

The reduction of proliferative hemorrhagic enteropathy after vaccination with Enterisol® Ileitis in Korean GP farm



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INTRODUCTION

Proliferative enteropathy (ileitis) is an infectious enteric disease characterized by thickening of the mucosa of the intestine due to hyperplasia of the crypt enterocytes¹. The disease in pigs includes several acute and chronic clinical manifestations, including proliferative hemorrhagic enteropathy and acute hemorrhagic diarrhea with sudden death of pigs close to market age, and porcine intestinal adenomatosis, a chronic mild diarrhea with reduced performance of growing pigs. Especially, gilt suppliers are very concerned about PHE because many complaints after delivery of gilts are related to PHE outbreaks. The present paper describes the reduction of PHE cases by mass vaccination in a gilt farm.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This field case was recorded in a farrow to finish multiplication herd with 300 sows. The herd is PRRS negative and one shot vaccination at same time with Ingelvac CircoFLEX® and Ingelvac MycoFLEX® is done routinely in piglets. Most of the replacement gilts are delivered to other breeding farms at 95 kg of body weight and 150 days of age.

After entry of gilt from GGP farm on Jun. 2015, some dry sows showed hemorrhagic diarrhea and died suddenly. From Jul. 2015 gestation sow deaths increased rapidly and selected gilts for supply turned pale and had a mild diarrhea. From Aug. 2015 grower and finisher grew slowly and mortality increased. During this time period, owner of the farm diagnosed *Lawsonia intracellularis* in dead sows and treated by using antibiotics. Clinical signs improved in this farm but the number of PHE cases and claims against hemorrhagic diarrhea increased from Sep. 2015. So we decided to mass vaccinate all pigs in the herd on Sep. 12th, 2015 with Enterisol® Ileitis after weaning, including sows. After that routine vaccination was implemented after weaning.

RESULTS

After mass vaccination mortality of sows and selected gilts was reduced. PHE cases after delivery of gilts to breeding farms was also reduced significantly.

Figure 1: Reduction of mortality or culled sows and selected gilts for supply on GP farm. Vaccination (Red Arrow)

