

Efficacy of Ingelvac® PRRS MLV on HP PRRS control in a farm of Northeast China

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Introduction

The outbreak of high pathogenetic PRRS (HP PRRS) had a great impact on economic losses for swine producers all over the country in 2006. The Chinese swine industry can not freed itself from the threat until today as PRRSV is more and more widely spread in the form of severe complications (1). This report is one case of Ingelvac® PRRS MLV vaccination to control HP PRRS in a commercial pig farm..

Materials and methods

The farm is an 800 sow, single-site farm located in Northeast China which routinely uses a local PRRS vaccine. In spite of vaccination, nursery pigs (45 to 58 day-old) showed high fever (40-41.5°C), depression, anorexia, huddling, lethargy, conjunctivitis, coughing, constipation, laboured breathing and neurological symptoms. Treatment with ceftiofur, doxycycline, and astragalus polysaccharides were not effect to lessen dead pigs. The morbidity approached 65% and mortality was approximately 20%. This farm lost over CNY1.4 million due to HP PRRS in half year of 2009. Pathological lesions of sick pigs included interstitial pneumonia, petechial endocardial haemorrhaging, lymphadenitis, splenomegaly and so on. Results of RT-PCR confirmed HP PRRSV while being negative for CSFV. Eighty percent (80%) or 16 of 20 blood samples were PRRSV positive by ELISA test (IDEXX PRRS 2×R Ab EILSA kit). Twelve of these samples had an S/P ratio of > 2.5 An initial mass vaccination using Ingelvac® PRRS MLV was conducted in lieu of the local PRRS vaccines. Sows were initially mass

vaccinated twice 3 weeks apart and then quarterly. Piglets received one shot Ingelvac® PRRS MLV at 14 days of age.

Results

The morbidity dropped from 65% to 19% and mortality went down from 20% to 4% in 7 weeks after vaccination of Ingelvac® PRRS MLV. The nursery and grow-finish mortality declined to 4% and 3% respectively. Days to market improved by as much as 25 days (Table1).

Table 1. Comparison of performance before-and-after vaccination

	Pre-vaccination	Post-vaccination	difference
morbidity	65%	19%	-46%
nursery mortality	20%	4%	-16%
Grow-finish mortality	6%	3%	-3%
Days to market (days)	190	165	-25

Discussion

In this control case, after confirming PRRS infection, the use of Ingelvac® PRRS MLV proved to be effective in reducing both morbidity and post-weaning mortality as well as days to market

Reference

(1) Tong GZ. et al. 2007 Chinese J. Preventive Veterinary Medicine. 29:30-31