



P.158

SUCCESSFUL CONTROL OF HP PRRS WITH INGELVAC® PRRS MLV IN A 3500-SOW PIG FARM IN NORTH CHINA

L. Zhu, A. Wang, T. Liu.

Boehringer Ingelheim International Trading (Shanghai) Co Ltd, China.

Introduction

Highly Pathogenic Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus (HP PRRS) emerged in China in 2006 (1). It broke out again in May 2009 in Jiangsu, Anhui provinces and re-emerged for the third time in May 2010, HP PRRS swept over the major swine rearing areas in China within 4 months. Controlling HP PRRS and reducing its economic impact are priorities for the government and hog producers. One challenge study already showed that Ingelvac® PRRS MLV was effective in reducing the clinical signs and lesions when challenged with an HP PRRS strain (2). This case control report confirms the efficacy of Ingelvac® PRRS MLV against HP PRRS in a the field particularly in a 3500 sows pig farm in Northern China.

Materials and methods

A 3,500 sow farm had HP PRRS outbreak in September 2009. Sows and suckling piglets in farrowing houses, pigs in nursery and fattening houses showed depression, lethargy, high fever (40-42 °C), and thumping. The mortality in suckling pigs ranged from 20% to 40% batch by batch. It was even higher in nursery piglets with a peak of mortality at 68% in January 2010. Almost all nursery piglets showed clinical signs. For fattening pigs and sows, the mortality was nearly 20% and 2% respectively. During this time, a local attenuated PRRSV vaccine was being routinely administered along with various supportive antibiotics. Despite these inputs, production performance was still low. The presence of HP PRRSV was confirmed by RT-PCR test (3).

It was then decided that Ingelvac® PRRS MLV vaccination was to be implemented starting from March, 2010. The vaccination regimen was as follows: sows: whole herd mass vaccination, twice in first month, interval 3 weeks, then 1 time every 3 months; piglets: 2 weeks of age.

A comparison of sow, piglet, nursery and grow-finish mortality 6 months before and 6 months after vaccination was made.

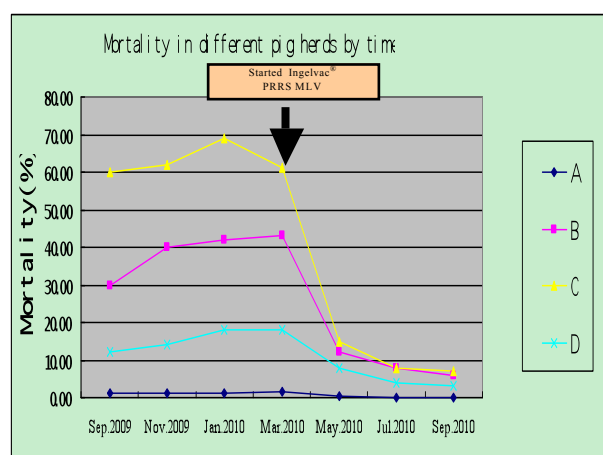
Results

The average mortality of sow herd (A) 1.6% was reduced to 0.4%. For piglets in farrowing house (B) from a mortality of 43% it was down to 12%. Nursery pigs (C) from 61% to 15%. Finally for fattening pigs (D), from 18% to 8%, all within 2 months post vaccination of Ingelvac® PRRS MLV (Figure 1).

Discussion

This case report has proven that Ingelvac® PRRS MLV was effective in reducing the clinical signs and the mortality caused by HP PRRS virus in field. This is comparable to a previous field control case⁴

Figure 1. Mortality of different pig herds in “before-and after” vaccination of Ingelvac® PRRS MLV



References

1. Zhou YJ et al. 2008. Transboundary and emerging disease. 55 (3-4): 152
2. Zhang JW et al. 2008. Proceedings of International PRRS Symposium, Chicago 2008,
3. Li YF et al. Journal of Nanjing Agricultural University 2009 32(3):169-171
4. Guo Q. 2008. Proceedings of the 20th IPVS. P01.153