

Presence of seronegative sows after routine vaccination against Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)

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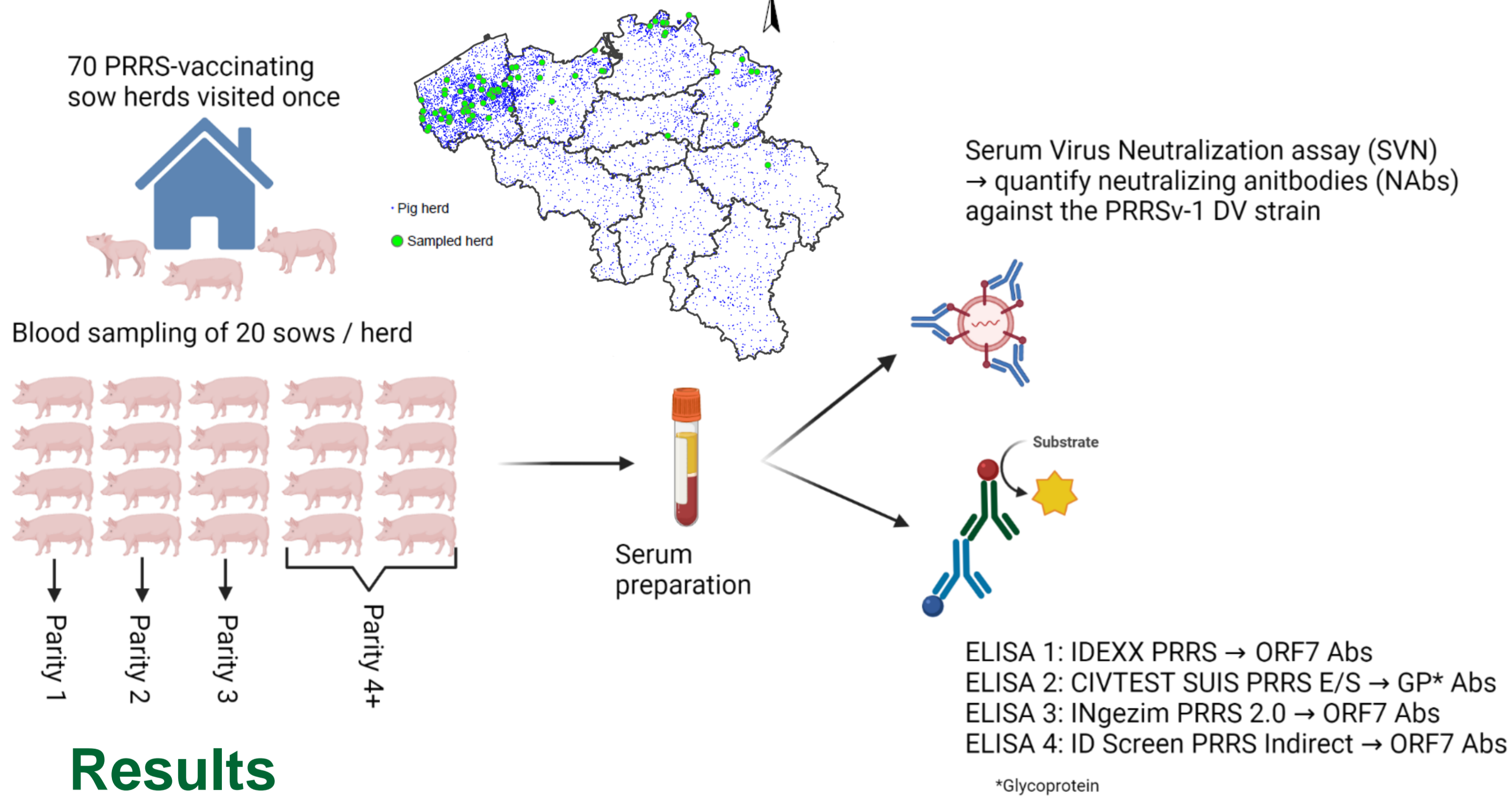
Introduction

- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) causes major production and economic losses in the worldwide swine industry
- Sow and/or piglet vaccination against the PRRS-virus is widely used to prevent and control disease
- Vaccination effectiveness is suboptimal: disease outbreaks occur despite routine vaccination

