

EFFICACY AND RETURN ON INVESTMENT OF RHINISENG® IN TWO FARMS AFFECTED BY ATROPHIC RHINITIS IN RUSSIA

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INTRODUCTION

Atrophic Rhinitis (AR) is present in all countries with swine production. Although clear clinical symptoms are sometimes difficult to see, AR causes very important productive losses. The objective of this study is to evaluate growth improvement of fattening pigs after vaccination against AR.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two 5,000-sow farms in Russia with respiratory symptomatology, probably associated with AR, were selected. To confirm AR presence, nasal lesions of 30 animals from each farm were evaluated according to the European Pharmacopoeia guidelines¹. All animals had nasal lesions: in Farm 1, there was an average of 9.2/18 nasal lesions, with a moderate-severe degree in 80% of the animals. On the other hand, there was an average of 6.2/18 nasal lesions in Farm 2, with a moderate-severe degree in 50% of the pigs.

Sows were vaccinated with RHINISENG® (HIPRA), a vaccine against progressive, as well as non-progressive AR, following the manufacturer's instructions. One year after starting vaccination, nasal lesions were evaluated again. Also, the weight at the slaughterhouse and the duration of the fattening stage were recorded.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After vaccinating the sows for one year, nasal lesion scores in Farm 1 were reduced to 2.7/18 (30% of the animals with any nasal lesion) (Figure 1). These animals arrived at the slaughterhouse with two days less in the fattening stage, which means 6 kg less of feed and a saving of almost €0.9. Moreover, these pigs gained 4.1 kg more than before vaccination, so each pig had an estimated cost of €5.4 less. With a production of 2,800 pigs per week, it meant €15,120 less of savings.

In Farm 2, the average of nasal lesions after vaccination was 4.4/18 (13% of the animals with any nasal lesion) (Figure 2). They needed one day less to reach the slaughterhouse weight, meaning 3 kg of feed less (approximately €0.43 of savings).

On the other hand, they earned around €3 more because these pigs gained 2.3 kg more compared with the beginning of the trial. With a production of 2,800 pigs per week, it meant €8,400 of savings.

So, this trial demonstrates that vaccination with RHINISENG® can prevent infections by AR and its resulting losses in productivity.

Farm 1. Percentage of animals according to degree of nasal atrophy

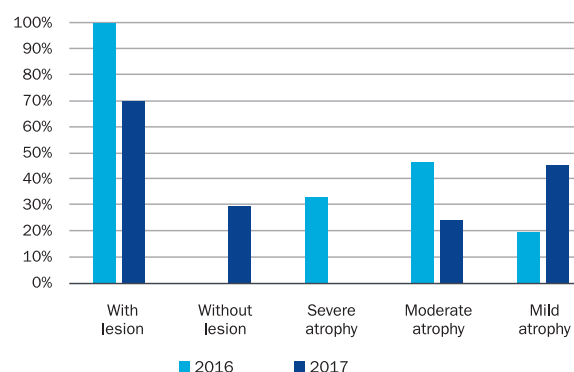


Figure 1. Nasal lesion score before and after vaccination with RHINISENG® (Farm 1).

Farm 2. Percentage of animals according to degree of nasal atrophy

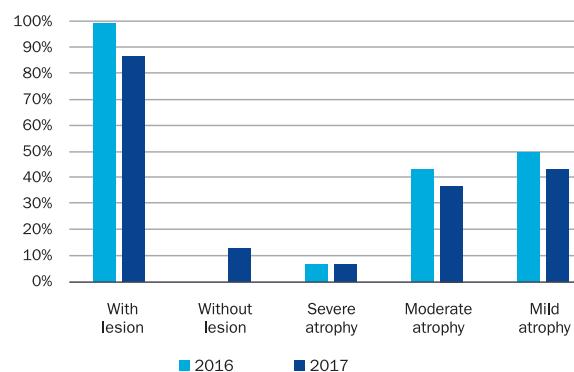


Figure 2. Nasal lesion score before and after vaccination with RHINISENG® (Farm 2)

REFERENCES

¹ European Pharmacopoeia 8.0. Monograph 04/2013:1361.1.