## PIG VACCINATION CHART & ROUTINE HUSBANDRY

### ▼DISEASE IN PIGS ▼CAUSE, CLASS & AGE OF PIG ▼PROCEDURES ADVISED ▼PRODUCTS & SITE GIVEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevention is more cost effective than treatment...</th>
<th>Vaccinations will prevent infectious diseases of pigs at times of highest risk.</th>
<th>Routine vaccination are advised for erysipelas, leptospirosis, parvovirus and against E. coli infections (before introduced.)</th>
<th>Commercial vaccines are available for all of the major pig diseases. Parasite control products are advised when free range production.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VACCINATIONS</strong></td>
<td><strong>VACCINATIONS - AGE</strong></td>
<td>Vaccinate gilts at selection (2 shots), plus glits and sows 3-4 weeks before farrowing.</td>
<td>Vaccinate gilts at selection (2 shots), &amp; re-vaccinate sows and glits 3-4 weeks before farrowing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>For major pig diseases - Erysipelas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vaccinate gilts at selection (2 shots), &amp; re-vaccinate sows and glits 3-4 weeks before farrowing.</td>
<td>Lepto-Eryvac® - Inject 2.5mL (s/c) for Lepto serovars pomona and tarassovi plus Erysipelas prevention. ECOvacLE® - protects against E. coli, erysipelas and L. pomona (4ml l/M)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Leptospirosis</strong></td>
<td>Vaccinate gilts at selection (2 shots), plus glits and sows 3-4 weeks before farrowing</td>
<td>Vaccinate gilts at selection (2 shots), &amp; re-vaccinate sows and glits 3-4 weeks before farrowing.</td>
<td>Porcine Parvac® - Inject 2mL subcutaneously (s/c) at ear base. Give 2nd shot in 4 to 6 weeks,</td>
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<td><strong>Parvovirus</strong></td>
<td>All breeding females and boars should be done twice. Boar vaccination prevents spread by boars.</td>
<td>Vaccinate gilts at selection (2 shots), &amp; re-vaccinate sows and glits 3-4 weeks before farrowing.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E. coli Infections</strong></td>
<td>Piglets protected by vaccine to sows to prevent E. coli scour in newborn.</td>
<td>Vaccinate gilts at selection (2 shots), &amp; re-vaccinate sows and glits 3-4 weeks before farrowing.</td>
<td>Neovac® vaccine (l/m) - 2ml ECOvac® vaccine (l/m) - 2ml ECOvacLE® - protects against E. coli, erysipelas and L. pomona (4ml l/M)</td>
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<td><strong>Other pig diseases</strong> Porcine Circovirus (PCV). PCVAD spread by direct contact, via oral and nasal routes, and by aerosol. PCV type 2 (PCV2) infection depresses immunity.</td>
<td>PCV vaccination prevents PCV associated diseases (PCVAD). Maternal antibodies from sow’s colostrums will protect piglets until about 6 weeks of age.</td>
<td>Active immunisation of pigs can be done from 2 weeks of age and older. Review the herd health program in consultation with the farm veterinarian.</td>
<td>PCV vaccines : Ingelvac CircoFLEX® (s/c) (PCV2 vaccine) Zoetis PCV vaccine - 2014 release of “Relsure® PCV” vaccine</td>
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<td><strong>Enzootic Pneumonia</strong></td>
<td>Enzootic Pneumonia is caused by Mycoplasma hypovirulence</td>
<td>Vaccinate healthy grower pigs prior to weaning.</td>
<td>RespSure® One - Inject 2mL per pig, by intramuscular injection at 3 weeks M+PAC® - inactivated whole cell vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Porcine Pleuropneumonia</strong></td>
<td>Caused by Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (APP). Pigs may die in a few days or recover, with a cough and grow slowly.</td>
<td>Fix overcrowding and poor ventilation. Antibiotic resistance so antibiotic therapy does not eliminate herd infection. Killed and live APP vaccines are used.</td>
<td>PLEURAvac (s/c) Porcilis APPvac® (s/c) APPalive® - live vaccine given into the nose to piglets prior to weaning</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Porcine Proliferative Enteropathy (PPE) or ‘ileitis’</strong></td>
<td>Caused by the bacteria Lawsonia intracellularis. Prevention is the best solution, and can be done by antibiotic feed additive or by vaccination.</td>
<td>Different syndromes exist, from acute gut bleeding through to chronic thickening of the terminal small intestine (ileum) – ileitis.</td>
<td>Enterisol® ileitis is an attenuated live bacterial vaccine given at 3 weeks of age or older. Give 2 ml per pig orally. Immunity lasts for at least 7 weeks. Do not use in pregnant pigs or breeding boars.</td>
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</tbody>
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This pig vaccination chart gives health and associated management options to minimize disease and increase productivity in pigs of all ages.

