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TITLE

EFFICACY OF PIGLET'S VACCINATION WITH PORCILIS® GLÄSSER TO REDUCE CLINICAL SIGNS OF GLÄSSER'S DISEASE IN FINISHING PIGS

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CONTENT

Background and Objectives

The objective of this trial was to evaluate the efficacy of piglet's vaccination to reduce the clinical signs and mortality related to H.parasuis in finishing pigs.

Material & Methods

The trial was conducted in a 280 sows farm, PRRS and App negative. Piglets were weaned at 28d and moved to a site2. At 9-10 weeks of age, 60% of production was moved to a finishing farm. From 10 to 12 weeks of age 10-12% of the piglets showed clinical signs compatible with Glässer's Disease, resulting in 2-3% of extra mortality and high use of antibiotics. H.parasuis was confirmed (isolation and PCR). Two finishing batches (400 piglets) were vaccinated with Porcilis®Glässer, at 5 and 7w of age. Morbidity, mortality and antibiotic usage were recorded and compared to the ones of pre and post-vaccination batches.

Results

Total mortality in the finishing phase was reduced (Pre-vac 3,76% vs Vac 2,55% vs Post-vac 4,82%; p<0,05), In the vaccinated batches, none of the dead animals showed lesions compatible with Glässer's disease, with statistical differences vs the pre and post-vaccination batches. (Pre-vac 2,38% vs Vac 0% vs Post-vac 2,5%; p<0,05). Clear differences were detected in morbidity, with an average of 11% of animals affected in the pre and post-vaccination batches, whilst any animal was affected in the vaccination groups. In pre and post-vaccination batches all animals needed to be treated with Doxycycline orally for 5 days, and the affected animals injected with ceftiofur (3days) and ketoprophen (2days). No antibiotic treatment was needed at the vaccinated batches. Vaccinated animals had an extra benefit of 1,96€/pig, including the cost of the vaccine.

Discussion & Conclusion

In this study, vaccination with Porcilis® Glässer was shown to be an efficacious and profitable alternative to control Glässer's disease in finishing pigs, allowing a clear reduction in antibiotic consumption.