

AD 687197

U.S. ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER



COMPLEX IMMUNIZATION OF ANIMALS AGAINST
ANTHRAX AND BRUCELLOSIS

COUNTRY: USSR

TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

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FSTC-HT-23-547-68

COMPLEX IMMUNIZATION OF ANIMALS AGAINST
ANTHRAX AND BRUCELLOSIS

by

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Source: VETERINARIYYA
(Veterinary Science)
No. 7, pp 45-47, 1967
USSR

Translated for FSTC by Techtran Corporation

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UNCLASSIFIED

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D		
<i>(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)</i>		
1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author) Foreign Science and Technology Center US Army Materiel Command Department of the Army		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
		2b. GROUP
3. REPORT TITLE COMPLEX IMMUNIZATION OF ANIMALS AGAINST ANTHRAX AND BRUCELLOSIS		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) - Translation		
5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name) A. B. Boyakhchyan and P.L. Kalashyan		
6. REPORT DATE 22 April 1969	7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 5	7b. NO. OF REFS N/A
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.	9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) FSTC-HT-23-547-68	
8b. PROJECT NO. 2301 9223628	9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) ACSI Control Number (None)	
8c. SMUFD-FR-I		
10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT Distribution of this document is unlimited.		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center	
13. ABSTRACT <p>The feasibility of simultaneous immunization of animals against anthrax and brucellosis has been studied in guinea pigs and sheep. Complex vaccination did not suppress the immunobiological reactions characteristic of these infections, and the thermal reaction was more pronounced than upon separate vaccinations. Upon complex vaccination, the periods of appearance, maximal development, and disappearance of the allergic and thermoallergic reactions of anthrax and brucellosis were indistinguishable from those observed after separate immunizations. Simultaneous injection of anthrax and brucellosis antigens not only does not suppress development of allergies to the corresponding diseases, but even somewhat stimulates these processes. Upon controlled infection with a lethal dose of anthrax culture 5.5 months after immunization by the complex method, sheep demonstrated resistance.</p>		

DD FORM 1473

REPLACES DD FORM 1473, 1 JAN 64, WHICH IS OBSOLETE FOR ARMY USE.

UNCLASSIFIED

Security Classification

14. KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
complex immunization anthrax brucellosis immunology						

COMPLEX IMMUNIZATION OF ANIMALS AGAINST ANTHRAX AND BRUCELLOSIS

The purpose of our research is to study the feasibility of a single immunization of animals against anthrax and brucellosis. The work was carried out on guinea pigs and sheep. For immunization of the animals against anthrax, an aluminum hydroxide vaccine of the GNKI was used, and a brucellosis vaccine from strain 19 was used against brucellosis.

Three groups of guinea pigs (about 10 guinea pigs in each) were selected in the experiment. Animals of the first group were immunized against anthrax; of the second group, against brucellosis, and of the third, simultaneously against anthrax and brucellosis.

Table 1
Results of Allergic Reaction

a. Группа	b. Число морских свинок	c. Вакцина	d. Дни поста-рождения реакции	e. Положительно реагирующие (%) (по часам)			
				8	24	36	48
Контроль f.	3 4 5 6 7	g. Сибирякская	10	4	4	2	1
		h. Сибирякская + бруцеллезная	16	4	3	—	—
		i. Бруцеллезная	16, 16	—	—	—	—
		j. 13*	4	4	3	2	
		k. 40**	3	3	3	2	
		h. Сибирякская + бруцеллезная	48	3	3	3	3
		h. Сибирякская + бруцеллезная	40**	2	4	4	3

j. * 13-й день избран как средний срок по отношению к 10-му и 16-му дням.
 k. ** 40-й день является средним между 30-м и 40-м днями.

- a. Group
- b. Number of guinea pigs
- c. Vaccine
- d. Days of formation of reaction
- e. Reacted positively (in Hours)
- f. Control
- g. Anthrax
- h. Anthrax + brucellosis
- i. Brucellosis
- j. 13th day selected as average period in relation to 10th and 16th days.
- k. 40th day is mean between 30th and 40th days

The immunobiological rearrangement of the organisms of the animals tested of the first group was confirmed by means of establishment of an allergic sample with the help of anthraxine by the method of Shlyakhov, which suggests the use of anthraxine for determination of the intensity of anthrax immunity in people. The indicated allergen was injected subcutaneously in a dose of 0.1 ml at two times: 10 and 16 days after immunization. The reaction was read after 48 hours. A reaction was considered to be positive when a diffuse edematous tumescence 2x3 cm in dimensions was observed in the animals at the site of injection of the preparation. In eight guinea pigs the allergic reaction was positive (Table 1).

In all of the determinations of the possibility of an effect of the brucellosis vaccine on the sensitization of the guinea pig organisms to anthrax antigen, five guinea pigs from the third group were subjected to anthraxinization on the 13th day after the combined immunization. Four guinea pigs reacted positively.

