Head at the University of Nevada at Reno. As Dean, Dr. Thawley had a strong commitment to outreach at the College and saw the Leman Conference as a great opportunity to help the swine industry. He encouraged faculty in their efforts to build a quality program each year and provided the staff to support a conference of this size. He will be remembered for his commitment to the growth and success of the Allen D. Leman Swine Conference.

Regardless of all the efforts previously mentioned, you the individuals who attend the Leman Conference, are the most important reason for success. Without your presence, there would be no need for this meeting. Your commitment to your education brings you here. You have challenged yourself and others to be better. We want to meet that challenge.

Thank you for attending the 1998 Allen D. Leman Swine Conference. Please feel free to suggest ideas to improve future conferences.

— Charles H. Casey, DVM

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Eradication of PRRS from the swine herd
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Introduction
Owners of swine herds have various motives for eradication of Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS). In herds selling breeding stock, PRRS-negative status is desirable for marketing purposes. In commercial herds, the negative impact of PRRS in the grow/finish period, which is usually exacerbated by the presence of other diseases, is the most common motive for eradication of PRRS.

Different protocols are now available for the eradication of PRRS. Depopulation and restocking with PRRS-negative animals is a safe but expensive approach. In PRRS-seropositive herds without virus circulation in M/G/F (stable/inactive), PRRS has been eliminated by depopulation of units holding weaners and/or grower/finishers in breeding and farrow-to-finish herds, respectively.

Information about the study herd

- EP positive, 350 sow farrow-to-finish herd in transition to 650 sows; site 1 in a 3-site system
- Weaning age = 26 days

Eradication protocol
The eradication protocol is outlined in Table 1.

Testing and results
Since week 40, i.e., eight weeks after clean replacement gilts were moved into site 1, ten clean animals have been tested for PRRS every forth week. In sites 2 and 3, ten samples from the offspring of clean sows have been tested for PRRS every fourth week. All samples have tested negative for PRRS. After a nine month observation period, gilts from site 3 have been sold as PRRS-negative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PRRS outbreak; stop incoming replacements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ELISA test of all replacements and older animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Seronegative animals slaughtered (4 of 656)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>All weaners removed; start weaning of site at 21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Wean at seven days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Return to weaning at 21 days to a clean site 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Bring clean replacements in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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