Fertilized eggs are incubated at the hatchery.

Eggs arrive at the manufacturing facility and are then inspected (candled) for viability in a dimly lit room. Viable eggs are injected, or inoculated, with one strain of an active virus, prepared immediately beforehand.

The eggs are incubated for 2-3 days in order for the virus to multiply. The optimal incubation period is determined by the strain.

All eggs receive 100% visual inspection by a human operator. Only eggs meeting strict requirements proceed to the next step.

After incubation and candling, the virus-loaded egg fluid is separated, or harvested, from the egg and collected for further processing.

This is where fluid containing the active virus enters the first stages of purification: clarification, inactivation and concentration. At this point, the virus is inactivated or “killed.” The fluid is further purified before proceeding to the next process step.

The virus contained in the process fluids is chemically disrupted, or “split,” which offers an improved safety profile, compared to whole virus vaccine.

This chemical step further ensures that no active virus proceeds through the remainder of the process.

Following a multi-filtration step, the product is sterile filtered to produce a monovalent bulk concentrate.