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Steven Claas

Lynn Leary

Layout

David Brown

Logo Design

Ruth Cronje, and Jan Swanson;

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Following the litters at farrowing, wean and in site 2 from a sow herd with serum inoculation at mild gestation: Clinical Case
Carlos Trincado¹, Monserrat Torremorel², Gordon Spronk³ and Carlos Pijoan¹
1 Swine Disease Eradication Center; 2 Sygen International; 3 Pipestone Veterinary Clinic

Objectives

To determine whether the serum inoculation contributed to the PRRSV clinical signs reported in the nurseries

To determine where, if it does, PRRSV recirculation takes place at the farm.

To identify factors at the sow farm that could be responsible for the current health situation in the nurseries

To follow up the current nursery groups that are being weaned and document whether the situation is improving or whether additional actions are needed

Method

The case study employed a program of monitoring sera from farrowing piglets, at wean and in the nurseries for the presence of PRRSV by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), each week.

The sow farm consists of 22 farrowing rooms, with 22 crates per room. 10 piglets were chosen every other crate per room, 6 rooms were chosen each week for 5 weeks in the sow herd. At the beginning of this study the piglets were ear tagged and nasal swabs were collected to determine the presence of SIV by PCR.

At wean the ear tag pigs were bled at the nurseries located in 4 different points.

Results

At the time of this writing, all the serum samples collected from the piglets in sites 1 and 2 were PRRSV negatives by PCR as well as the SIV PCR.

Implications

The serum inoculation of PRRSV shows an alternative to produce PRRSV negative litters