used. Cats shall be considered susceptible if there is no neutralization at a 1:2 final serum dilution.

(2) **Vaccination.** Each of the four vaccinates shall be injected as recommended on the label. If two doses are recommended, the second dose shall be given 7 to 10 days after the first dose and the cats observed each day for 14 to 21 days.

(3) **Serology.** At the end of the second postvaccination observation period, a second blood sample shall be obtained from each of the five cats and the sera shall be individually tested for neutralizing antibody against feline panleukopenia virus in the same manner used to determine susceptibility.

(4) **Interpretation of the SN test.** (i) If the control has not remained seronegative at 1:2, the test is inconclusive and may be repeated.

(ii) If at least 3 of the 4 vaccinates in a valid test have not developed titers based upon final serum dilution of at least 1:8, and the remaining vaccinate has not developed a titer of at least 1:4, the serial is unsatisfactory except as provided in paragraphs (b)(5) and (6) of this section.

(5) **Virus-challenge test.** If the results of a valid SN test are unsatisfactory, the vaccinates and the control may be challenged with a virulent feline panleukopenia virus furnished by Veterinary Services and each animal observed each day for an additional 14 days.

(6) **Interpretation of the virus-challenge test.** If the control does not show clinical signs of feline panleukopenia, the test is inconclusive and may be repeated except, that if any of the vaccinates show such signs, the serial is unsatisfactory. Clinical signs of feline panleukopenia shall include a pronounced leukopenia wherein the white blood cell count drops to 4,000 or less per cubic mm or the white cell count drops to less than 25 percent of the normal level established by an average of three or more counts taken prior to challenge.

test is considered inconclusive and may be repeated: Provided, That, if at least
80 percent of the vaccinates do not remain well and free of detectable virus
in the feces, the serial is unsatisfactory.


§ 113.205 Newcastle Disease Vaccine, Killed Virus.

Newcastle Disease Vaccine (Killed Virus) shall be prepared from virus-bearing tissues or fluids obtained from embryonated chicken eggs or cell cultures. With the exception of §113.200(c)(2)(iii), each serial shall meet the applicable general requirements prescribed in this section. If unfavorable reactions attributable to the product occur in any of the vaccinates, the serial is unsatisfactory. If unfavorable reactions which are not attributable to the product occur, the test shall be declared inconclusive and may be repeated: Provided, That, if the test is not repeated, the serial shall be declared unsatisfactory.

(a) Safety test. The prechallenge part of the potency test in paragraph (b) of this section shall constitute a safety test. If unfavorable reactions attributable to the product occur in any of the vaccinates, the serial is unsatisfactory. If unfavorable reactions which are not attributable to the product occur, the test shall be declared inconclusive and may be repeated: Provided, That, if the test is not repeated, the serial shall be declared unsatisfactory.

(b) Potency test. A vaccination-challenge test shall be conducted using susceptible chickens 2 to 6 weeks of age at time of vaccination, properly identified and obtained from the same source and hatch.

(1) Ten or more chickens shall be vaccinated as recommended on the label and kept isolated under observation for at least 14 days.

(2) After at least 14 days post-vaccination, the vaccinates and at least 10 unvaccinated chickens that have been kept isolated as controls shall be challenged with a virulent strain of Newcastle disease virus supplied by or approved by Veterinary Services and the vaccinates observed each day for 14 days.

(3) If at least 90 percent of the controls do not show typical signs of Newcastle disease or die, the test is inconclusive and may be repeated. If at least 90 percent of the vaccinates do not remain normal, the serial is unsatisfactory.


§ 113.206 Wart Vaccine, Killed Virus.

Wart Vaccine, Killed Virus, shall be prepared from virus-bearing epidermal tumors (warts) obtained from a bovine. Each serial shall meet the requirements prescribed in this section and any serial found unsatisfactory by a prescribed test shall not be released.

(a) Purity. Final container samples of completed product shall meet the requirements for purity as prescribed in §113.200 (c)(1) and (3).

(b) Safety. Bulk or final container samples of completed product shall meet the requirements for safety as prescribed in §§113.33(b) and 113.38.

(c) Formaldehyde content. Bulk or final container samples of completed product shall meet the requirements for formaldehyde content as prescribed in §113.200(f).

(d) Potency and efficacy. The efficacy of wart vaccine has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of Veterinary Services as being a valuable biological product. The inherent nature of the product precludes the possible development of serial to serial potency tests and none is required: Provided, That,

(1) The vaccine shall be a tissue extract representing at least 10 percent weight to volume suspension of wart tissue; and

(2) The vaccine shall be limited to use in the prevention of warts in cattle. Labeling recommendations shall be in accordance with §112.7(i).


§ 113.207 Encephalomyelitis Vaccine, Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan, Killed Virus.

Encephalomyelitis Vaccine, Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan, Killed Virus, shall be prepared from virus-bearing cell culture fluids. Each serial or subserial shall meet the requirements prescribed in this section and the general requirements prescribed in §113.200, except those in §113.200(d). Any serial or