Implementation of the 5 Steps-Process platform for PRRS control in a farm in Spain

E. Sánchez¹, T. Fernández¹. S. Figueras², I. Hernández-Caravaca², V. Rodriguez-Vega² ¹Inga Food, Almendralejo, Spain; ²Boehringer Ingelheim España, S.A. Spain



INTRODUCTION

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory syndrome (PRRS) is one of the most damaging diseases in the swine industry, having negative effects typically affecting breeding herd reproductive parameters as well as pig productivity parameters¹. Costs in Europe are estimated between 100€ and 200€ per sow per year and 5€ to10€ per pig per year². Controlling the infection is key to keep the systems producing at target levels³ and involves sow herd stabilization as well as an active pig protection. This is a summary of a large field trial designed to evaluate the impact of the 5 Step Process platform⁴ on control of heterologous PRRSV in a commercial farm, assessed by animal performance.

Figure 1. Piglets weaned / litter before and after the implementation of the 5 Steps-Process

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study has been conducted in a PRRS positive 750 sow farrow-to-feeder farm located in the central region of Spain. The 5 step process considers defining goals, determining the status at the starting point, assessing system constraints, and developing, implementing and monitoring solutions. Two resident field virus clusters were found at the beginning of the program with a phylogenetic heterology of the strains between 13,6% and 15.5%. 200 gilts entered the farm before closing it (week -1) and then two mass vaccinations (week 0 and week 3) of sows and gilts were done 3 weeks apart injecting intramuscularly 2 ml of Reprocyc PRRS EU[®]. The rest of the pigs older than 14 days were administered 1 ml IM of PRRSFLEX EU[®]. Since then, every weekly piglet batch was vaccinated on a regular basis at weaning (21 days), the McRebel protocol was implemented, and a sow and gilts quarterly vaccination was set up. This study analyses the reproductive parameters before and after implementation of the 5 Steps Process platform. Therefore, to analyze the productive parameters we compare them before and after achieving stability. For the statistical process control (SPC chart) analyzing method, the Minitab.17.1.0 software (2013 Minitab Inc.) was used.



Figure 2. Nursery mortality rate (MR) before and after the implementation of the 5 Stp Process



RESULTS

Results of the means of the reproductive data in both periods are summarized in table 1.

Table 1. Results of reproductive parameters before and after the implementation of the 5 Steps-Process

	Before	After	Difference	p value
Return to oestrus rate	5.28	5.14	-0.14	p=0,409
Abortion rate	2.79	2.19	-0.6	p=0,711
WOI	6.379	6.141	-0.238	p=0,331
Total born	12.05	12.929	0.879	p=<0,0001
Born alive	110.36	11.782	0.746	p=<0,0001
Still born	1.021	1.141	0.12	p=<0,005
Mummification rate	0.157	0.1706	0.0136	p=0,549
Preweaning mortality	10.24	10.82	0.58	p=0,407
Piglets weaned/litter	9.893	10.488	0.595	p=<0,0001
Piglets weaned/sow/year	23.371	25.131	1.76	p<0,001
Nursery mortality rate	4.82	3.65	-1.17	p=0,409

jan-15 feb-15 mar-15 apr-15 jun-15 jul-15 sep-15 dec-15 dec-15 jan-16 feb-16 jun-16 jul-16 jul-16	aug-16 sep-16 oct-16 dec-16 jan-17 feb-17 mar-17 apr-17 jun-17 jul-17
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Figure 3. Mortality rate (MR) in fattening before and after PRRS control implementation.



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The implementation of the 5 Step Process platform as well as the whole herd vaccination program implemented in this farm, had a significant positive impact on the reproductive and productive parameters. Regarding the financial impact the calculated return on investment was 12.1:1 for the intervention in sows and 6.0:1 for the intervention in pigs.

REFERENCES

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