melitensis</i> Rev-1	4-6 months old lambs and kids: 1 ml/SC	25, 50, 100, 200 doses

BRUDOLL^{ERGIN}-M



■ LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS (ADULT)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Brucellosis in sheep and goats	<i>Brucella melitensis</i> Rev-1	Female sheep and goats older than 8 months: 1 ml /SC	25, 50, 100, 200 doses

BRUDOLL^{CONJ}-M



■ LIVE ATTENUATED CONJUNCTIVAL VACCINE AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Brucellosis in sheep and goats	<i>Brucella melitensis</i> Rev-1	3-6 months old lambs and kids: 50 µl (1 Drop)	25, 50, 100, 200 doses (with dropper)

Transboundary Animal Diseases



- Livestock production has massive potential to assure poverty mitigation, food security, and improved nutrition in many developing countries.

- Cattle, sheep and goats are important components of livestock production is a source of cash income, meat, milk and wool for small farm holders. Despite the huge livestock population, the current economic contributions of ruminants in developing countries have not delivered the expected benefit to the national economy because of widely distributed infectious diseases.

- Foot and mouth disease (FMD), Lumpy skin disease (LSD), Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Sheep and goatpox (SGP), are major high consequence transboundary diseases capable of causing substantial loss to livestock production systems through morbidity, mortality, enforced control measures, and reduced trade.

- Vaccination against those diseases have been shown to be an effective control method helping eradication in endemic countries.

Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine production for all 6 serotypes



AFTODOLL^{jet} SUSPENSION FOR INJECTION



PURIFIED INACTIVATED FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VACCINE



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Foot And Mouth Disease	Vaccine strains will be determined according to the epidemiological situation of the country/region.	Cattle, buffalos and camels: 2 ml / SC Sheep and goats: 1 ml / SC Vaccination is repeated every 6 months	50, 100, 200 and 250 ml

AFTODOLL^{oil} EMULSION FOR INJECTION



PURIFIED INACTIVATED FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VACCINE



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Foot And Mouth Disease	Vaccine strains will be determined according to the epidemiological situation of the country/region.	Cattle, buffalos, pigs and camels: 2 ml / IM Sheep and goats: 1 ml / IM Vaccination is repeated every 6 months	50, 100, 200 and 250 ml

LSD-NDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST NODULAR EXANTHEMA (LUMPY SKIN DISEASE)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Nodular exanthema (lumpy skin disease)	Neethling strain	Cattle: 2 ml /SC/IM	10, 25, 50, 100 doses

LUMPYDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST NODULAR EXANTHEMA (LUMPY SKIN DISEASE)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Nodular exanthema (lumpy skin disease)	KSGPV 0240 strain	Cattle: 1 ml /SC	50, 100, 200 doses

POXDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST POX DISEASE, AND NODULAR EXANTHEMA (LUMPY SKIN DISEASE)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Sheep and goat pox & nodular exanthema (lumpy skin disease)	SPV(Bk) strain	Lambs - Kids (6-12 weeks): 0.2 ml /SC Sheep - Goats (>12 weeks): 0.5 ml /SC Cattle (>6 months): 3 ml /SC	50, 100 doses

CAPRIDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED LYOPHILIZED VACCINE AGAINST CONTAGIOUS CAPRINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CCPP)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	BQT <i>Mycoplasma mycoides capri</i>	Goats: 0.2 ml / SC to the outer surface of the ear Revaccination (After 6 months)	50, 100 doses

CAPRIDOLL-F



INACTIVATED VACCINE AGAINST CONTAGIOUS CAPRINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CCPP)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	<i>Mycoplasma capricolum subsp. capripneumoniae (Mccp)</i> F38 strain	Goats and kids: 1 ml / SC (>3 months)	25, 50, 100 doses

CAPRIDOLL-FL



INACTIVATED LYOPHILIZED VACCINE AGAINST CONTAGIOUS CAPRINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CCPP)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	<i>Mycoplasma capricolum subsp. capripneumoniae (Mccp)</i> F38 strain	Goats and kids: 1 ml / SC (>3 months)	25, 50, 100 doses

PESTDOLL-S



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)	PPRV Nigeria 75/1 strain	Kids and lambs: 1 ml / SC Kids and lambs that born from immune animal can be vaccinated at the age of 4-6 months.	50, 100 doses

ROMDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST SHEEP-GOAT POX (SGP)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Sheep and goat pox	RM65 strain	Lambs and kids: 0.5 ml / SC Sheep and goats: 1 ml / SC	50, 100, 200 doses

KENDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST SHEEP-GOAT POX (SGP)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Sheep and goat pox	KSGPV 0240 strain	Lambs and kids: 0.5 ml / SC Sheep and goats: 1 ml / SC	50, 100, 200 doses

PEST&ROMDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR) AND SHEEP-GOAT POX (SGP)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
PPR and sheep-goat pox	SPV(RM65) and PPRV Nigeria 75/1	Sheep – Goats (>3 months): 1 ml / SC	50, 100 doses

