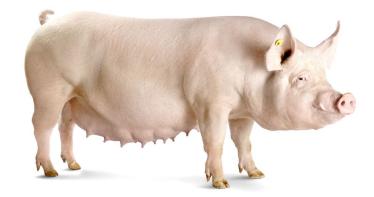


Danish pig production 2021

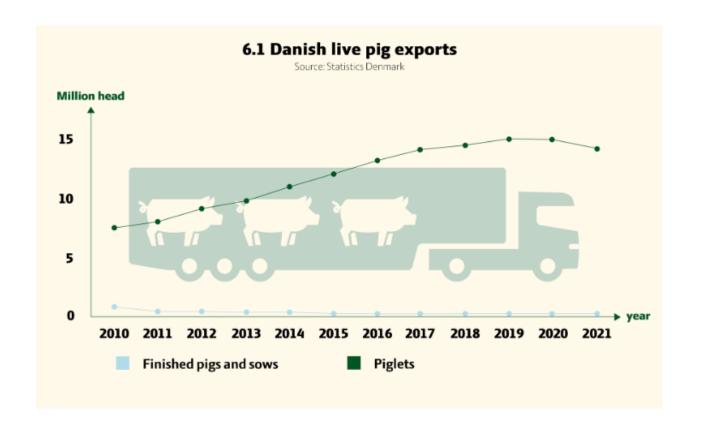
- 1 million sows → 33 million pigs
 - 17.9 live-born pigs per litter
 - 34 weaned pigs per sow per year
 - Finisher feed conversion: 2.66 feed units/kg







Danish pig production 2021



33 million pigs produced

- 18.5 million slaughtered in Denmark
- 14.2 million weaners exported
- 0.3 million slaughter pigs exported
- NO IMPORT OF PIGS



PRRS in Denmark

- PRRSV type 1 was diagnosed the first time in 1992
- MLV PRRS vaccine type 2 was used from 1996

- PRRS is part of the Specific Pathogen Free declaration system
- 58% of Danish sow herds are declared seronegative for PRRSV (in 2022)
- Boar stations and nucleus herds are seronegative for PRRS (monthly test)



National PRRS control plan 2022

- Denmark has developed a PRRS control plan to reduce the number of seropositive pig farms
- Cases suspected for PRRS disease must be reported to the authorities
- All farms must declare status with respect to PRRS antibodies by the end of 2022
- PRRSV positive farms are registered by the authorities – to meet demands from export countries





