

## **IMM-PP-20**

### **TITLE**

**SAFETY OF A NEW OCTAVALENT VACCINE AGAINST ERISIPELAS, PARVOVIRUS AND LEPTOSPIRA (PORCILIS® ERY+PARVO+LEPTO) IN GILTS AND SOWS**

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### **CONTENT**

#### **Objectives**

A new octavalent vaccine, Porcilis® Ery+Parvo+Lepto (MSD AH) was recently launched in Europe. The aim of this trial was to evaluate the safety of the vaccine in a commercial sow's farm.

#### **Material & Methods**

The trial was conducted in a 1200 sow's farm. 70 animals were divided in 3 groups: 30 gilts (G), 30 lactating sows (LS) and 10 sows of 100d of gestation (GS).

Gilts and Lactating groups were divided in 3 subgroups: vaccinated and revaccinated with Porcilis® Ery+Parvo+Lepto (EPL), vaccinated and revaccinated with Porcilis Ery+Parvo (EP) and control not-vaccinated (C). Sows of Gestation group were vaccinated and revaccinated with Porcilis® Ery+Parvo+Lepto. Rectal temperatures of groups G and LS were recorded at first vaccination (T0), 6h later (T6) and 24 hours later (T24). In GS group, temperature was measured at T0 and 20h later (T20). Local and systemic reactions were recorded, as well as reduction in feed intake. Data were statistically analyzed (two-factor ANOVA analysis).

#### **Results**

No local nor systemic reactions were observed. One animal of the C group and one of the EP group showed a reduction in feed intake at T24.

Temperatures: no statistical differences detected between the Gilts and Lactating sows groups. Temperature data in °C were:

- GT0: C38,4 vs EP38,3 vs EPL38,6. GT6: C38,3 vs EP38,3 vs EPL38,5; GT24: C38,3 vs EP38,2 vs EPL38,3  
- LST0: C38,4 vs EP38,7 vs EPL38,6. LST6: C38,6 vs EP38,9 vs EPL38,7; LST24: C38,6 vs EP38,7 vs EPL38,7

GS group: statistical differences were found between T0 and T20 (T0 38,4 vs T20 38,0; p=0.047).

#### **Discussion & Conclusion**

Porcilis® Ery+Parvo+Lepto does not induce local nor systemic reactions and does not have any negative effect on rectal temperature, being therefore a very safe vaccine that can be used in any production phase.