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TITLE
SEROCONVERSION STUDY OF PORCILIS® GLASSER AT FARM LEVEL

Marcial Marcos[1], Marta Jimenez[1], Rut Menjón[1], Andrés de las Heras[2], Alfredo Romero[1]

[1] *MSD Animal Health*
[2] *ATP (Asesoria Técnica Porcina)*

CONTENT
Background&Objectives
Haemophilus parasuis (HPS): important agent worldwide distributed, responsible of Glässer´s Disease (GD). Sometimes it shows up as asymptomatic but depending on the strain virulence it can appear as an aggressive agent. The aim of this study was to evaluate seroconversion with commercial vaccine administrated prior farrowing and ulterior serological behaviour of the piglets.

Material &Methods
It was selected a commercial sow farm (600 sows), with diagnosed problems of HPS in growing piglets. 16 sows selected for the trial and randomly distributed: Vaccinated Group(VG), 8 sows vaccinated with commercial GD vaccine (Porcilis® Glasser, MSD Animal Health) receiving two doses (6 and 2 weeks prior farrowing); 8 sows not vaccinated as Control Group(CG). Blood samples were collected from all sows just before first vaccination(T1S), at second vaccination(T2S), and at farrow(T3S). Two piglets from each sow were individually identified and blood sampled at 7(T1P) and 21(T2P) days of life. Samples analyzed by commercial ELISA (INgezim®Haemophilus,Ingenasa; Positive>0.6, Doubtful 0.6-0.4, Negative<0.4).

Results
Sow results: T1S; no statistical differences in SP value between groups (VG:0.860 vs. CG:0.848; p=0.965). T2S; all positive but statistical differences in favor of VG (VG:1.089 vs. CG:0.770; p=0.007). T3S; majority of CG were doubtful and there were statistical differences favorably to VG (0.956 vs. CG:0.524; p=0.001). Piglets results: T1P (VG:1.137 vs. CG:0.696) and T2P (VG:0.779 vs. CG:0.368) showing statistical differences in the medium SP ratio value ($p<0.001$) favorably to both vaccinated. Medium SP ratio is decreasing with time in all piglets. In vaccinated groups, there is a high correspondence between SP medium value in T3S with T1P ($p<0.001$) and T2P ($p=0.028$).

Discussion & Conclusion
This study demonstrated seroconversion showed by commercial vaccine against GD in the field, as well as ulterior transference of this maternal immunity to their offspring, key point to achieve protection against HPS in pre and post-weaning period.