STRATEGY FOR THE REDUCTION

OF PORCINE REPRODUCTIVE
AND RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (PRRS)
IN PIGS IN DENMARK



In the press



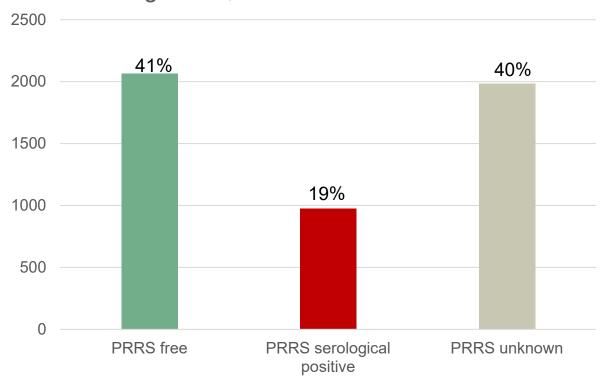




Declaration of PRRSV antibodies in Danish herds



Danish Pig herds, November 2022

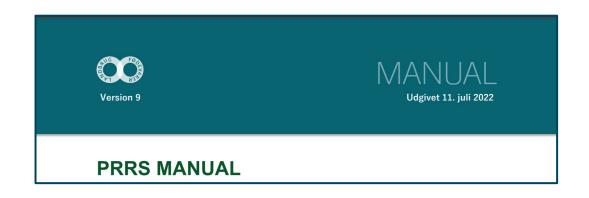


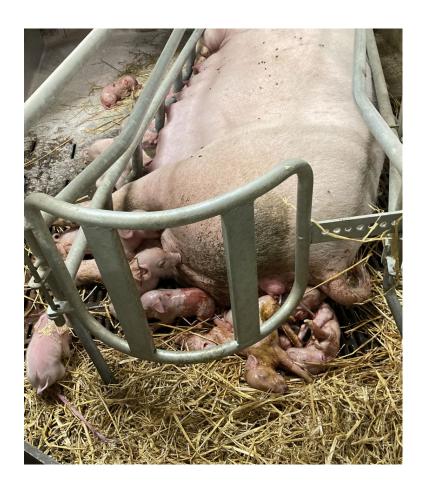




Danish PRRS guidelines for replacement animals

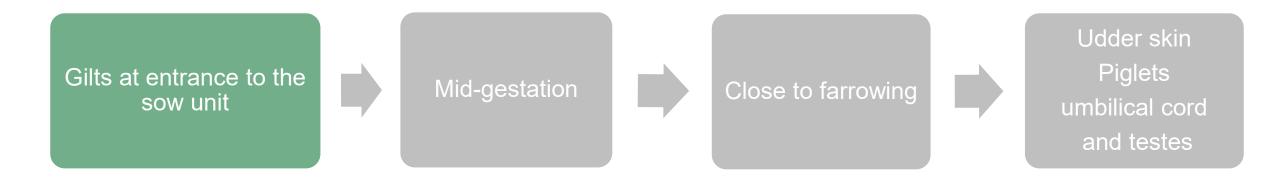
- Immunisation in a quarantine unit
 - Both purchased and own production of gilts
- All-in all-out management
- 12 week quarantine period
- MLV vaccines matching the PRRS types on the farm







Gilt introduction on PRRSV-positive farms



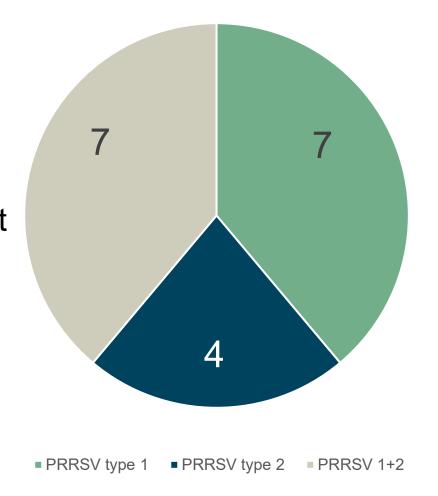
Questions:

- Purchased or own production of gilts
- How is the quarantine facility and management
- How are the gilts immunized
- Are the gilts seropositive when they enter the sow unit
- Are the gilts viremic when they enter the sow unit



18 Danish PRRSV-positive farms

- Farm inventory of 830 to 2400 sows
- 16 farms purchase gilts
- 2 farms produce gilts for own replacement





Materials and methods

- Source of gilts
- Quarantine facility and management in questionnaire
- PRRS vaccination
- Blood sampling in 15 gilts, on the day they entered the sow unit





Analyses on serum

- The serum samples were analyzed at the University of Copenhagen
- Antibodies against PRRSV using ELISA tests
- Real-time RT-PCR analyses for PRRSV





Definition of optimal quarantine management



- All-in-all-out
- Separate entrance
- No air contact to other pigs
 (e.g. a door to another section)
- Quarantine time

