## TRANSFORM

## YOUR INVISIBLE ENEMY

# INTOVISIBLE GAIN





#### LAWSONIA **INTRACELLULARIS:**

"An invisible but present enemy in almost all pig farms."





Herd prevalence of *Lawsonia intracellularis* in:

### N.AMERICA

CA.1	73%	
US. <sup>2</sup>	76.6%	
MX. <sup>3</sup>	37%	

VE. <sup>5</sup>	35.2%	
CO. <sup>6</sup>	45.6%	
PE. <sup>7</sup>	38.7%	
BR. <sup>8</sup>	34.7%	
CL. <sup>5</sup>	39.3%	
AR. <sup>9</sup>	31.2%	



ES









#### Prevention is the key element to minimize loss caused by ileitis.



Attempts to control L. intracellularis in pigs by minimizing the various associated risk factors on the farm are extremely complex.

An additional action to reduce L. intracellularis infection is to vaccinate pigs individually.



Vaccination against Lawsonia intracellularis improves microbiome<sup>15</sup> diversity and protects gut integrity<sup>13</sup>.

In **field studies** with Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis statistically significant differences in diarrhea, intestinal lesions, bacterial excretion in feces, economic losses and production rates have been observed<sup>12</sup>.





### Impact in pig welfare

**FCR** 

The first tool we have in our hands to improve animal welfare is vaccination, as a way to prevent animals from getting sick and thus reduce "unnecessary" suffering and pain.

> Severe diarrhea<sup>13</sup> and mortality rates<sup>12,14</sup> in animals vaccinated with Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis.

Mortality Severe diarrhea Porcilis® Ileitis 0% 2.51% 0.55% 40% Control 5.71% 1.66% +Less clinical Lower Improved welfare \_ signs mortality of pigs

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Tota Rati





## **Changes in overall pig health**

Causes and rate of mortality in pigs during growth-finishing stages<sup>12</sup> (n° of animals)

Causes	Treatments		
	Vaccinated with Porcilis <sup>®</sup> lleitis (No ATB)	Unvaccinated (No ATB)	
is	0	8	
rrhea	2	2	
lden death	1	3	
ephalitis	1	1	
eumonia	6	12	
rificed	5	4	
al io (%)	<b>15</b> 2.51a	30 5.71b	

- ATB = Antibiotics





## Variation in the use of antibiotics

The use of antibiotics (ATB) is necessary when there are acute clinical signs of ileitis to reduce its spread.

Reduction in the use of antibiotics in pigs vaccinated with Porcilis<sup>®</sup> Ileitis in Brazil<sup>17</sup>.





After







3

### Influences in slaughter age and carcass quality

Age, slaughter weight and carcass weight<sup>16</sup>

	Age at slaughter (average)	Live weight (average)	Carcass weight (average)
Unvaccinated	164.7 d	121.1 Kg	84.9 Kg
Porcilis <sup>®</sup> lleitis	161.0 d	124.3 Kg	90.1 Kg
Difference	-3.7 d	2.8 Kg	+5.2 kg/carcass

Slaughter age and casing yield<sup>16</sup>

	UNVACCINATED	PORCILIS <sup>®</sup> ILEITIS	DIFFERENCE
Age at slaughter (average)	164.7 d	161.0 d	-3.7 d
Meters used	17.6 m	18.1 m	+0.5 m





FIELD **TRIALS:** Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis suggested impact

#### In recent field trials, Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis positively impacted herd profit giving a significant return on investment.

In the different field trials carried out in Latin America, pigs vaccinated with Porcilis® lleitis demonstrated the following significant results compared to unvaccinated pigs.

Increased weight gain (faster growth).

Better feed conversion (less feed needed)

Lower mortality (more animals sold)

Reduced use of antibiotics (lower cost and more sustainable)

Higher live weight of animals at slaughter (more kg of meat)

- ATB = Antibiotics

-Internal data from field trials. Shared during the MSD Animal Health organized congress IntestiPig Forum LATAM 2021





Comparison	Benefits
Vaccinated (Porcilis IIe vs unvaccinated	eitis) Slaughter weight: +2.35 kg/pig Total gain: <mark>+US\$ 3.28/pig</mark>
Vaccinated (Porcilis Ile with or without ATB v unvaccinated, with or without ATB	eitis), S Einal profit per animal: +6.2% (Vac. +ATB vs ATB)
Vaccinated (Porcilis IIe + ATB, vs unvaccinate + ATB	eitis) Average weight gain: + 31 g/day ed Use of ATB in feed: -25% (ppm) Market weight: + 3.1 kg/pig
Vaccinated (Porcilis Ile vs unvaccinated	eitis) Average weight gain: +26 g/day ROI: R\$ 7,130.62
Vaccinated (Porcilis Ile vs unvaccinated	Feed consumption: -7 kg/pig eitis) Use ATB: -39% Total cost: <mark>- US\$ 4/pig</mark>
Vaccinated (Porcilis II + ATB, vs unvaccinate + ATB	eitis) Age to market: -0.6 days ed Market weight: +1.75 kg/pig

Decreased feed conversion rate (FCR): 7%, Reduction of mortality: 20% to





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obtained in different field trials with Porcilis lleitis

#### ECONOMIC **IMPACT:**

From Dr. Derald Holtkamp's presentation at the MSD AH CERG virtual congress. 2021. Publication pending in AASV 2022.

