

TITLE

PORCINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA CONTROL WITH COGLAPIX® VACCINATION UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS.

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CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (Ap) causes porcine pleuropneumonia, a disease of high dissemination, highly contagious and often lethal in pigs. Ap infections results in production losses, high mortality and decrease in the growth rate, in grower and finishing pigs. Vaccination has proven to provide efficient protection.

The aim of this study was to assess the efficacy of vaccination with Coglapix® (Ceva) against Ap in comparison with non-Ap-vaccinated controls.

MATERIAL AND METHODS.

The study was performed in pigs from a 1700 sow herd located in the South East of Spain. Ap problems were observed at the end of the finishing period. To estimate the moment of optimal vaccination a cross-sectional serological investigation was performed, including PRRS (ELISA) and Ap (ELISA Apx IV) in pigs from 7 till 16 weeks of age (woa).

A total of 16632 pigs were vaccinated against Ap with Coglapix at 8 and 11 woa, and productivity parameters were compared to a total of 16431 non-vaccinated controls over a period of two consecutive years. The following parameters were recorded by groups: mortality, feed conversion ratio (FCR), average daily weight gain (ADWG) and production cost/kg.

Results were analyzed by a parametric test Anova.

RESULTS

Coglapix® group:

Mortality 6,5% (p=0.011), FCR 2,49 (p=0.023), ADWG 680g (p<0.001) and production costs/kg 1.15€ (p=0.003).

Non-Ap-vaccinated group:

Mortality 9,01%, FCR 2,61, ADWG 640g and production costs/kg 1.19€.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The productivity parameters of pigs vaccinated with Coglapix® were all clearly better than those of the non-Ap-vaccinated pigs. These results confirm data obtained in others field trials.