STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1965 No. 565

ANIMALS

The Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Amendment Order 1965

Made - - - - 19*th March* 1965
Coming into Operation 1*st April* 1965

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 53 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) This Order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Amendment Order 1965, applies to Great Britain, and shall come into operation on 1st April 1965.

(2) This Order shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order 1952 as amended(b), (in this Order referred to as " the principal order ").

Alteration of standards prescribed under principal order

2. On the coming into operation of this Order the principal order, in its application to inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine, being a viral vaccine and as such a therapeutic substance within the meaning of the said order, shall have effect as if, for any reference in the principal order to the standard of purity of a therapeutic substance, there were substituted a reference to the standards of strength, quality and purity of that substance.

Inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine

3. At the end of Article 24 of the principal order there shall be inserted the following Article:—

" *Tests for inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine*

24A.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article tests to determine whether the prescribed standard of strength of inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine (in this Article referred to as " the vaccine ") has been attained shall be carried out in accordance with Part I of the relative Schedule, and tests to determine whether the prescribed standard of quality and purity of the vaccine has been attained shall be carried out in accordance with Part II of that Schedule. Such tests shall be carried out in eggs and in chickens as respectively mentioned in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article.

(2) The eggs used in such tests shall be free from parental antibodies to Newcastle disease virus and shall be derived from domestic fowls fully susceptible to Newcastle disease.

(3) The chickens used in such tests shall be derived from healthy stock, which have not been vaccinated against the said disease, and shall be free from haemagglutination-inhibition antibodies.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) S.I. 1952/1933, 1953/1122 (1952 I, p. 129; 1953 I, p. 120).

(4) If the manufacturer of the vaccine satisfies the Minister that he has already in use tests to determine the strength, or the quality and purity, of the vaccine, and that the passing of such tests, as applied by the manufacturer to any batch of the vaccine, is a sufficient indication that the vaccine would also pass the tests respectively prescribed under this Article, the Minister may approve the use of such first mentioned tests in place of any of the tests prescribed under this Article, but in such a case the Minister may at any time withdraw such approval, and require the manufacturer to carry out all or any of the tests prescribed under this Article.

"The Minister", in the application of this paragraph to England and Wales, means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in its corresponding application to Scotland, means the Secretary of State.

(5) The tests prescribed under Article 24 of this Order shall not apply to the vaccine, but save as aforesaid the tests prescribed under the foregoing Articles in this Part of this Order shall apply to the vaccine as they apply to any other therapeutic substance."

Relative Schedule

4. In Article 2(1) of the principal order, in the definition of "Relative Schedule", for the reference therein to "the Second, Third or Fourth Schedules", there shall be substituted a reference to "the Second, Third, Fourth or Fifth Schedules", and there shall be added to the schedules to the principal order the following relative Schedule:—

"FIFTH SCHEDULE

SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE TESTING OF INACTIVATED NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINE

PART I

Test for Strength

1. The test for strength shall be carried out with a random sample of the finished vaccine. The test shall be performed as follows:—

At least three different dilutions, that is to say, 1/25, 1/50, and 1/100 of the finished vaccine shall be prepared. Dilutions shall be made in such a way that the concentration of adjuvant in each dilution is the same as that in the undiluted finished vaccine. 0·5 millilitres (in this Schedule abbreviated as "ml.") of the first dilution shall be inoculated intramuscularly into each of a group of twenty-five chickens aged between twenty-one and twenty-eight days; each succeeding dilution shall be similarly dealt with by inoculation of 0·5 ml. thereof into each of a similar group of chickens. Fourteen to eighteen days later, the chickens in each group and at least ten unvaccinated chickens of the same age (to serve as controls), shall each be inoculated intramuscularly with 200,000 ELD_{50} of the Herts (Weybridge 1933) strain of Newcastle disease virus. In determining the ELD_{50} of the last mentioned live virus, the embryos shall be observed for a period of six days or until they are all dead, whichever is the shorter period. All the chickens shall be observed for a period of at least ten days. If any of the control chickens survive at the end of this period,

the test shall be repeated. The number of chickens which survive in each vaccinated group without showing any clinical evidence of Newcastle disease shall be noted and the strength of the vaccine evaluated using the method of probit analysis.

2. The vaccine shall be regarded as having passed the test if it is found to have a strength of not less than 50 PD_{50} in 0·5 ml. and the lower 95% confidence limit is not less than 35 PD_{50} in 0·5 ml.

PART II

Tests for Quality and Purity

3. The quantity to be taken for testing for quality and purity shall be not less than 60 ml. of the finished vaccine. The tests shall consist of a chick embryo test and a chicken test which shall be performed respectively in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5, and with paragraph 6, of this Schedule.

Chick embryo test

4. The test shall be performed in two stages as follows:—

(i) 0·2 ml. of the sample of finished vaccine shall be inoculated into the allantoic cavity of each of fifty ten-day old embryonated eggs which shall then be incubated at 37°C. The eggs shall be kept under observation for six days. The allantoic fluid from eggs containing live embryos and the allantoic fluid from any eggs containing dead embryos, excluding that from embryos dying within the first twenty-four hours after inoculation, shall then be separately pooled;

(ii) 0·2 ml. from the pool of allantoic fluid from the live embryos shall be inoculated into the allantoic cavity of each of twenty-five ten-day old embryonated eggs and 0·2 ml. from the pool of allantoic fluid from the dead embryos if any shall be likewise inoculated into a further twenty-five similar eggs. These fifty eggs shall then be incubated at 37°C. and observed for six days; the allantoic fluid from each egg shall then be tested for the presence of haemagglutinins; should any positive reaction occur the vaccine shall be taken to have failed the test. Antibiotics may be used in these tests to control extraneous bacterial infection.

5. If less than 20 per cent. of the embryos die at either stage of the test the vaccine shall be taken to have passed the test, but otherwise that stage shall be repeated; if, on the repetition of the foregoing test, less than 20 per cent. of the embryos die, the vaccine shall be taken to have passed the test.

Chicken Test

6. The test shall be performed as follows:—

Not less than twenty chickens of between twenty-one and twenty-eight days of age shall each be inoculated intramuscularly with a minimum dose of 1 ml. of the test sample. The balance of the sample shall be similarly inoculated into older chickens. All the chickens shall be kept under observation for a period of not less than thirteen days. If, during

this period, they show no evidence of any disease which might be attributable to the vaccine, the vaccine shall be taken to have passed the test."

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 19th March 1965.

(L.S.) *Frederick Peart,*
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 19th March 1965.

(L.S.) *William Ross,*
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

The Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order 1952 as amended (S.I. 1952/1933, 1953/1122), made under sections 1 and 53 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, prohibits, except under the authority of a licence issued by the Minister and in accordance with any conditions subject to which the licence is issued, the manufacture for sale, or the landing in Great Britain from any other country, of any therapeutic substance as defined in the Order. Part V of that Order prescribes the standard of purity of therapeutic substances and the tests for determining whether that standard has been attained.

This Order amends the 1952 Order by prescribing, in relation to inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine, special standards of strength, quality and purity, and tests in relation to those standards, in addition to the tests prescribed under Part V. The tests prescribed under Article 24 for freedom from abnormal toxicity do not, however, apply to such vaccine.