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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE HUMORAL RESPONSE AGAINST SWINE ERYSIPELAS INDUCED BY ERYSENG® PARVO AND ANOTHER COMMERCIAL VACCINE UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

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Introduction

The aim of this study was to compare the humoral immune response to Swine Erysipelas (SE) developed by ERYSENG® PARVO and Vaccine B under field conditions in Germany.

Material & Methods

A total of 54 gilts free of antibodies against SE from a commercial farm in Germany were randomly assigned in 2 groups of 27 animals each. The animals in group 1 and 2 were vaccinated twice intramuscularly (days 0 and 21 of the study) with ERYSENG® PARVO and Vaccine B respectively. Serum samples were taken on days 0, 21, 42 and 63, and tested using a commercial ELISA kit (CIVTEST® SUISE/SE/MR) for SE. The results regarding the serology were analyzed using t-Student test, at a significance level of 95 %, and the percentage of seropositive gilts was analyzed using chi-squared test.

Results

The mean antibody titers against SE of the group vaccinated with ERYSENG® PARVO were the highest throughout the study (except day 0) and showed statistically significant differences ($p < 0,05$) compared to Vaccine B during the days 21, 42 and 63 of the study.

The percentage of seropositive gilts in the group vaccinated with ERYSENG® PARVO, was higher than 90% from the day 21 to the end of the study, being 100% on day 42, meanwhile the group vaccinated with Vaccine B did not reach 80% at any point. Statistically significant differences ($p < 0,05$) were observed on days 42 and 63 of the study, always in favour of ERYSENG® PARVO group.

Discussion & Conclusions

The humoral immune response against SE elicited by ERYSENG® PARVO was faster, more intense and lasted longer than after vaccination with Vaccine B.