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## Comparison of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* Vaccination Regimens in Pigs under MHYO Pressure

K. Greiner, L. Greiner, J. Lowe, and J. Connor. Carthage Veterinary Service, Ltd.

At farrowing, piglets were assigned to one of three treatments: RespiSureOne™ (RO) 3 days of age (T01), RespiSure™, (RS-A) full dose at 3 days of age and  $20 \pm 2$  days of age (T02), and RespiSure™ (RS-B) full dose at  $20 \pm 2$  days of age and 3 weeks later (T03). Sixty pigs were unvaccinated to serve as *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* (MHYO) “seeder” pigs. Pigs were not cross-fostered until 24 hours after farrowing. At weaning (Day 0), 1,200 pigs were penned 25 head per pen (one treatment per pen + 2 “seeders”) into a wean-to-finish facility. Selected pigs from each treatment were serially bled to verify MHYO exposure and to monitor other pathogens during the study.

Pen weights and feed intake were measured periodically throughout the study. On Day 35,

the “seeder” pigs were intra-tracheally inoculated with lung homogenate containing MHYO strain LI37; strain 232 in Friis medium (source: Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, IA). Pig weights at 150 days were 266.2 to 267.9 lb. Regardless of treatment, ADG was 1.7 lb/head/day ( $P = 0.92$ ). Feed efficiency was not different (2.57 to 2.59 lb,  $P = 0.72$ ). The percentage of pigs removed from the study ranged from 2.0% in the RS-A group to 6.0% in the RO group. Full market-value pigs (% 200 lb at the packer) were not different (88.7% RSO vs 92.3% RS-A). The change in timing of MHYO vaccines (RespiSure-ONE v RespiSure) did not have a significant effect on pig performance in the wean-finish period.