Under current market conditions (high pork and feed prices), the economic impact of uncontrolled ileitis is high and, therefore, the ROI for prevention is also high.

Prevention is especially critical in the case of ileitis, as this disease negatively impacts feed conversion (FCR), weight gain (ADG) and mortality.









Loss of productivity caused by lleitis

- Average daily gain (-11%)
- Feed conversion rate (+7%)
  - Mortality (+24%)

### **Porcilis® lleitis suggested impact**



\* Includes vaccination with Porcilis® Ileítis





Spending \$ 2.35 to reduce 50% of losses (0.5 \* \$ 25.70) = **\$ 12.85** (Cost benefit from productivity improvements)

Cost-benefit ratio = Cost / Benefit = \$ 12.85 / \$ 2.35 =

ROI = (Benefit - Cost) / Cost = (\$ 12.85 - \$ 2.35) / \$ 2.35 \* 100 =







Potential productivity improvements suggested by different field trials with Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis



Consistent immunity

A dose of Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis confers protection at the intestinal mucosa level.



Reduction of antibiotic use

Effective prevention leads to a reduction in the use of antibiotics as a treatment measure.



Increased profitability

Reduction of clinical signs and productivity losses.



Reduction of contagion

The use of Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis causes a reduction in the excretion of the bacteria.

#### International summary of product information

BACTERINA PARA EL CONTROL DE LA ILEITIS CAUSADA POR Lawsonia intracellularis EN CERDOS

#### Indicaciones:

Porcilis<sup>®</sup> ILEITIS está indicada para utilizarse en cerdos sanos de 3 meses de edad o mayores como auxiliar en controlar la ileitis causada por *Lawsonia intracellularis*, para reducir la colonización de Lawsonia, así como para disminuir la duración de la excreción fecal. Se ha demostrado que la duración de la inmunidad supera las 20 semanas.

#### Dosis y vía de administración:

La vacuna se administra a cerdos de 3 semanas de edad o mayores mediante una inyección intramuscular con una dosis de 2 ml.

#### Advertencias para uso en animales:

Vacune únicamente a animales sanos. La seguridad de este producto no ha sido establecida durante la gestación o la lactancia.

Fórmula: Cada dosis de 2ml contiene: Cultivos inactivados de *Lawsonia Intracellularis*,

SPAH08 1.2RP\* Vehículos c.b.p 2ml

\*Potencia Relativa



<sup>3</sup>Socci Escatela G. et al. PCR Determination of Lawsonia intracellularis-infected herds in Mexico. Téc Pecu Méx 2005;43(2):211-218

<sup>4</sup>Martin del Campo C. A. et al. Percentage of positive farms to Lawsonia intracellularis in non-vaccinated fattening pigs in Mexico. IPVS. 2020. <sup>5</sup>Calle Espinoza S. et al. Diagnóstico laboratorial de la ileítis necrótica. Rev. Albéitar, 118. 2008.

<sup>6</sup>Corzo C. et al. Seroprevalence of Lawsonia intracellularis in finishing pigs in Colombia. Poster. IPVS. 2012.

<sup>7</sup>Calle Espinoza S. et al. Detección de ileitis necrótica causada por Lawsonia intracellularis en porcinos de granjas tecnificadas de la zona de Lima. Rev. Investig. Vet. Perú. 2006.

<sup>e</sup>Resende TP. et al. Lawsonia intracellularis serological profile and seroprevalence in swine herds from Minas Gerais, Brazil. Allen D. Leman Swine Conference. 2015. <sup>g</sup>Machuca M.A. et al. Serological and histopathological survey of Lawsonia intracellularis infection in 30 Argentinean swine herds. Braz J Vet Pathol, 2009. <sup>10</sup> Peer reviewed published data. Arnold M. et al. Prevalence of Lawsonia intracellularis in pig herds in different European countries. Porcine Health Management (2019) 5:31

<sup>11</sup>Peer reviewed published data. Arnold M et al. Correlation of Lawsonia intracellularis positivity in quantitative PCR and herd factors in European pig herds. Porcine Health Management. 2021

<sup>12</sup>Silva C.A. et al. Performance evaluation of pigs vaccinated with Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis with or without added antibiotic treatment. Poster. IPVS. 2018

<sup>13</sup> Peer reviewed. Roerink F. et al. A novel inactivated vaccine against Lawsonia intracellularis induces rapid induction of humoral immunity, reduction of bacterial shedding and provides robust gut barrier function. Vaccine 36. 2018.

<sup>14</sup>Vitorino C. et al. Avaliação da Porcilis Ileitis na região de Pará de Minas. Brasil. Internal data from Field Trials.

<sup>15</sup>Leite F. et al. 2018. Leite F. et al. Vaccination Against Lawsonia intracellularis decreases shedding of Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium in co-infected pigs and alters the gut microbiome. Scientific Reports. Nature. 2018

<sup>16</sup>Lima M. Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis evaluation. Preliminary results from ther farm and the slaughterhouse. Brasil. 2021. ESPHM 2022.

<sup>17</sup>Risso A.R. Increased average daily gain of pigs vaccinated with Porcilis<sup>®</sup> lleitis for the control of Lawsonia intracellularis. Poster.IPVS. 2020.

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