Evaluation of the safety of a new inactivated vaccine against Porcine Parvovirus and *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* under field conditions

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**OBJECTIVES**

The aim of this study was to evaluate the safety of a new inactivated vaccine against Porcine Parvovirus (PPV) and *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* under field conditions.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A multicentric, randomized, double blinded and controlled trial was carried out in 712 animals. The study was conducted in 5 commercial farms located in Europe. A total of 364 multiparous sows and 348 nulliparous sows were randomly distributed into two groups: group A was vaccinated with a commercially available vaccine adjuvanted with aluminium hydroxide and group B was vaccinated with the new inactivated vaccine adjuvanted with Hipramune®-G.

Animals were vaccinated according to the manufacturers recommended schedule. General clinical signs, local clinical signs, rectal temperatures, reproductive performance and adverse events were monitored during the trial. Clinical observations (general and local clinical signs at the inoculation site) were recorded individually from 265 animals (131 nulliparous and 134 multiparous), the day of vaccination, 6 hours post-vaccination, daily during the 2 following days, and weekly during 15 days. Rectal temperatures were recorded individually the day before and the same day of vaccination in order to establish normal baseline values, 6 hours post-vaccination, daily during the 2 following days. Adverse events were monitored individually in all animals during all study long. Variables of numerical type were analyzed using an ANOVA. The comparisons of Independence and/or association relating to categorical reference variables were performed using a chi-square test and/or a Mann-Whitney U test.

**RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS**

No severe or unexpected adverse events attributable to the vaccination with the new vaccine were observed, independently of the target category: nulliparous or multiparous. None of the sows vaccinated with the new vaccine showed abnormal general or local clinical signs from causes attributable to the vaccination. The average rectal temperature increase for all evaluated sows vaccinated did not exceed 1.5°C. No sow vaccinated with the new vaccine showed abnormal reproductive performance from causes attributable to the vaccination. No differences regarding the safety parameters between both vaccines were observed.