

TITLE

EFFICACY OF PORCILIS® GLASSER IN THE CONTROL OF HAEMOPHILUS PARASUIS INFECTION AT FARM LEVEL

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CONTENT

Background&Objectives

Haemophilus parasuis (HPS), present worldwide, is an important agent in porcine pathology, causing Glässer's Disease (GD), responsible of direct losses due to mortality of growing piglets and indirect ones due to reduction of growth and increase of antimicrobials consumption. Sometimes it shows up as asymptomatic but depending on strain virulence it can appear as an aggressive agent. The aim of this study was to compare effect of sow vaccination against HPS in the health status of their offspring.

Material &Methods

The trial was conducted in a 600 sows farm (Spain) reporting clinical problems: dead piglets post-weaning and retarded growing during lactation and nursery periods in some animals. HPS serotypes 4, 9 and 13 were diagnosed (real time PCR) from dead piglets with polyserositis. Two randomized groups of sows were created: Group V (8 sows vaccinated with Porcilis® Glasser, two doses separated 4 weeks prior farrow) and Group C, control group (8 sows not vaccinated). The following data were recorded in each group: total born, born alive, litter weight at 24 hours, weaned per litter, lactation mortality, age at weaning, weight at weaning and 2 weeks later. All the data were statistical analyzed.

Results

No statistical differences were found in following data between groups: total born, born alive, litter weight at 24 hours, weaned piglets, lactation mortality and age of weaning. Statistical differences were found regarding weight at weaning in favor of the vaccinated group (GV: 7.42 vs. GC: 7.25) ($p < 0.05$), and 2 weeks post-weaning (GV: 10.21 vs. GC: 9.49) (numerical differences).

Discussion & Conclusion

According to the results of this study, the use of vaccines to control GD is a good tool to avoid lack of growing due to a subclinical form of this disease, since piglets from vaccinated sows showed better growth than those from the control group.