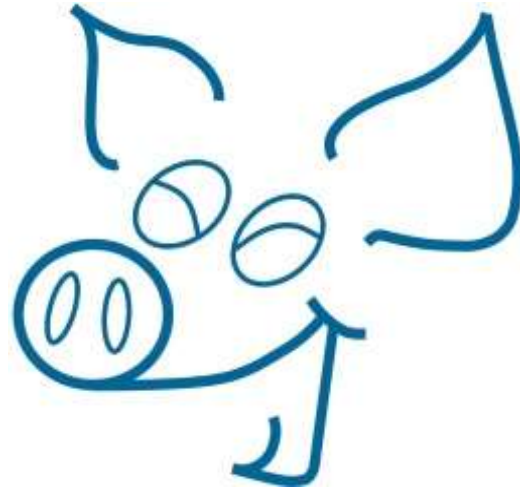


Årsmøde Vet-Team



Vaccines

Big expence – Are they treated with respect?



- ▶ Why do we vaccinate?
 - Insurance
 - Diagnostics
 - Demand from supplier/recipient





▶ Storage

- Check that they are cold at delivery
- Place in refrigerator soon after delivery (2–8degrees)
 - Min/max thermometer.
- Destroyed if frozen (minus degrees)
 - Not directly in contact with back of refrigerator
- Room temperature at injection
 - Take out the vaccines ½ hour before use
- Clean the refrigerator min. 1x per month



▶ Vaccination

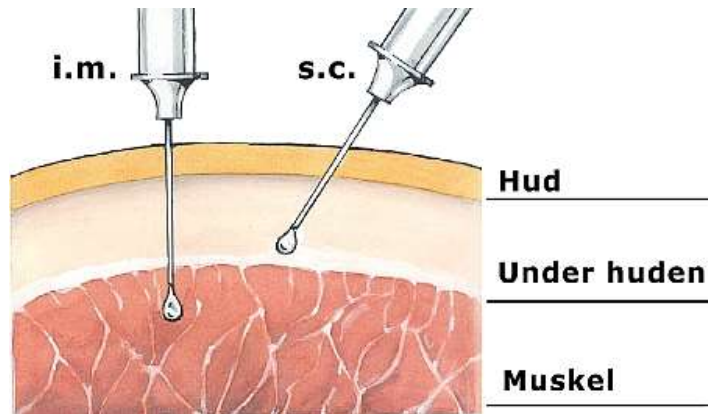
- Sharp and clean needle
- Check the bottle – is it unclear?
- Shake the bottle before use
- Check that the automatic syringe pull up a whole dose
- Minimize stress at injection
- Only healthy animals





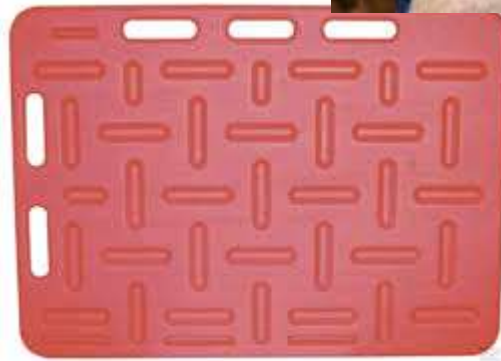
▶ Injection

- Correct injection
- More vaccines?
 - No max numbers of injections per day
 - Min. 5 cm between the injections





- ▶ Make sure that all pigs are vaccinated





- ▶ Do not use bottles that are opened

- ▶ There are 10 doses left in the bottle and I still have 20 pigs left to vaccinate – what to do?
 - Open a new bottle so that all gets a full dose and throw away the rest
 - Give the 10 first and then the 10 last pigs have to be without vaccination
 - Give a half dose for the last 20 pigs



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- ▶ Evaluate vaccine efficacy
 - Are there any signs of diseases despite vaccination?
- ▶ You need to know what diseases you are vaccinating against
 - What does e.g. AR-T DF, Suiseng, Ruvax mean?



- ▶ PRRS
 - What happens, if we don't vaccinate correctly

- ▶ Pigs, mainly finishers:
 - Many secondary infections (bad immune system)
 - Brain disease
 - Leg infections
 - Low growth and poor food conversion
 - Small and big pigs in the same pen
 - High mortality
 - Respiration problems
 - Cough and breathing



- ▶ PRRS
 - What happens, if we don't vaccinate correctly

- ▶ Sows:
 - Many secondary infections (bad immune system)
 - Brain disease
 - Leg infections
 - Abortions, stillbirth, weekly born piglets
 - Bad milking ability

- ▶ PRRS 1 and 2 are 2 different vaccines



- ▶ PCV2
 - What happens, if we don't vaccinate correctly
 - Low growth
 - Skinny, white pigs
 - High mortality





- ▶ **Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae**
 - What happens, if we don't vaccinate correctly
 - Cough
 - Low growth
 - Secondary infections in lungs



