Summary of Studies Supporting USDA Product Licensure

Establishment Name	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health USA Inc.
USDA Vet Biologics Establishment Number	124
Product Code	1101.20
True Name	Bovine Rhinotracheitis Vaccine, Modified Live Virus
Tradename(s) / Distributor or Subsidiary (if different from manufacturer)	Express I - No distributor specified
Date of Compilation Summary	November 27, 2020

Disclaimer: Do not use the following studies to compare one product to another. Slight differences in study design and execution can render the comparisons meaningless.

Study Type	Efficacy
Pertaining to	Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)
Study Purpose	Demonstration of efficacy against IBR (respiratory disease)
Product Administration	
Study Animals	Bovine
Challenge Description	
Interval observed after challenge	
Results	Study data were evaluated by USDA-APHIS prior to product licensure and met regulatory standards for acceptance at the time of submission. No data are published because this study was submitted to USDA-APHIS prior to January 1, 2007, and APHIS only requires publication of data submitted after that date.
USDA Approval Date	May 4, 1994

<table>
<tr><td>Study Type</td><td>Efficacy</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pertaining to</td><td>Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Study Purpose</td><td>Demonstration of efficacy against IBR (reproductive disease) 12 months after vaccination</td></tr>
<tr><td>Product Administration</td><td>One dose, subcutaneously approximately five months prior to breeding</td></tr>
<tr><td>Study Animals</td><td>32 bovine (13 vaccinates and 19 controls), 7 - 9 months of age</td></tr>
<tr><td>Challenge Description</td><td>Challenged with IBR Cooper strain 386 days after vaccination at approximately 7 months of gestation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interval observed after challenge</td><td>Cattle were observed daily after challenge and until calving for signs of abortion. Fetal tissues were evaluated for the presence of IBR and other causes of abortion.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Results</td><td>Cattle were considered affected if the fetus was aborted and testing results of the fetus were negative for other causes of abortion (Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) and abortifacient bacteria).

Results of the study are summarized as follows:

Abortions in vaccinates and controls:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Non-Aborted</th><th>Aborted</th></tr>
<tr><td>Vaccinates</td><td>11/13 (84.6%)</td><td>2/13 (15.4%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controls</td><td>1/19 (5.3%)</td><td>18/19 (94.7%)</td></tr>
</table>

See table on the following page for data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>USDA Approval Date</td><td>October 5, 2011</td></tr>
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Abortion status and evaluation of fetal tissues:

Treatment	Animal	Abortion	IBR by PCR	IBR by Virus Isolation (VI)					BVDV by VI
				Brain	Kidney	Liver	Lung	Thymus	Same tissues
Vaccinates (13 bovine)	6	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	10	Yes	Negative	-	-	-	-	-	-
	34	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	45	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	89	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	117	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	155	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	176	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	+	-
	180	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	206	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	209	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	228	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	276	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Controls (19 bovine)	18	Yes	Positive	+	-	-	-	-	-
	26	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	41	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	47	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	48	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	62	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	+	-	-
	119	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	+	-	-
	128	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	154	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	161	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	174	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	187	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	+	-	-
	194	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	210	Yes	Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
	219	Yes	Positive	-	+	-	-	-	-
	257	Yes	Positive	+	-	-	-	-	-
	282	Yes	Positive	+	-	-	+	-	-

NA = Not applicable since calf was not aborted.

Positive = Positive for the presence of IBR virus by PCR in all fetal tissues examined.
Negative = Negative for the presence of IBR virus by PCR in all fetal tissues (brain, kidney, liver, lung, and thymus).

+ = Positive for the presence of IBR or BVDV by virus isolation.
- = Negative for the presence of IBR or BVDV by virus isolation.
The same tissues were assessed for BVDV (brain, kidney, liver, lung, thymus).

Tissues were negative for abortifacient bacteria. Data not shown.

Study Type	Safety
Pertaining to	All fractions
Study Purpose	To demonstrate safety under field conditions
Product Administration	
Study Animals	Bovine
Challenge Description	
Interval observed after challenge	
Results	Study data were evaluated by USDA-APHIS prior to product licensure and met regulatory standards for acceptance at the time of submission. No data are published because this study was submitted to USDA-APHIS prior to January 1, 2007, and APHIS only requires publication of data submitted after that date.
USDA Approval Date	July 6, 1999

<table>
<tr><td>Study Type</td><td>Safety</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pertaining to</td><td>All fractions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Study Purpose</td><td>To demonstrate safety in pregnant heifers/cows and nursing calves</td></tr>
<tr><td>Product Administration</td><td>Two doses, administered subcutaneously. First vaccination given 1 – 2 months prior to breeding. Second vaccination given during a specified trimester of pregnancy.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Study Animals</td><td><u>Site 1:</u>
2,063 cows and heifers received vaccine prior to breeding.
1,586 cows and heifers received vaccine or a placebo during pregnancy and are included in this summary.
<u>Site 2:</u>
120 calves from dams that received vaccine in the 2nd or 3rd trimester.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Challenge Description</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interval observed after challenge</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>Results</td><td>All cows and heifers were observed from pre-breeding vaccination through calving and calves were observed for 4 weeks postpartum. Results of the study are summarized as follows:

Fetal Loss (Site 1):
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Trimester</th><th colspan="2">Vaccinates</th><th colspan="2">Controls (Placebo)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Enrolled</th><th>Fetal Loss (%)</th><th>Enrolled</th><th>Fetal Loss (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1st</td><td>306</td><td>7 (2.3%)</td><td>274</td><td>6 (2.2%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2nd</td><td>237</td><td>1 (0.4%)</td><td>235</td><td>3 (1.3%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3rd</td><td>267</td><td>5 (1.9%)</td><td>267</td><td>6 (2.2%)</td></tr>
</table>
The number of animals during pregnancy was reduced due to normal losses including dystocia, lameness, and non-study related causes (as affirmed by licensee).
Fetal loss was due to abortion or open (non-pregnant). For all three trimesters, no cows or heifers (0.0%) in either group were diagnosed as having aborted due to Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) or Bovine Virus Diarrhea Virus (BVDV). All tests for viral detection and isolation of IBR and BVDV on all fetal tissues were negative.

<u>Fetal Infection (Site 2):</u>
Serum samples were collected from calves prior to receiving colostrum. 61 calves were from cows vaccinated in the 2nd trimester and 59 calves were from cows vaccinated in the 3rd trimester. 6 serum samples were removed from the study due to equipment malfunction or concerns that colostrum was received. All valid samples tested negative for antibodies to IBR, BVD1 and BVD2. Serum samples were also negative for IBR by virus isolation and negative for BVD1 and BVD2 by PCR.</td></tr>
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USDA Approval Date	January 11, 2008