

Efficacy comparison of 2 different PRRS MLV type 2 vaccines in a commercial farm in Thailand



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INTRODUCTION

The PRRS vaccines have been considered as a part of the tools to control PRRSv problems¹. Several commercial type 2 PRRS vaccines are available in the Thai swine industry. The aim of this study is to compare the efficacy of 2 different PRRS type 2 vaccines in piglets in a commercial farm in Thailand.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The retrospective study was observed in 1,300 sow farrow – nursery farm with conversional system located in Chonburi province, the eastern part of Thailand. Farm has been stabilized herd by mass vaccination with Ingelvac[®] PRRS MLV for 4 years. To minimize losses in nursery and finishing period, piglets PRRS vaccination was applied at 2 weeks and PCV2 and Mycoplasma as FLEXcombo[®] at 3 weeks then pigs are weaned at 24 days of age. A total 9,028 pigs were included in this study; 4,346 pigs vaccinated by PRRS vaccine Type 2 and a 4,682 pig were vaccinated with Ingelvac[®] PRRS MLV. Both observation groups were vaccinated at the same age and raised under the same conditions. The mortality in the finishing site farm (8 – 24 weeks) was recorded as the primary parameter and analyzed by Chi Square Test and Fisher's Exact Test thru The SAS System. The Mortality trend was analysis SPC-Individual chart; Statistica ver 8.0.

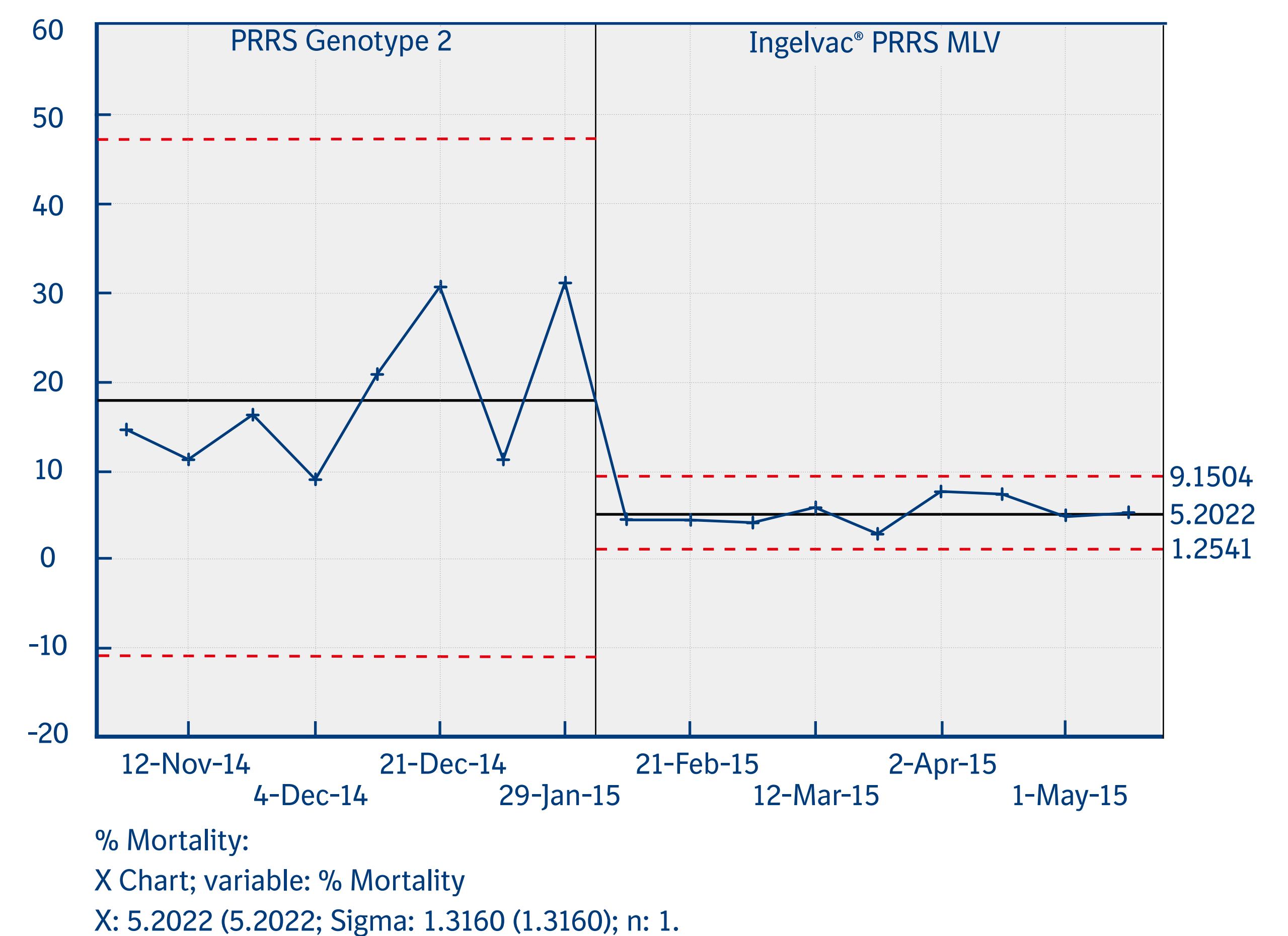
RESULTS

With respect to the mortality, there was a big difference between each PRRS vaccine group. The mortality of PRRS MLV Type 2 vaccine group ranged from 8.9% to 31.0%. When the farm changed vaccine to Ingelvac PRRS MLV the mortality decreased from 7.4% to 2.9% (figure1)

Table 1: Mortality in each PRRS vaccine group

	Type II PRRS MLV	Ingelvac MLV	P value
Number of pigs	4,376	4,682	
Dead pigs	749	234	
Avg. Mortality (%)	17.23	4.9	<0.001

Figure 1: Individual chart of Mortality during Finishing period.



DISCUSSION

The results of this study demonstrated that Ingelvac[®] PRRS MLV vaccine had a significantly better efficacy in grower-finisher pigs. This also marks the importance of considering using specific PRRS vaccines against PRRS field virus as measured by grower – finisher mortality reduction.

REFERENCES

1. Cano JP, et al. *Vaccine*.2007(25) 4382 – 4319

