



HERD HEALTH MANAGEMENT & ECONOMY

HHM-039

IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW UP OF A REGIONAL SWINE HEALTH PROGRAM IN A PIG DENSE REGION IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Introduction

In addition to PRRS, Influenza and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* also have a regional impact. Regional programs often fail due to a lack of funding. Structural Implementation of technical-, financial- and antibiotic use parameters (KPI's) can stimulate the intrinsic motivation of farmers to keep participating. Two vet-practices and MSD-AH implemented a regional swine health-program in a pig dense region. The above KPI's and disease prevalence are monitored.

Material and methods

Five farrow-finish farms and 3 finishing farms are participating. A biannual cross-sectional serology+PCR sampling of all production groups (4 units/per piglet-, finishing group) is done for PRRSV, Mhyo, Influenza and APP. A biosecurity audit is completed and results are discussed. Farmer and veterinarian define specific goals and actions for reducing clinical- and technical impact and/or prevalence of the investigated diseases. Antibiotic use is monitored and PRRSV economic effect is measured in an economic simulator. On farm- and regional prevalence per disease is calculated.

Results

In June 2017, the regional PRRSV prevalence at unit level was 27% and varied between farms from 0% to 50%. One farm suffered a PRRS outbreak in sows caused by a phylogenetic related PRRSV of a neighboring farm. Compared with Jan 2017, the Mhyo seroprevalence in finishers reduced to 29%, while APP seroprevalence at 29% didn't change. Influenza seroprevalence increased to 57%. Antibiotic use in the PRRS-outbreak farm increased 5 times compared with a 19% (range 5-53%) reduction in the other farms. The economic impact of PRRS varied in farrow-finish farms from €43-309/sow and €1-11/pig produced.

Conclusion

All farmers are motivated, share and implement the defined actions. The monitoring results support reduced Mhyo prevalence and improved PRRSV prevalence in most farms despite an outbreak in one farm. In contrast, Influenza prevalence increased. PRRS outbreak in one farm increased antibiotic use. PRRS economic impact varies by farm.