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Experience with Enterisol® ileitis under pre-wean administration

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Introduction

Since 2005, Enterisol® Ileitis has been the preventive treatment for ileitis caused by *Lawsonia intracellularis*. The onset of ileitis is occurring increasingly earlier with the removal of antibiotic strategies in the nursery.

This paper summarises experience in Europe with Enterisol® Ileitis used in piglets before weaning. Field studies, side-by-side trials, and effectivity reports are presented.

Materials and methods

Case 1: Switzerland⁽¹⁾. A 290-sow farrow-to-finish unit showed chronic ileitis with diarrhoea, impaired growth and appetite loss. In this longitudinal study, piglets were vaccinated by drench at 3-weeks-old and weaned at 5-weeks-old.

Case 2: Poland. 100 piglets divided over two weeks were included in this side-by-side trial. Vaccination took place at a 700-sow farrow-to-30 kg unit. Chronic ileitis was diagnosed based on serological results and clinical signs. Vaccinated pigs received Enterisol® Ileitis by drench at 21 days old and were weaned at 26 days old. All pigs were slaughtered at 175 days. Mortality and slaughter data are recorded.

Case 3: Denmark. 5 effectivity reports from Danish farms (farms A to E) were gathered in a historical comparison of the usage of Enterisol® Ileitis in the nursery phase. Fattening data were available from 3/5 farms, all with chronic ileitis. Vaccination took place 3–5 days before weaning, which took place at the age of 28 days old.

Results

Case 1: Switzerland. An improvement in average daily gain (ADG) for the vaccinated group of +26 g/day was seen (table 1). Mortality was reduced by 1.13%, and the feed conversion rate (FCR) remained stable.

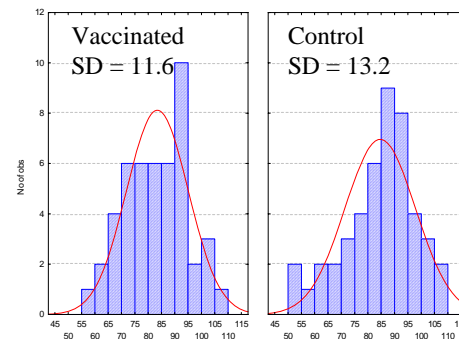
Table 1: Swiss results for vaccination.

	Control	Vaccine	Difference
ADG (g/day)	743	769	+26
FCR (kg/kg)	2.78	2.75	-0.03
Mortality (%)	6.33	5.15	-1.18

Case 2: Poland. Mortality in the vaccinated group (4%) was lower than in the control

group (8%). Graph 1 indicates improved uniformity of the carcass weight in the vaccinated group based on the standard deviation (SD). 91% of the vaccinated pigs were classified in the categories S, E or U versus 79% of the control group. This resulted in an average benefit of +1.3 €cent/kg carcass.

Graph 1: Polish carcass weight distribution.



Case 3: Denmark. The average improvement in ADG reached +81 g/day. FCR was reduced by 0.22 kg/kg, and mortality by 2.35% (table 2).

Table 2: Danish improvements in nursery and finishing stages after vaccination.

	ADG (g/day)	FCR (kg/kg)	Mortality (%)
Farm A	+45	-0.32	-2.95
Farm A*	+88	-0.04	-2.40
Farm B	+168	-0.29	-2.40
Farm B*	+70	-0.18	-0.50
Farm C	-39	-0.18	-0.10
Farm C*	+118	-0.14	-1.85
Farm D	+113	-0.46	-0.60
Farm E	+85	-0.19	-7.40

* Data for the finishing stage.

Conclusion

Performance parameters such as ADG, FCR and mortality are improved in the nursery, finishing stages and at slaughter even when Enterisol® Ileitis is administered before weaning.

Reference

1. Sidler, X. (2006). Landfreund. 8. 25-6.