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THE PREVALENCE OF PRRS NEGATIVE SPF HERDS IN DENMARK IS CONTINUOUSLY INCREASING

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Introduction

The Danish SPF system is a production pyramid consisting of 215 breeding and multiplier herds (Red SPF) and 2501 production units (Blue SPF). 78% of the Danish sows participate in the SPF system. The SPF system is built on the principle, that health status is declared for the connected herds. Health status of pigs is taken into account in case of trading and transport. Health Status Management keeps track of the health status of all Danish SPF herds. PRRS1 and PRRS2 are declared SPF diseases, as are *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*, App, Swine Dysentery, Atrophic Rhinitis, Mange and Lice.

Material & Methods

Eradication programmes for PRRS are common within the SPF system. Herds undergoing surveillance after eradication of a SPF disease, is indicated by +san in the SPF status. This status is achieved when Health Status Management estimates that there is sufficient likelihood that the eradication of the disease is successful. A PRRS eradication programme requires a 6 month surveillance period, and is completed by a minimum of 30 PRRS negative blood samples and a statement from the vet.

Results

Each year between 55 and 113 SPF herds complete eradication programmes for PRRS1 and between 19 and 70 SPF herds for PRRS2. The success rate is generally good for PRRS eradication programmes as approximately 85% obtain PRRS free SPF status. As a consequence, in the Red SPF herds, the prevalence of PRRS negative herds has gone from 77% in 2007 to 99% in 2017. For the Blue SPF herds, a similar development has taken place, as prevalence of PRRS negative herds has gone from 54% in 2007 to 72% in 2017.

Discussion & Conclusion

There is a good success rate for PRRS eradication within the Danish SPF system, and the number of PRRS negative SPF herds is continuously increasing.

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