FARROWING PARAMETERS ENHANCEMENT IN TWO BRAZILIAN FARMS USING ERYSENG® PARVO/LEPTO VACCINE

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25th IPVS CONGRESS CHINA 2018 CHONGQING

The Reference in Prevention for Animal Health

INTRODUCTION

Sow vaccination against Swine Erysipelas (SE), Porcine Parvovirus (PPV) and *Leptospira spp*. infections during lactation is part of the infertility prevention plan in pig breeding farms.[1-2]

The aim of this study was to compare the sow reproductive performance in two commercial farms before and after the implementation of a vaccination program using ERYSENG® PARVO/LEPTO.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was performed in two commercial farms (A and B, with 3,000 and 2,800 sows, respectively) located in Paraná State, Brazil. Both farms were already using a commercial trivalent vaccine according to the manufacturer's instructions (Vaccine 1 adjuvanted with Amphigen®) and then switched to ERYSENG® PARVO/LEPTO (adjuvanted with Hipramune® G[d]). Vaccination of gilts was performed twice: 8-6 weeks before mating, and 3 weeks later. Multiparous sows were vaccinated once 14 days after farrowing.

Reproductive results were recorded 10 months before and 10 months after vaccination to evaluate the impact of ERYSENG® PARVO/LEPTO against the two main reproductive parameters: born alive piglets (BAP) and mummified piglets (MP). Results were analysed using the t-Student test at a significance level of 95% to check differences between both periods and vaccines.

RESULTS

Born alive piglets increased from 12.73 ± 0.16 to 13.28 ± 0.26 in Farm A (P <0.05, t-test) and from 14.41 ± 0.52 to 15.25 ± 0.56 in Farm B (Figures 1 and 2). The percentage of MP after vaccination decreased from 4.1% ± 0.28 to 3.39% ± 0.3 in Farm A, and from 3.96% ± 0.19 to 2.64% ± 0.4 in Farm B (Figures 1 and 2). Both results were significantly different (P <0.05, t-test).

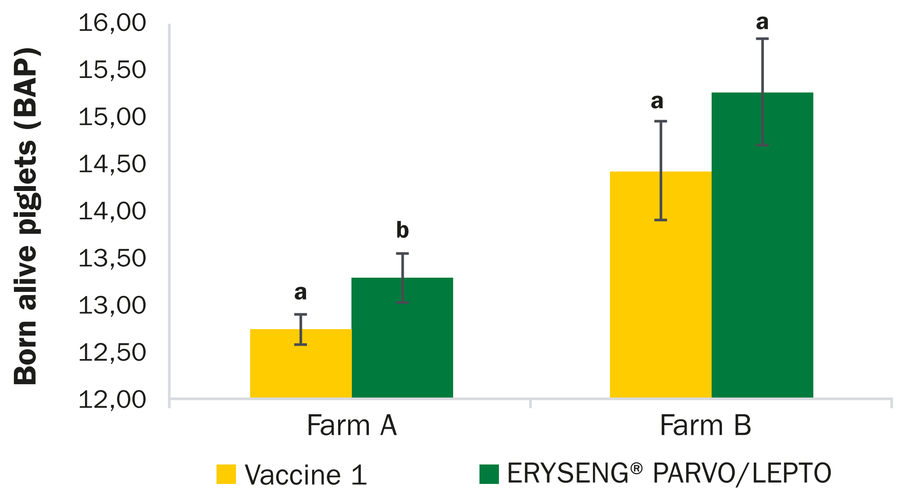

Figure 1. Born alive piglets in Farm A and Farm B (mean ± SD). Different superscripts show statistically significant differences (P <0.05).

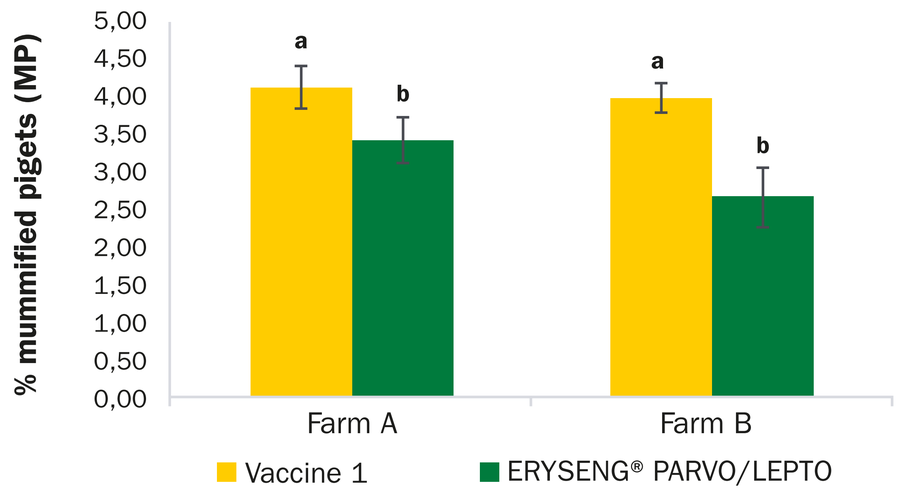

Figure 2. Percentage of mummified piglets in Farm A and Farm B (mean ± SD). Different superscripts show statistically significant differences (P <0.05).

CONCLUSIONS

After the implementation of ERYSENG® PARVO/LEPTO, farrowing parameters improved significantly in both farms. Such increase in born alive piglets also improved weaned piglets and, consequently, productivity in farrowing units.

Furthermore, these cases show the importance of having a good and efficacious vaccination program against SE, PPV and *Leptospira spp*. infections in pig breeding farms.

REFERENCES

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[2] Haesebrouck F. *et al*. 2004. Vet Microbiol. 100:260-1.

2018-0157