

TITLE

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF A COMBINED M. HYOPNEUMONIAE AND PCV2 VACCINE ON TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE AND ENZOOTIC PNEUMONIA LESIONS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Anne Staadegaard-Huijbers¹, Anke Verhaegen², Tom Meyns³

¹ DAC Zuidoost, Deurne, The Netherlands

² Zoetis B.V., Capelle ad IJssel, The Netherlands.

³ ZOETIS Benelux, Mercuriusstraat 20, 1930 Zaventem, Belgium

CONTENT

Introduction

Subclinical M.hypopneumoniae infection is known to cause lower performance in finishers sometimes without obvious respiratory symptoms.

In a routine slaughterhouse check (July 2017) around 30% of the lungs of 2 batches showed catarrhal pneumonia. To evaluate the effect of Mhyo vaccination, 2 consecutive batches (non-vaccinated and vaccinated) were compared at slaughter.

Material and methods

A Dutch farrow-to-finisher farm (200 sows, 2000 finishers) changed routine vaccination from a monovalent PCV2 vaccine to Suvaxyn®Circo+MH RTU against PCV2 and Mhyo, primarily to reduce the lesions and losses associated with Mhyo. One of the last batches of non-Mhyo-vaccinated finishers (NV, n=151, Dec2017) and one of the first vaccinated groups (V, n=162, March2018) were compared at slaughter. Performance and mortality for all batches in the 4 months before and after start of vaccination were also recorded.

Results

Slaughterhouse checks showed gross lesions of pneumonia in both groups:

NV showed 46 animals positive for any gross lung lesions (30.5%), Vs 43 (26.5%) in V(not significant, $\chi^2 = 0.59$; $p=0.44$). For specific Mhyo associated lesions, NV showed 20 animals with fissures (13.2%) vs 7 (4.6%) in V(significant, $\chi^2 = 7.90$; $p<0.05$). NV also showed 15 animals with catarrhal pneumonia (9.9%) vs 9 (5.6%) in V (not significant, $\chi^2 = 2.12$; $p = 0.15$). In a period of 4 months prior to additional Mhyo vaccination, mortality was 1.0% in non-vaccinated batches versus 1.4% in the period of 4 months after additional Mhyo vaccination in vaccinated batches. ADWG (g/d) and FCR were 802 and 2.45 vs 847 and 2.40 for non-vaccinated and vaccinated batches respectively. Economic calculation showed a financial improvement of €2.16 per pig.

Conclusions

Although historical comparison might involve other factors, the report suggests that additional Mhyo vaccination was associated with reduction in lung lesions associated with enzootic pneumonia, increase in ADWG and reduction in FCR.