PEST&POXDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR) AND SHEEP-GOAT POX (SGP)



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
PPR and sheep-goat pox	SPV(Bk)LK63 strain and PPRV Nigeria 75/1 strain	Sheep, goats, lambs and kids: 1 ml / SC (>4 months if mothers are vaccinated)	50, 100 doses

Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine production for all 6 serotypes

Suitable vaccine strains for all virus pools in Asia and Africa



AFTODOLL oil
EMULSION FOR INJECTION

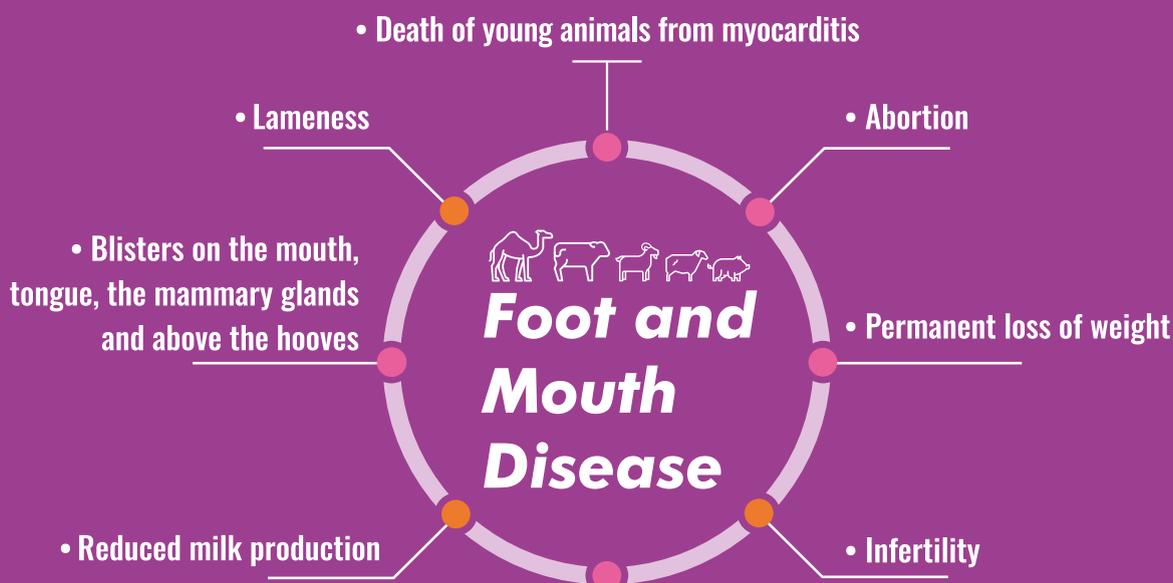
AFTODOLL jel
SUSPENSION FOR INJECTION

PURIFIED INACTIVATED FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VACCINES

Dollvet
BIOTECHNOLOGY

FMD

The disease has a great potential for causing severe economic loss in susceptible animals like cattle, sheep, goats, camels, pigs and buffalos.



At the herd level, the average daily milk yields decreased from around 20 kg to 13 kg per cow, recovering approximately 2 months after the commencement of the outbreak. Animals may not recover to their full lactating potential for the remainder of the lactation.*

*Impact of foot-and-mouth disease on milk production on a large-scale dairy farm in Kenya, Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 2015, Nicholas A Lyons.

LAXYDOLL-oil



INACTIVATED VACCINE AGAINST CONTAGIOUS AGALACTIA



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Contagious agalactia	99M-AIK <i>Mycoplasma agalactiae</i>	Sheep and goats: 1 ml /SC-IM annually	10, 20, 50, 100 doses

TRICHODOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST TRICOPHYTOSIS INFECTIONS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Tricophytosis	<i>Trichophyton verrucosum</i>	For preventive and treatment purposes: Calves up to 3 months: 2ml/IM Calves older than 3 months: 4ml/IM	4, 8, 20, 40, 80 ml

ORFDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST ECTHYMA DISEASE



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Ecthyma	E(P)CK22 strain	Sheep - Goats - Lambs - Kids: 2 drops (0.1 ml) (inner part of the back leg) by scratching it deep enough to pass the first layer of the skin, but without bleeding,	50, 100, 200 doses

TAYLEDOLL



LIVE ATTENUATED VACCINE AGAINST TROPICAL THEILERIOSIS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Tropical theileriosis	<i>T. annulata</i>	Cattle (>3 months): 2.5 ml /SC annually	5, 10 doses

CHARBODOLL



LIVE AVIRULENT ANTHRAX VACCINE



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Anthrax	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> (Sterne 34F2) strain	Cattle, buffalo, camel, horse : 1 ml/SC Sheep, goats, pigs: 0,5 ml/SC Lamb and kid: 0,25 ml/SC	20, 50, 100 ml

