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Ingelvac®PRRS MLV- Safety and Efficacy in sows under European field conditions

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Introduction

Another trial was designed to confirm the efficacy of Ingelvac® PRRS MLV in stabilizing a 400 sow herd in Germany (Pesch and Ohlinger, 2000). Areas of interest were the development of PRRS vaccine and field virus antibody titres, the serological herd profile and the continuous monitoring of PRRS virus over time

Materials and methods

In an instable 400 sow multisite production herd with clinical outbreaks of PRRS sows were mass vaccinated with Ingelvac® PRRS MLV on a herd basis with a 4 months interval. Piglets were weaned at three weeks of age and moved to an off-site nursery.

Ten animals of five age groups were bled and subsequently analysed for the presence for PRRS field and vaccine virus.

Results

Table 1 provides the results of the serological and PCR herd profile of a 400 sow farrow-to-finish farm 18 months following sow vaccination with Ingelvac®PRRS MLV.

Table 1

Group	n	PRRSV OD-values ¹	PT-nPCR PRRSV field strain	PT-nPCR PRRSV vaccine strain
Gilts	10	negative	negative	negative
productive sows	10	0.6	negative	negative
sows at parturition	10	1.2	negative	negative
growers	10	negative	negative	negative
finishers	10	negative	negative	negative

¹Grouping of the OD-values from negative (p<0.4 OD), 1+ (p<1.0 OD) to 6+ (with 0.5 OD intervals)

Discussion

The results of the second study provide early evidence that with the means of sow vaccination, early weaning and offside nursery pigs and sows became negative to PRRS field and vaccine virus by nested PT-PCR and that this stable production of seronegative pigs born from vaccinated sows could be achieved for a minimum of 18 months. In conclusion, in a herd with controlled management, PRRSV could be eliminated in piglets born from sows vaccinated with Ingelvac® PRRS MLV.

References

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2. S. Pesch, Ohlinger V., The use of Ingelvac®PRRS MLV for herd specific diminution of PRRSV from piglets born to a PRRSV positive sow population, The 16th IPVS, Melbourne, Australia, 17-20 Sept 2000, p. 598