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TITLE
REDUCTION OF NASAL LESIONS AND PRODUCTIVE LOSSES AFTER VACCINATION AGAINST NON-PROGRESSIVE ATROPHIC RHINITIS.

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CONTENT
Background and Objectives The primary agent of non-progressive atrophic rhinitis (NPAR), Bordetella bronchiseptica (Bb), has a high prevalence worldwide. Nowadays, vaccination is regarded as one of the alternative methods for the prevention of bacterial diseases. The aim of the study was to demonstrate the efficacy of an inactivated vaccine against NPAR based on the reduction of nasal lesions and production losses in piglets during lactation and in the nursery period.Material & MethodsA French farrow-to-finish pig herd with respiratory symptoms caused by Bb in the nursery was selected for a controlled clinical trial. Six pregnant sows were primo-vaccinated with RHINISENG® (Group V) following the manufacturer's instructions, while another six received PBS (Group NV). The parameters evaluated in the piglets of these sows were the NPAR nasal lesions at 6.1 weeks of age and individual body weight during the lactation and nursery period.ResultsThe Bb agent was confirmed at the selection of the herd and during the trial. Piglets from Group NV presented significantly higher mean nasal lesion scores than Group V (3.17 vs 1.67). Regarding the productive parameters, the mean body weight per piglet tended to be higher in Group V both at weaning (6.35 kg vs. 6.03 kg) and at the end of the nursery period (28.19 kg vs. 27.31 kg). Discussion & ConclusionThese results show that immunization of pregnant sows with RHINISENG® prior to farrowing allowed the protection of piglets against NPAR by reducing the nasal lesions associated with the disease. Moreover, vaccination showed a tendency to improve body weight; a larger size of the studied population might have improved the statistical significance of results. These results confirm similar experiences with the vaccine in previous trials.Acknowledgements The authors wish to thank Guilhem Poudevigne, Olivier Maniaval and UCAM staff for their technical support.