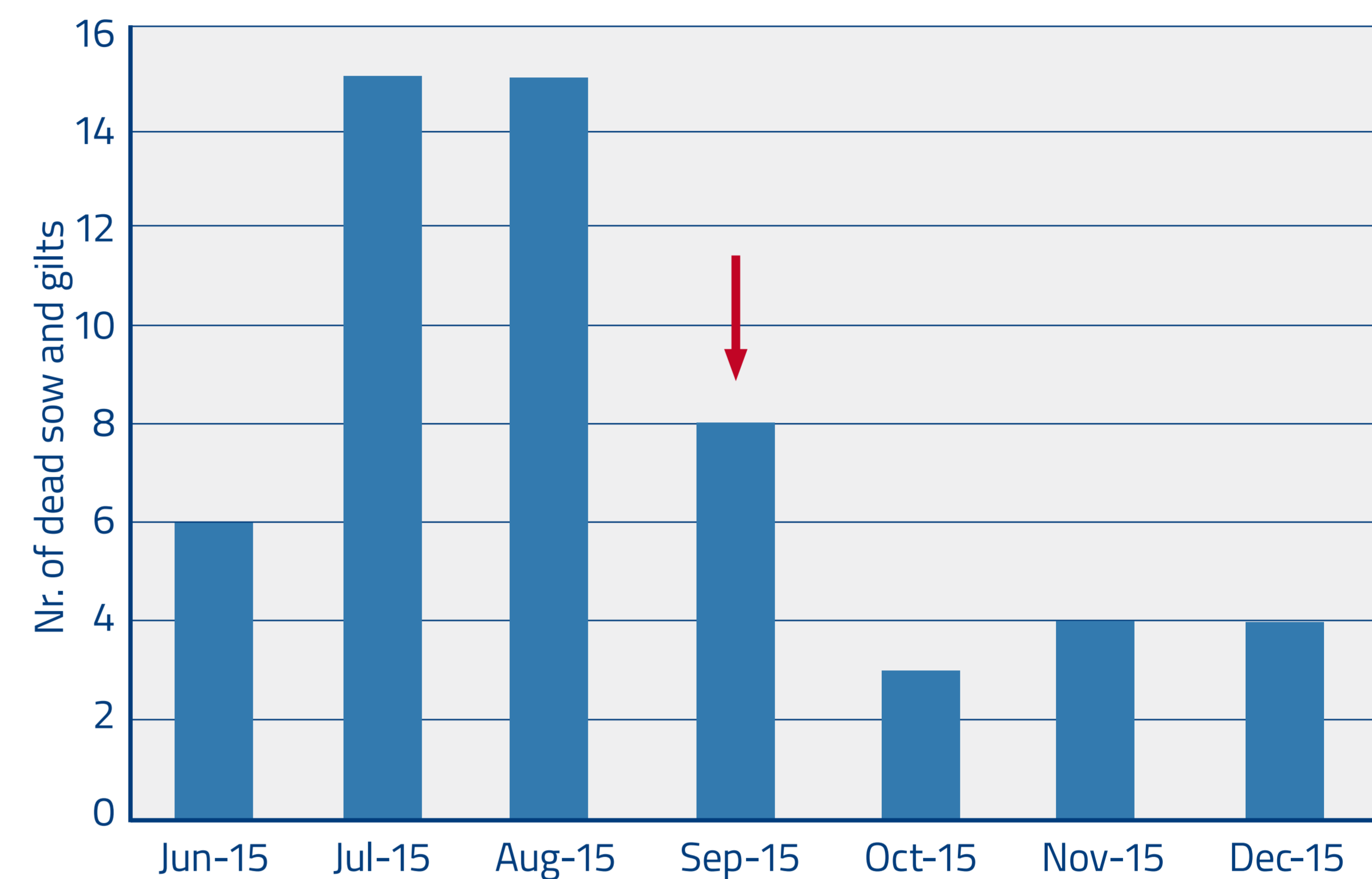
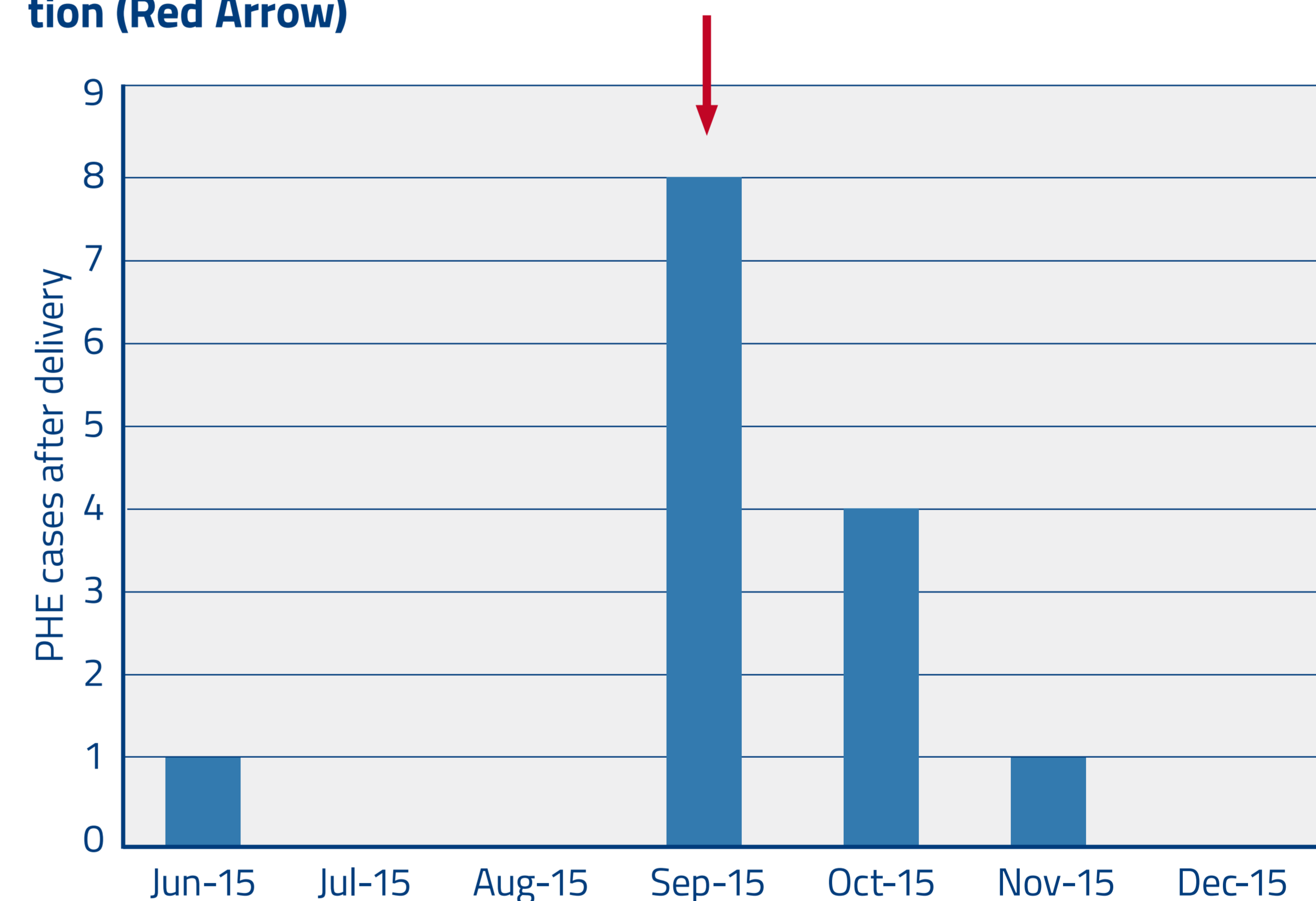


Figure 2: Reduction of PHE cases after delivery of gilts. Vaccination (Red Arrow)



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In an acute ileitis outbreak, vaccination was effective in reducing mortality. And it was effective to reduce PHE cases after delivery of gilts to the breeding farms. Mass vaccination is rarely used, but it is worth considering during a severe outbreak.

REFERENCES

1. Lawson, G.H.K.; Gebhart, C.J. Proliferative enteropathy. *J. Comp. Pathol.* 2000, 122, 77–100