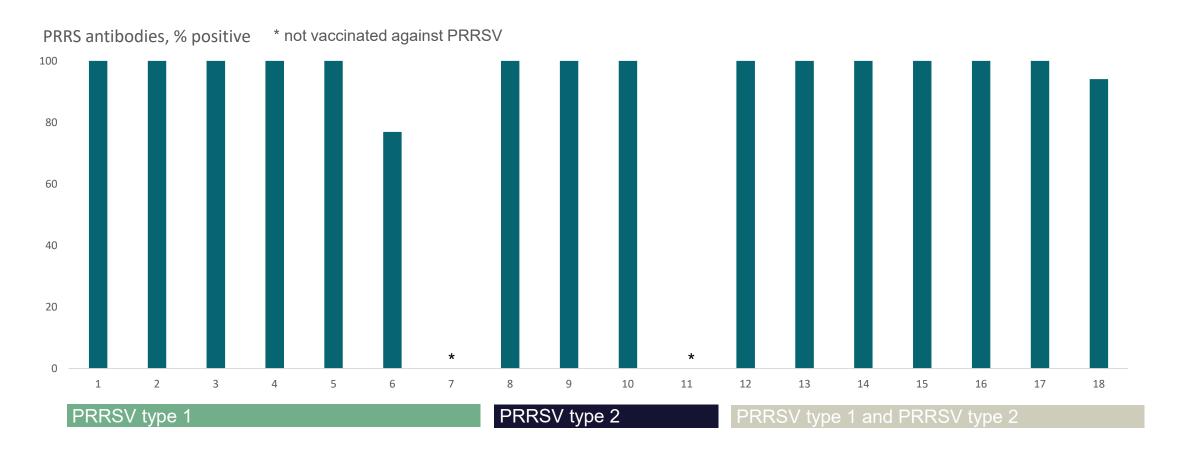


	Number of farms	Purchase of gilts	Optimal quarantine facility for purchased gilts
PRRSV type 1	7	7	7
PRRSV type 2	4	3	2
PRRSV type 1 and type 2	7	6	2
Total	18	16	11/16 (69%)

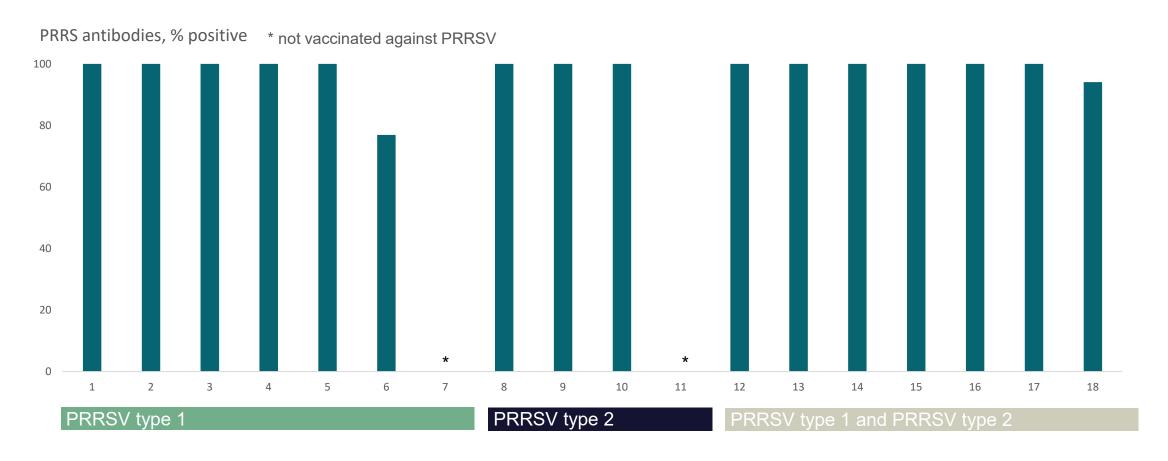


	Number of farms	Purchase of gilts	One MLV vaccine for gilts	Two MLV vaccines for gilts
PRRSV type 1	7	7	6	1
PRRSV type 2	4	3	3	0
PRRSV type 1 and type 2	7	6	3 (PRRSV type1)	4
Total	18	16	12	5



