2nd CASE REPORT: REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT AFTER PCV2 SOW VACCINATION IN SPAIN

S. Figueras Gourgues 1, X. Cos 2, L. Pico Rey 2, A. Callén Mora 3, I. Hernández Caravaca 4, V. Rodríguez Vega 5.

1 Boehringer Ingelheim S.A. Spain, Valencia, Spain; 2 Vall Companys, S.A., Ejea de los caballeros, Spain; 3 Boehringer Ingelheim S.A. Spain, Zaragoza, Spain; 4 Boehringer Ingelheim S.A. Spain, Murcia, Spain; 5 Boehringer Ingelheim S.A. Spain, León, Spain.

Introduction
PCV2 can be associated with reproductive failure and cause infertility and increased rates of mummified, macerated, stillborn and weak-born piglets. The aim of this study was to determine the impact of PCV2 sow vaccination on several reproductive parameters in a Spanish sow herd.

Materials and Methods
The farm of the present case report is a one-site, 2600-head sow farm located in Spain. The farm was positive for PRRS (stable), Mycoplasma and PCV2. The sow herd was vaccinating quarterly against PRRSv, and for PPV post farrowing. Since 2015 the abortion rate has been above (3.3%) and the overall reproductive performance below the target. Immunological tests and vaginal swabs were all negative for PRRSv, Leptospira, Clamydia and E. rhusiopathiae. Streptococcus spp and Treuперella pyogenes were detected in vaginal swabs. Whole herd antibiotic treatment was applied without improvement. Regarding PCV2, vaginal swabs and blood from sows that aborted were PCR positive. Sows were mass vaccinated twice with 1 ml of Ingelvac CircoFLEX® (Boehringer Ingelheim, Spain, SA) in December 2016 and January 2017, and mass revaccinated every 4 months. Reproductive parameters were analyzed by ANOVA or non-parametric tests with Minitab.17.1.0 software.

Results
Reproductive performances of the first 38 weeks of 2017 were improved compared to the same period of 2016. Born alive (+0.9 piglets), fertility rate at first 40 days of gestation (+3.3%), weaning fecundation interval (-1.6 days) and litter scatter rate (-2.8%) were statistically better after the sow vaccination. Weekly abortions were numerically reduced (-0.76 abortions per week) after the intervention.

Conclusions
This is the second case study from Spain showing a significant benefit of PCV2 sow vaccination on reproductive performance. Taken together the two studies highlight that PCV-RD should be taken into account in case a sow herd does not meet the expected performance.