- ▶ APP (malignant pneumoniae)
 - What happens, if we don't vaccinate correctly
- Cough and depression
- Fever
- Shortness of breath, discolouration of ear, snout and legs (because of no blood in extremities)
- Death



- ▶ APP (malignant pneumoniae)
 - What happens, if we don't vaccinate correctly
 - 15 APP serotyper – Vaccines for:
 - Serotype 2
 - Serotype 5
 - Serotype 6
 - Vaccines are specific for each serotype.
 - Lungs or blood samples to laboratory – test serotype



- ▶ Influenza
 - What happens, if we don't vaccinate correctly

- ▶ Acute disease:
 - One section at a time
 - Pigs don't eat much food
 - Cough
 - Fever
 - Takes about one 1 week
 - Mortality



- ▶ Influenza
 - What happens, if we don't vaccinate correctly

- ▶ Chronic disease:
 - Cough
 - Low growth
 - Secondary disease in lungs



- ▶ Lawsonia
 - What happens, if we don't vaccinate correctly

- Pigs are 20–30 kg.

- Often chronic disease:
 - Diarrhea
 - Reduced growth
 - Reduced feed conversion
 - Skinny pigs



- ▶ E. coli
 - What can we see, if we don't vaccinate correctly
 - Diarrhea after weaning
 - Sudden death with no previous sign of diarrhea
 - Nice pigs die
 - Blue skin





- ▶ Evaluate efficacy
 - Doubt the vaccines are efficient?
 - Make diagnostics after vaccination
 - Measure level of antibodies

Den dårlige ☹️

			Titler (2Log)
1	1 - 56578-2	1	<4.3
2	2 - 56578-2	1	<4.3
3	3 - 56578-2	1	5.5
4	4 - 56578-2	1	5.1
5	5 - 56578-2	1	<4.3
6	6 - 56578-B2	1	4.8
7	7 - 56578-B2	1	<4.3
8	8 - 56578-B2	1	<4.3
9	9 - 56578-B2	1	4.4
10	10 - 56578-B2	1	<4.3
11	11 - 56578-3	1	<4.3
12	12 - 56578-3	1	6.0
13	13 - 56578-3	1	<4.3
14	14 - 56578-3	1	<4.3
15	15 - 56578-3	1	5.8
16	16 - 56578-03	1	<4.3
17	17 - 56578-03	1	6.3
18	18 - 56578-03	1	<4.3
19	19 - 56578-03	1	6.5
20	20 - 56578-03	1	<4.3

Den gode 😊

			Titler (2Log)
1	B1	1	8.4
2	B2	1	8.1
3	B3	1	7.3
4	B4	1	6.8
5	B5	1	9.2
6	B6	1	8.1
7	B7	1	6.3
8	B8	1	7.4
9	B9	1	7.0
10	B10	1	6.9
11	R1	1	8.3
12	R2	1	7.1
13	R3	1	7.1
14	R4	1	8.0
15	R5	1	8.8
16	R6	1	7.3
17	R7	1	7.6
18	R8	1	6.2
19	R9	1	6.7
20	R10	1	7.8
21	R11	1	8.3
22	R12	1	8.1
23	R13	1	6.6
24	R14	1	6.7
25	B11	1	6.3
26	B12	1	7.7

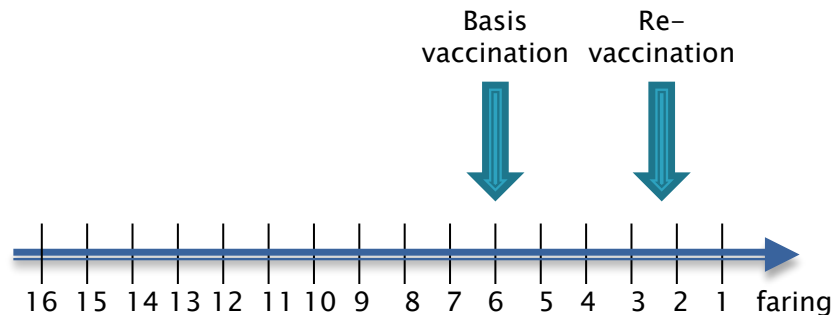


- ▶ I have not seen signs of disease in years - can I stop vaccination?
 - Other diseases in the farm
 - Production and sectionating
 - Many young animals in the farm

 - Deal between veterinarian and farmer
 - Be prepared that it may not be a success
 - Try a batch without vaccination and evaluate the effect
 - Clinical signs, necropsy, diagnostics



- ▶ **Passive immunization by sow vaccination**
 - Vaccines for sows before farrowing should be given at the right time, to ensure more antibodies in the colostrum.
 - Important that the piglets get enough colostrum during the first 12 hours after farrowing.





▶ Vaccination nursery pigs

- Stress on the weaning day – but the impairing hormones are produced only from the day after weaning!
- Vaccinate either on the day of weaning or 1 week after weaning
- Remember the foster pigs (ammegrise)

