

TITLE

COMPARATIVE GROWING PERFORMANCE HOMOGENEITY OF TWO PCV-2 AND MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE VACCINATION PROTOCOLS

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CONTENT

Introduction

Spanish piglets are usually vaccinated against PCV-2 and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* (M.hyo). The market offers different possibilities. This field study compares two different protocols; one using separate vaccinations with monovalent PCV-2 and M.hyo vaccines, the other a freshly mixed combination.

Materials and Methods

The study involved 84000 piglets originating from two 1000 sows farrow-to-wean farms, which are PRRSv positive-stable, and M.hyo and APP positive as well. Group A (27 batches) received 2ml of Porcilis PCV® (Intervet) and 2ml of Suvaxyn MHone® (Zoetis). Group B (27 batches) received FLEXCombo® (Circoflex® 1mL+Mycoflex® 1mL, Boehringer Ingelheim). Both groups were vaccinated intramuscularly at weaning (3 weeks of age) and shared the same nurseries but moved 6 weeks later to different finishers. Vaccination protocols were switched between nursery batches to obtain comparable treatment groups. Main production parameters were compared between treatment groups and statistically analyzed.

Results

Initial weight of both treatment groups had comparable means ($p=0.75$) with similar variances ($p<0.6$). No statistical differences ($p=0.8$) were found between the means of the ADWG. Group B had a numerical advantage of 33 g/kgs ($p=0.2$) in FCR.

Average final weight was statistically comparable ($p=0.33$) but variances were statistically different between groups either by Bonett or by Leneve test ($p<0.001$). The variability of the average of the final weight in group B was statistically reduced compared to group A.

Conclusions

Starting from two comparable populations these results show that the homogeneity in the final weight of pigs vaccinated with FLEXcombo® was statistically higher than the population vaccinated with the other protocol. These results demonstrate that analyzing the variances of a relevant production index can be a good tool to determine profitability. This statement is based on the fact that as higher the uniformity in slaughtered pigs is, as more the producer is paid by the slaughter plant.