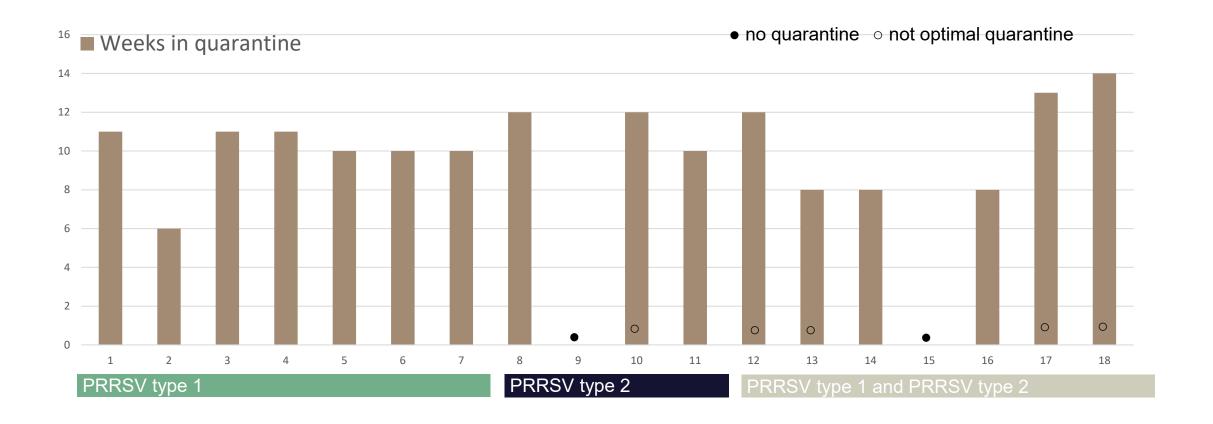




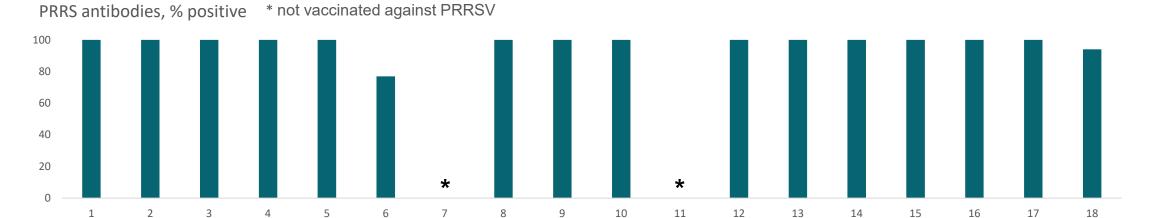


None of the tested gilts had PRRSV in real-time RT-PCR analyses

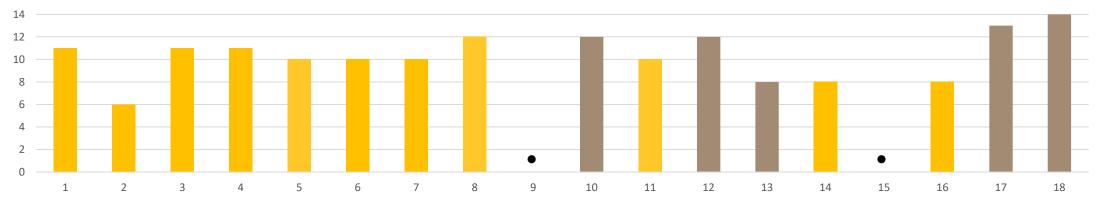












Optimal quarantine management in 11 farms, but less than12 weeks quarantine in 10 of these farms



Results of gilt introduction on 18 PRRSV positive farms

- Purchased gilts from one single source on 16 of the 18 farms
- Optimal quarantine management in 11 of 16 farms (69%)
 - often less than 12 weeks
- Gilts are immunized with MLV PRRS vaccine one or two types

- Allmost all vaccinated gilts were seropositive when entering the sow unit
- None of the tested gilts were viremic when they entered the sow unit



Questions?

Lars E. Larsen, KU Lise Kvisgaard, KU Hanne Bak, SEGES Mads Skytte, SEGES

Farmers, staff and veterinarians







