



198 Research paper

Reduced use of antimicrobials after vaccination of pigs against porcine proliferative enteropathy in a Danish SPF herd

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In **Significant Impact Groups:**

AMU reduction strategies \ Pathogen management

Species targeted: Pigs;

Age: Young;

Summary:

The present study explored whether the use of group medication with antibiotics in a Danish pig herd was reduced after vaccination of the pigs against proliferative enteropathy (PE) caused by *Lawsonia intracellularis*. 7900 pigs originating from a single commercial sow herd were vaccinated against *L. intracellularis*, whereas 7756 pigs were kept as non-vaccinated controls. The pigs were included batch-wise in the study with every second batch being vaccinated. In the vaccinated batches, the consumption of oxytetracycline to treat PE was reduced by 79%, with a significantly lower number of pigs being treated. Vaccination also resulted in a highly significant improvement of average daily weight gain (+ 46 g/day) and carcass weight (+ 1.25 kg) as well as a shortened fattening period (-8 days).

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Where to find the original material:

<https://actavetscand.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1751-0147-51-1>; <https://doi.org/10.1186/1751-0147-51-1>

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