

## HHM-PP-75

### TITLE

SURVEY ON MAJOR PRODUCTION PARAMETERS, PRDC STATUS AND VACCINATION PROTOCOLS ON PIG FATTENING FARMS

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### CONTENT

#### Introduction

Porcine respiratory disease complex (PRDC) causes very large economic losses in swine industry. PRDC results in reduced performance, increased mortality and increased medication costs. Vaccination plays an important role in control of PRDC.

#### Material and Methods

We surveyed 72 large-scale pig farms between 2011 and 2016 in Hungary in terms of major production parameters, respiratory health status including PRDC pathogens and vaccinations against them. We personally interviewed farm managers and veterinarians by using the Respig Farm Audit Tool™ (MSD AH). Some farms were surveyed more than once, so altogether the study contains 111 surveys. The average number of sows per farm was 1299.

#### Results

The mean of weaning weight was 7.33 kg, that of slaughter weight 110.6 kg. The FCR was 1.81 kg/kg in the nurseries and 3.1 kg/kg in the fattening units. The ADG in the nurseries was 387.5 g, while in the fattening units, 752.5 g. The mortality rate was 4.0% in the nurseries and 4.1% in the fattening period. The animal health cost amounted to €7.11/finisher. The laboratory tests showed that Mhyo was the most prevalent herd-level PRDC pathogen (86.4%), followed by PCV-2 (81.2%) and APP (60.2%). Most of the swine herds vaccinated against Mhyo. (77.5%) and PCV-2 (72.5%), but only 23.5% of them against APP, probably because of the higher vaccination cost.

#### Discussion and Conclusions

The Hungarian average production indices do not reach the international standards. Regular checks of PRDC status including vaccinations can result in a significant improvement in productivity. The increase in vaccination costs can be offset by better productivity and decreased medication costs.