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TITLE

SAFETY OF SOWS' MASS VACCINATION WITH ATTENUATED PRRS VACCINE IN FARMS UNDER PRRS STABLE STATUS

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CONTENT

Background and objectives

Sows' mass vaccination (SMV) with modified live virus vaccines (MLVv) is a very common strategy in order to control and prevent porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) in breeding herds. Despite the safety of MLVv which have been widely reported in experimental and field conditions, there are still some concerns about possible effects of SMV with MLVv especially in PRRS stable farms. The aim of this study was to assess the impact of SMV with UNISTRAIN®PRRS (Hipra, Spain) on the productive performance of PRRS stable breeding herds.

Materials & Methods

Data related to PRRS sow's vaccination and PRRS stability status was collected from 35 PRRS positive Spanish breeding herds enrolled in a one-year systematic PRRS monitoring program. From this, a total of 51 SMV were applied under PRRS stable status and without new PRRS infection for at least eight weeks post-vaccination. Using abortions per one thousand sows (ABTHS), piglets born alive (BAR), pre-weaning mortality (PWMR), and wean piglets per one thousand sows (WPTHs) rates as key predictor factors (KPI) for PRRS, we compared the productive performance of the breeding herd eight weeks before and eight weeks after SMV using a T-Student test for paired data.

Results

Averages of KPI for PRRS for the eight weeks after SMV did not show any significant difference with the eight weeks prior to SMV: ABTHS (0.81 vs. 0.79; p=0.79), BAR (91.8% vs. 91.6%; p=0.40), PWMR (11.8% vs. 12.2%, p=0.47) and WPTHs (550.3 vs. 550.2, p=0.98).

Discussion & Conclusion

Results in this study showed no clinical impact on the productivity performance measured (KPIs) of the farm while using SMV with UNISTRAIN®PRRS in breeding herds under PRRS stable status. The use of MLVv UNISTRAIN®PRRS for SMV can be considered a safe strategy for PRRS prevention even in farms with PRRS stability.