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TITLE

THE IMPACT OF VACCINATION WITH ENTERISOL ILEITIS® (BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM) ON GROWTH PARAMETERS AND ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION.

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CONTENT

Background and Objectives

Porcine proliferative enteropathy (PPE; ileitis) is a common intestinal disease affecting susceptible pigs raised under various management systems around the world. The causative agent of PPE is Lawsonia intracellularis and is considered endemic. PPE can be controlled through antibiotic (macrolides, pleuromutilin derivative) medication or vaccination. The objective of this study was to assess the impact of vaccination with Enterisol Ileitis® (Boehringer Ingelheim) on production performance and consumption of antibiotics in large fattening units.

Material & Methods

The study was conducted in two twin fattening farms: ‘V’ and ‘C’. Both farms had the same layout of buildings and used the same source of weaners and feed. Both the management practices as well as health status were comparable. In the farm V Enterisol Ileitis® (Boehringer Ingelheim) was applied orally at 12 weeks of age (one week after transport) using automatic watering systems equipped with a proportioner. Farm ‘C’ remained unvaccinated. The mortality rate (%), ADWG (g), FCR (MJ) and average consumption of antibiotics (g/kg) were observed for the period of 14 months.

Results

More than 50 000 fatteners were evaluated in each farm. Average mortality, ADWG and FCR during the fattening period reached 3.2%, 928.2g and 2.81 in non-vaccinated and 3.1%; 959.7g and 2.71 in vaccinated pigs, respectively. Average consumption of antibiotics was significantly higher ($p<0.05$) in non-vaccinated pigs (0.064g/kg) compared to recorded in vaccinated fatteners (0.039g/kg).

Discussion & Conclusion

In the present study, only slight differences in mortality, ADWG and FCR in favour of the vaccinated group of fatteners were observed. However, immunisation significantly reduced the total use of antibiotics. This was mainly due to the reduction in the consumption of antibiotics used to control PPE. Obtained results indicate that vaccination against PPE is an effective tool contributing to the reduction of antibiotics consumption in pig production.