In order to confirm the allergic state of the animals immunized against brucellosis by the combined vaccine against the two diseases, guinea pigs of the second group (30th and 48th days) and the third (40th day) were studied by brucellohydrolyasate. Of the nine live guinea pigs remaining of the second group, six had a positive reaction, and out of the five animals of the third group, four reacted.

Since there is no single opinion on the formation of antibodies during positive allergic reactions, we have also studied indications of agglutination reaction, in guinea pigs of the second and third groups (Table 2). It has been established that on the 30th day after immunization a positive reaction appeared at a titer of 1:80 in nine guinea pigs of the second group and on the 60th day in four, and out of 10 guinea pigs of the third group on the 30th day nine reacted and on the 60th day, three.

By bacteriological research on 15 guinea pigs of the second and third groups killed on the 63rd day, a pure *Brucella* culture was isolated in only one (from the second group).

The research carried out indicates that simultaneous injection of guinea pigs with anthrax and brucellosis live vaccines does not hinder the development of immunobiological reactions characteristic of anthrax and brucellosis.

suppression of the immunobiological reaction under the influence of anthrax antigen.

Table 3
Indicators of Positive CA and CFT in Sheep of the 2nd and 3rd Groups (about 12 Animals in each) In Five Investigations

В. Разделение	б. Первое			в. Второе			д. Третье			е. Четвертое			ф. Пятое		
	г. ПА		h. РСК	г. ПА		h. РСК	г. ПА		h. РСК	г. ПА		h. РСК	г. ПА		h. РСК
	II	III		II	III		II	III		II	III		II	III	
1:3200	3	1	—	2	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1:1600	9	8	—	6	8	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1:800	11	7	—	11	9	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1:400	11	10	—	11	11	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1:200	11	11	—	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1:100	11	11	—	12	12	—	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1:50	11	11	—	12	12	—	11	12	—	7	4	—	2	4	—
1:25	11	11	—	12	12	—	11	12	—	9	4	—	2	4	—
II	—	—	8	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	4
III	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

1. Примечание. II—вторая группа, III—третья.

- a. Dilution
- b. First
- c. Second
- d. Third
- e. Fourth
- f. Fifth
- g. Agglutination Reactions
- h. CFT
- i. Note: II - Second Group
III - Third Group

The development of brucellosis, allergic reaction was studied in 24 sheep. According to the results of these experiments, out of 12 sheep immunized against brucellosis, during four investigations, 11 reacted positively to injection of allergen, whereas in the third group all 12 animals gave a positive reaction. This fact excludes a negative effect of anthrax antigen on the regular development of brucellosis allergy.

The allergic reaction in immunized sheep in relation to anthrax vaccine and the effect on its reaction to brucellosis vaccine were studied according to the method of E. N. Shlyakhov (with the help of anthraxine). Experiments were carried out in 30 sheep. This research indicated the absence of a difference in intensity of the allergic reaction in sheep of the second and third groups. It was noted that the allergic reaction begins at the 6th hour, and develops maximally after 8-12 hours. and is retained for 24 or more hours.

The results of the thermoallergic reaction were obtained by means of intravenous injection of brucellosis and anthrax vaccines to the corresponding groups of sheep at two times

and by calculation of the difference in temperature after measuring it 12 times in the course of one day.

The data obtained indicates the absence of a difference in the indicators of temperature in sheep of the three groups. Thus, the difference in temperature after injection of brucellosis vaccine in sheep of the second group according to the times consisted of 1.5 and 1.6° and in sheep of the third group - 1.5 and 1.4°. After injection of anthrax vaccine in sheep of the first group the difference in temperature was 1.7 and 1.6°, and in animals of the third group was 1.5 and 1.6° respectively.

In all of the definitive decisions on the effectiveness of complex immunization, as a control about four sheep from the first and third groups were infected after 5.5 months with two control animals. The animals were infected twice with a lethal dose of the virulent strain No. 147 of anthrax culture. Experimental sheep demonstrated resistance to this strain. In three sheep a brief increase in temperature was noted. Control sheep died from anthrax: one, on the third and the others, on the fourth day after infection.

Conclusions

1. Simultaneous injection of live anthrax and brucellosis vaccines to guinea pigs and sheep did not suppress the development of the immunobiological reactions characteristic for the indicated infections.
2. After complex vaccination, the thermal reaction in animals was more pronounced than after separate vaccinations.
3. Upon complex vaccination the time of appearance, maximal development, and disappearance of the allergic and thermoallergic reactions in anthrax and brucellosis were not distinguishable from those after separate immunizations.
4. Simultaneous injection of anthrax and brucellosis antigens not only does not suppress development of allergy to the corresponding infections, but even somewhat stimulates these processes.
5. Sheep immunized by the complex method upon control infection with a lethal dose of anthrax culture after 5.5 months, demonstrated resistance.