For more specific advice tailored to your own piggery, consult your specialist veterinary practitioner.

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**Boar Taint Vaccine**<br>(from testosterone hormone in males)<br>Male grower pigs at around 2 ½ months before slaughter. 2nd shot 4 – 5 weeks before slaughter, 1st shot 4 to 6 weeks before 2nd shot.<br>Improvac® vaccination – 54, so consult your vet for supply. Prevents boar taint in pig meat. This is an essential marketing practice with male growers to prevent boar taint.<br>Improvac® - 2ml s/c behind & at base of ear. 2 shots 4 – 6 weeks apart, 2nd shot given 4 to 5 weeks before slaughter. Observe care to avoid needle stick as it has potential side effects in people.<br>

**Swine Influenza**<br>Strain ‘Pandemic (H1N1) 2009’ human Flu virus<br>A mild respiratory disease of short duration (1 – 2 weeks). Some fever occurs as part of the viral respiratory infection, mainly in young pigs.<br>Piggery workers should have a Flu shot annually.<br>

**Glässer's Disease, An emerging disease in Australia**<br>Polyserositis and arthritis of pigs from bacterium *Haemophilus parasuis*. Cause of secondary bacterial infections with Enzootic Pneumonia.<br>Overcrowding and poor ventilation are involved. In high-health status pigs, outbreaks can be devastating and are often linked with the introduction of pigs. Vaccinate pre-weaning & repeat in 2-3 wks. Vaccinate breeders also.<br>RespiSure® HPS. By intramuscular injection in neck. Suckers need 2 shots 2 –3 weeks apart, first at 7-10 days. Do breeders twice, starting 6 – 8 weeks pre-farrowing. Also, the serovar of the strain on a pig farm can be used for vaccine production in an accredited vet lab.<br>

**Swine Brucellosis**<br>*Brucella suis* bacteria from infected feral pigs. Causes abortion & infertility in female pigs, testicular lesions in boars. Venereal spread happens, plus spread from aborted matter.<br>If feral pigs visit your property, the piggery will need to be completely enclosed by a pig-proof perimeter fence. Any contact by feral pigs with housed pigs poses a big risk of Swine Brucellosis getting into your domestic pigs.<br>No treatments are effective. To eradicate this disease, you need a complete piggery culling program, along with good biosecurity measures. Exposure to *Brucella suis* bacteria can cause the very dangerous human disease “Brucellosis”. It is an occupational hazard for feral pig hunters and for anyone who handles Swine Brucellosis infected pigs.<br>

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### Piggery Biosecurity and Herd Health Programs

Most of the biosecurity threat to your pigs comes from disease agents that are in other pigs: for example, from breeding stock additions, from neighbouring pig sites, and from pigs that were carried by a contaminated pig transporter, or from new pigs which were transported near another piggery.

Strict piggery and property biosecurity rules are needed to isolate your pigs from exposure to disease organisms from other pigs, from visitors, and even from your own piggery staff if they have contact with outside pigs. Ensure transport drivers delivering or removing pigs should stay outside your piggery.

*Keep a “Piggery Visitor Book”*. Have and maintain this book in a daily dairy format so as to record all piggery visitors. All visitors, even visiting veterinarians, should be asked to read and abide by your piggery biosecurity rules. Veterinarians in particular should be provided with piggery overalls and boots to wear.

Allow piggery entry only to those essential visitors with no previous pig contact for at least 48 hours.

### Piggery Records.

Well-kept records will highlight any declines in production figures. This could be due to a subclinical disease such as one associated with PCV2. Records will enable you to pinpoint such problems earlier and take remedial action. Get prompt disease diagnosis to ensure timely and effective preventive measures are adopted.

### VACCINE STORAGE AND HANDLING.

- Always refer to the manufacturer’s instructions for handling vaccines.
- Most should be stored at 4 °C - in the body of a refrigerator, not in fridge door shelves.
- Never use vaccines that have been frozen or heated as they will not work.
- Take care to discard any leftover vaccines that may be contaminated – it is often false economy to keep partly-used vaccine packs.

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