

Effects of Enterisol® Ileitis against PHE in finishing pigs



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INTRODUCTION

PHE is an acute clinical form of proliferative enteritis that is often associated with young adult pigs 4 to 12 months of age and causes critical economic losses to the farmers because of mortality of the finishers¹. Even though antibiotics could be used to prevent and cure the PHE, it has a limited effect. The use of antibiotics pushes the disease to a later onset in the very late finisher stage. The present paper describes the reduction of PHE cases after Ileitis vaccine application.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This field case was recorded in a 1,500 head sow farm. It has 2 pig flows in different sites. Pigs are raised in the piglet producing site up to ten weeks of age and then transferred to the finisher site (continuous flow). Pigs are slaughtered at about 24 to 27 weeks of age.

The herd is PRRS positive. PCV2 and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* vaccination is done routinely in piglets at 3 weeks of age. (mixture of Ingelvac CircoFLEX® and MycoFLEX®, 2ml i.m.).

In 2013, due to a PHE outbreak, the mortality rate in finishers increased significantly. Peak mortality was observed at the age of 20 – 24 weeks. Beside acute cases some chronic cases of Ileitis were observed in the fatteners as well, mainly between 10 and 14 weeks of age. The farmer decided to use tylosin (1.5 kg/feed ton) for 3.5 weeks in growing pigs between 8 and 10 weeks of age. As the high mortality persisted despite antibiotic treatment, Ileitis vaccination was implemented in October 2014. Pigs were vaccinated at 2 weeks of age via drench. The number of dead pigs was recorded prior and after the implementation of ileitis vaccination.

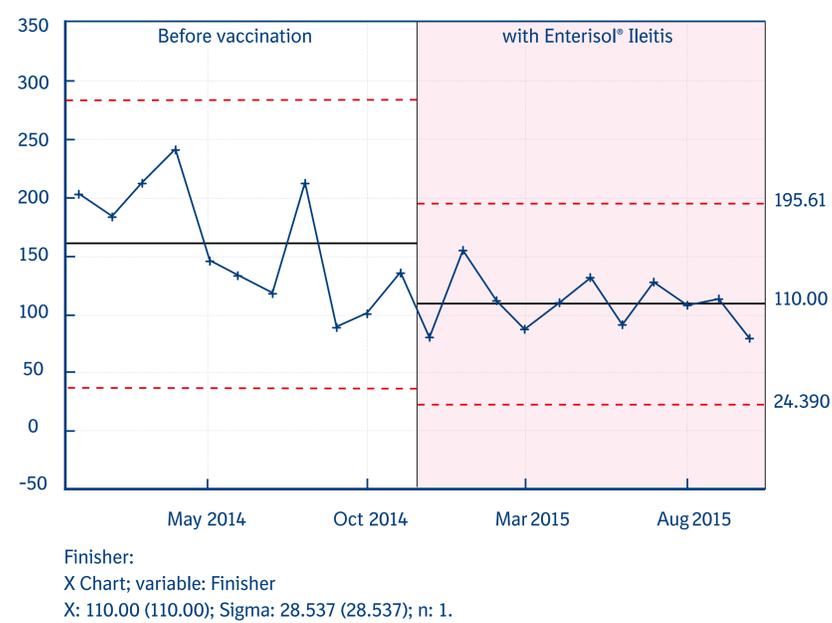
RESULTS

The nursery mortality was slightly reduced from 100 heads/month before to 62 heads/month after implementation of vaccination.

Even though tylosin was added to the feed for growing pigs during 3.5 weeks continuously, the mortality in the finishers was still high with more than 150 pigs/month.

After vaccination, the number of dead pigs was reduced to 110 pigs/month with no signs of either chronic or acute form of ileitis (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Number of dead pigs in finishers before and after vaccination



DISCUSSION

This field case demonstrates that Ileitis vaccination is effective in protecting pigs against PHE. Mortality in late finishing was clearly reduced and no clinical signs associated with either the acute or chronic form of Ileitis were observed in the vaccinated pigs. The results described here are persistent with the findings of other researchers and other observations in the field^{2,3}. The vaccination with Enterisol® Ileitis protected the pigs well up to 24 to 27 weeks of age, i.e. up to 25 weeks after vaccination.

REFERENCES

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피그케어

