



BBD-051

EVALUATION OF AIVLOSIN® WATER SOLUBLE GRANULES AND DENAGARD® LC IN THE CONTROL OF *LAWSONIA INTRACELLULARIS* IN A FINISHING UNIT IN DENMARK

J. Sorensen¹, T. Schøning², J. Mora³.

¹ Danvet K/S, Hobro, Denmark; ² Salfarm, Kolding, Denmark; ³ Eco Animal health, Ltd., Southgate, United Kingdom.

Introduction

This paper describes a comparative field trial on a commercial unit in Denmark. The pigs were born on a 1,200 farrow-to-nursery unit which supplied 750 weaners per week and had an associate finisher unit of around 3,000 places. All units had been M hyo, PRRS and APP positive.

The system was already using Denagard LC at 5 weeks and 8 weeks after weaning to control *Lawsonia intracellularis* (L.i.).

Material and Methods

At weaning, pigs were double ear tagged, individually weighed and allocated at random for weight and sex to one of two groups, each containing 300 pigs. The control group received Denagard at 8.8 mg tiamulin/kg bodyweight daily for 5 consecutive days while the treatment group received Aivlosin at a dose rate of 5.0 mg tylvalosin/kg bodyweight daily for five consecutive days. Both groups were medicated via drinking water at 5 and 8 weeks after weaning. The medicated water was made up fresh on a daily basis for both products.

Results

Production parameters were measured during the finishing stage.

Both treatments achieved satisfactory control of ileitis caused by L.i. Mortality was the same for both groups at 4%. However, an increase in average daily gain (20g/pig/day) and an improvement in feed efficiency for the Aivlosin-treated group relative to the Denagard-treated group (2.19 and 2.30, respectively) was recorded. None of the differences were statistically significant.

Discussion and conclusion

Aivlosin medicated pigs achieved a similar resolution of clinical signs of L.i, while using 43% less antibiotic (on a mg/kg basis), when compared to Denagard. In addition, the Aivlosin medicated pigs had better growth and feed conversion rates.