MAKE THEM
**GREAT
WARRIORS**



RAPIDOLL



INACTIVATED PARAPOXVIRUS OVIS



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Stimulation of the non-specific immune mechanisms.	Inactivated Parapoxvirus ovis E(P)CK strain: Minimum 256 interferon units per dose.	Dogs and cats: 1 ml / SC Cattle, horses, sheep and goats: 2 ml / IM	1, 2, 10, 20 doses

Resolid CAT



COMBINED ATTENUATED VACCINE



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Rhinotracheitis, Calicivirus infection and Panleukopenia	Feline calicivirus F9 Strain, Feline herpesvirus type 1 FVRm Strain, Feline panleukopenia Philips-Roxane Strain	Cats: 1 ml/ SC From 8 weeks of age.	1 dose

RBVDOLL



INACTIVATED RABIES VACCINE



INDICATIONS:	COMPOSITION:	DOSAGE AND APP. :	PRESENTATION:
Rabies	Pasteur PV12 strain	Cats, dogs, cattle, sheep, goats, camel, horses: 1 ml/ SC, pigs 1 ml/ IM	1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 ml



Vaccines help to reduce the incidence or the severity of disease by stimulating the immune system to provide protection for profitable production.

Principles of Profitable Livestock Production



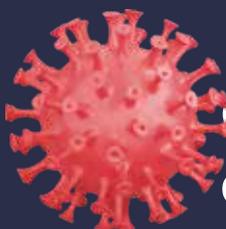
Healthy and thriving calves provide quality and productiveness of a herd in the future.



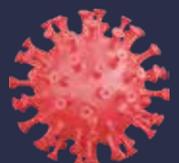
Basic Principles of Successful Vaccination

1. Read and follow vaccine label directions.
2. Keep vaccines at 2-8°C unless otherwise stated.
3. Maintain hygienic vaccination equipment and vaccine packs.
4. Avoid vaccinating stressed or unwell animals.
5. Dispose of needles and vaccine packaging responsibly.

Vaccines are used prophylactically, decreasing the number of infectious disease cases, and thus antibiotic use and the emergence and spread of Antimicrobial Resistance.



Combating **antimicrobial resistance**, a global threat.



Start Strong!



Cattle

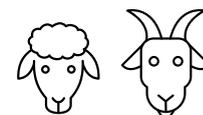
- ROCODOLL**
 Twice in 7-8 months of first pregnancy with 3 weeks interval in heifers for passive protection of calves. Single dose 3-6 weeks before parturition in following pregnancies.
- MASTIDOLL-3**
 Twice in 7-8 months of pregnancy with 3 weeks interval in heifers. Cows can be vaccinated twice with 3 weeks intervals from 5 months onwards. Single dose every 6 months in following pregnancies.
- ULTRADOLL-8**
 Twice with 3 weeks interval. Single dose every 6 months.
- Resbovis^{MAX}**
 Twice with 3 weeks intervals. Repeated single dose every 6 months.
- PASTEDOLL**
 Twice 6-9 weeks before parturition with 3 weeks interval in heifers for passive protection of calves. Repeated single dose every 6 months.
- TRICHODOLL**
 Single dose every 12 months. Twice in infected animals.
- IMMUDOLL^{CG}**
Prophylaxis: Twice with 7 days interval.
Aid for treatment: Twice with 3 days interval.
To immunize calves: Twice with 7 days interval, 30 to 60 days before calving.

Calves



- TRICHODOLL**
Prophylaxis or treatment: From day one after birth and followed in 2 weeks.
- PASTEDOLL**
 From day 21 and followed in 4 weeks.
- ULTRADOLL-8**
 From day 30 and followed in 3 weeks.
- DOLLI-SERA**
Prophylaxis: Immediately after birth and just before stressors like weaning or transport.
Aid for treatment: Against bacterial diseases caused by bacterial agents listed in the label.
- IMMUDOLL^{CG}**
Prophylaxis: Twice with 7 days interval.
Aid for treatment: Twice with 3 days interval.
- Resbovis^{MAX}**
 From 2 months onwards twice with 3 weeks intervals for active protection of calves. Repeated single dose every 6 months.

Sheep and goats



- PASTEDOLL**
 From day 21 and followed in 4 weeks. Single dose every 6 months.
- ULTRADOLL-8**
 From day 30 and followed in 3 weeks. Single dose every 6 months.
- BOTUDOLL**
 Twice with 4-6 weeks interval. Single dose every 6 months.
- DOLLI-SERA**
Prophylaxis: Immediately after birth.
Aid for treatment: Against bacterial diseases caused by bacterial agents listed in the label.
- IMMUDOLL^{CG}**
Prophylaxis: Twice with 7 days interval.
Aid for treatment: Twice with 3 days interval.
To immunize lambs: Twice with 7 days interval, 30 to 60 days before lambing.

By reducing preventable diseases,
Dollvet contributes to the
production of healthy food and
profitable livestock production.

Dollvet
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