

TITLE

ERADICATION OF PED VIRUS AND BRACHYSPIRA HYODYSENTERIA IN A SOW-FARM

Inger Morthorst Møller¹, Jakob Korsgaard¹, Ken Steen Pedersen¹

¹ Ø-vet a/s

CONTENT

Background

A herd with 3500 sows and 18000 nursery pigs in Ukraine was infected by PED virus and B. hyodysenteria causing outbreaks of diarrhea in sows, piglets and weaned pigs. The aim of this case is to describe a partial eradication for the two infections.

Materials and methods

The infections were verified by laboratory examination and the eradication was performed immediately hereafter. Pigs younger than 10 months were removed to another site and renovation, cleaning and disinfection of the stables were performed. All newborn piglets were euthanized and the intestines were used for immunization of all sows. Sows also received five weeks and newborn piglet two weeks of oral tiamulin medication. During the five weeks, all floors on the farm were washed and disinfected twice per day in order to reduce the sows contact to infected feces.

Following immunization and treatment sows were washed, disinfected and moved to clean farrowing sections before farrowing. McRebel-procedures were implemented in relation to management of piglets. Pigs were weaned to cleaned and disinfected sections.

Results

In eight months, clinical signs have been absent following the eradication. Six month apart fifty piglets were tested for PEDv on fecal samples by PCR and fifty replacement gilts were tested for dysentery by PCR. All samples were negative.

Discussion and conclusion

The current case demonstrate that it seems possible to eradicate both PED virus and B. hyodysenteriae from a large sow farm. Additional testing is necessary to investigate whether the infections are eliminated from the farm. However, the absents of clinical signs for 6 months demonstrate that by using this partial eradication protocol, it is possible to reduce the economical consequent of the infections.