

Improvement of production parameters and health status

after implementation of PRRS vaccination with IDAL

Porcilis® PRRS is a live attenuated PRRS virus vaccine based on the European (PRRSV1) strain DV

Is vaccination against PRRS virus needed?

PRRSV infection in both breeding and finishing herds has a significant negative impact on animal health, welfare and financial of the herd.

Vaccination against PRRS virus is an important tool to control clinical disease:

- 01 Reduces clinical signs, improving animal welfare.
- 02 Improves performance: average daily weight gain, feed conversion, mortality rates and carcass quality.
- 03 Reduces the antibiotic use for secondary/opportunistic infections.

Intramuscular or intradermal injection of Porcilis® PRRS results in active immunization against infection with PRRS virus

Why intradermal vaccination?

IDAL is a needle-free injector, which is developed to inject a fixed low vaccine dose in the dermis of the pig.

The dermis is a prime immune organ, with many specialized cells, therefore, well suited as a vaccination site.

Intradermal vaccination stimulates the immune response at least as efficient as intramuscular administration.

Intradermal vaccination reduces risk of abscesses and discarded carcasses at the slaughterhouse.

How is the response to Porcilis® PRRS in the field?

Performance evaluated in pigs vaccinated with Porcilis® PRRS with a needle free device (IDAL) at 21 days of age after a PRRS outbreak:

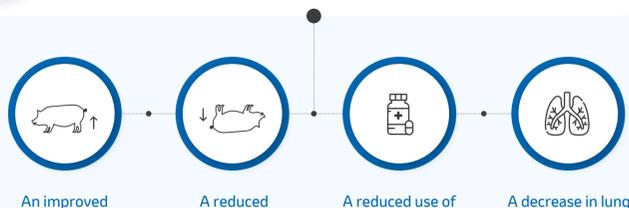


- 01 Fattening mortality reduction **by 1.3%**
- 02 Improved average daily weight gain **of 54g/day**
- 03 Lung lesion reduction **by 7%**
- 04 Reduction of antibiotic usage **by 36.4%**

Keypoints

01 Intradermal vaccination of piglets with Porcilis® PRRS is an effective tool to improve health status and production parameters after a PRRS outbreak.

02 Porcilis® PRRS administered intradermally provided:



Ref.: Fiebig K. et al. Improvement of production parameters and health status after implementation of a strategic PRRS piglet vaccination with IDAL in a commercial farrow-to-finish-farm in Germany. ESPHM 2018.

