



# Significant reduction of PCV2-viraemia and improvement of production parameters during fattening following vaccination with a ready-to-use PCV M Hyo vaccine

Anika Rahm<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Lamminiger<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Palzer<sup>1</sup>, Mathias Ritzmann<sup>2</sup>, Kerstin Fiebig<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Vetpractice Scheidegg, Scheidegg, Germany. <sup>2</sup>Clinic for swine, LMU, Oberschleißheim. <sup>3</sup>MSD Animal Health, Unterschleißheim, Germany.

## INTRODUCTION

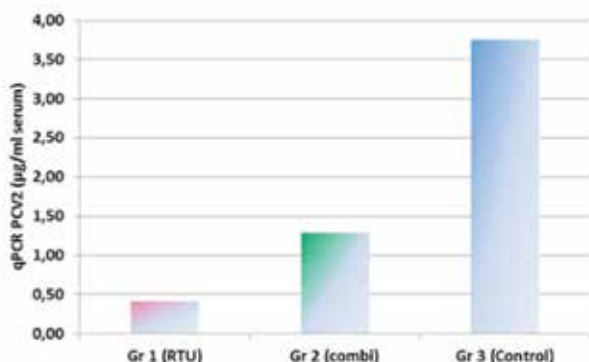
In order to improve animal welfare and production processes, one-dose vaccines that are as effective as separate vaccination schemes, have been developed. The aim of the field trial was to compare efficacy of a combination PCV-Mhyo vaccine against another conventional PCV / Mhyo vaccine by measuring PCV2-virus reduction and production parameters under field conditions.

## MATERIALS & METHODS

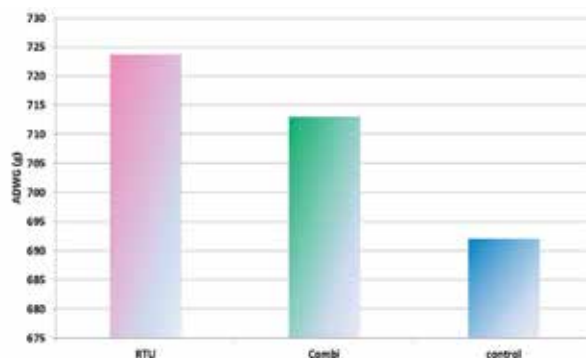
The study was done in a farrow-to-finish farm in Southern Germany. Piglets from 3 farrowing groups were randomly assigned to three groups: 142 piglets in group A were vaccinated with Porcilis® PCV M Hyo (MSD Animal Health), 142 piglets in group B received CircoFLEX®/ MycoFLEX® (Boehringer-Ingelheim) and 143 piglets in group C were left untreated. All piglets were weighed 3 times in regular intervals and blood samples were collected from 10 % of the animals before vaccination (T0) and in the middle of finishing (T1) to assess PCV2 viremia.

## RESULTS

PCV2-viraemia was significantly reduced in both vaccinated groups compared to the control group (graph 1). At time T0, no PCV2 was detected. The average PCV2 levels in group A at time T1 were significantly lower compared to the control group ( $p > 0.0001$ ) and numerically lower than group B (not significant,  $p = 0.1979$ ). Average daily weight gain during the finishing period was significantly higher in group A (724g) compared to group C (692g;  $p = 0.028$ ) and group B (713g;  $p = 0.0311$ ) (Graph 2). The Group A animals grew more uniformly than Group B and C animals, resulting in fewer fattening days.



**Graph 1.** Amount of PCV2 in mid-finishing phase following vaccination of pigs with different PCV Mhyo vaccines and compared to unvaccinated pigs



**Graph 2.** ADWG (g) at end of finishing

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The results supported an acute PCV2-field infection during the study. Vaccination with Porcilis® PCV M Hyo effectively reduced PCV2-viremia and improved ADWG under field conditions compared to control and competitor vaccine. Since introduction of the vaccine, the animals are growing more uniformly and have improved health status.