Objective

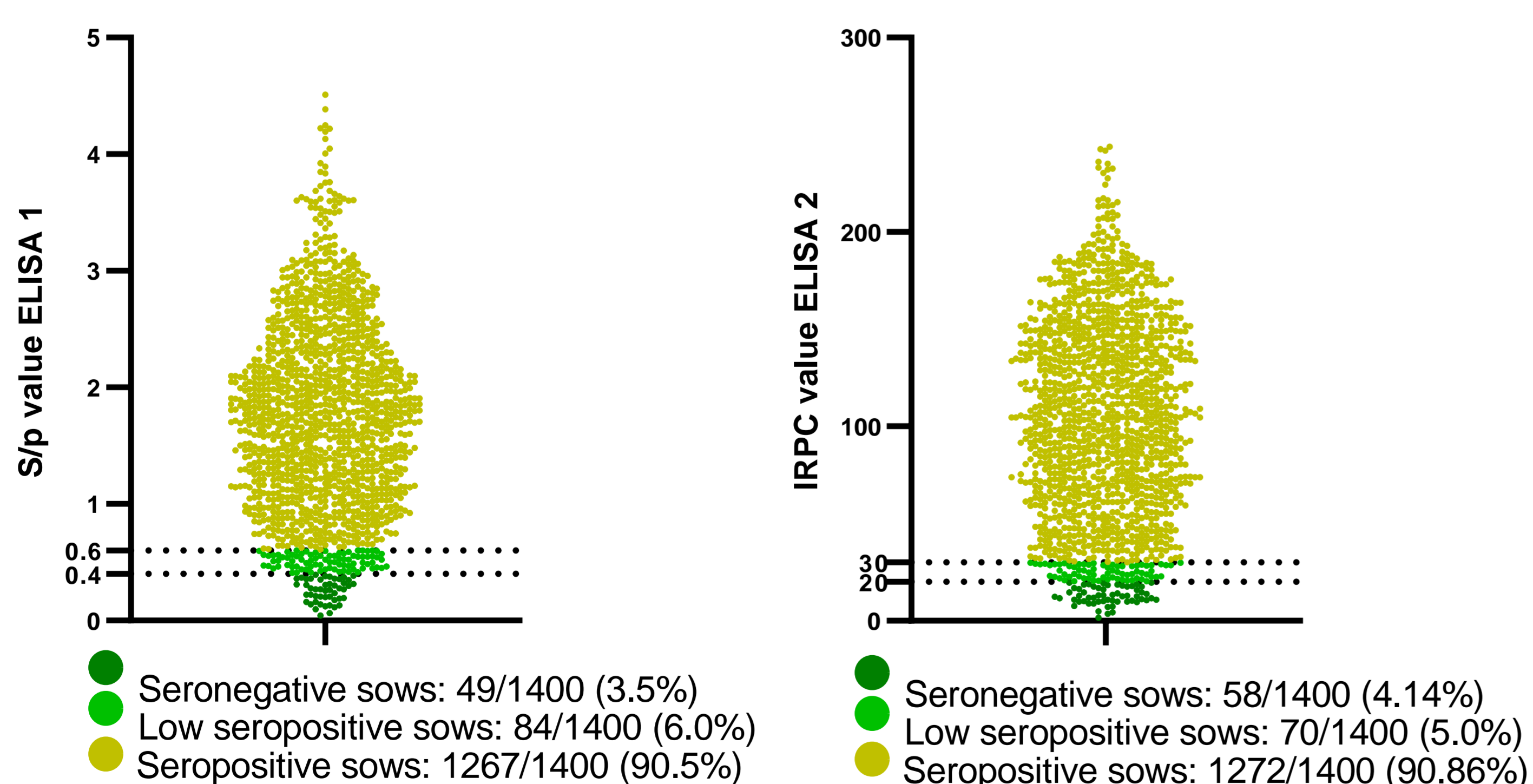
To assess the presence of non-responding sows: sows who remain PRRS-seronegative despite being routinely PRRS-vaccinated.

Material & methods



Results

- All 1400 sow samples → both ELISA 1 and ELISA 2:

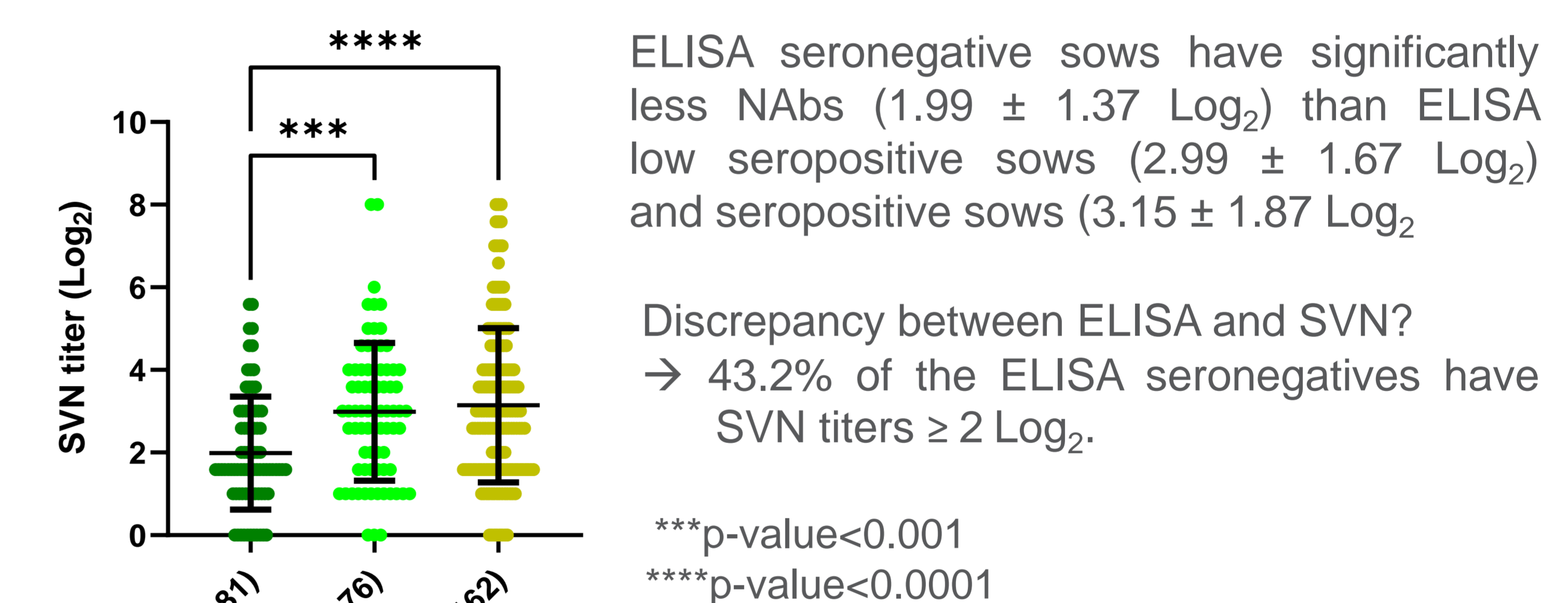


Seronegatives per herd: ELISA 1 → 1 to 4 ; ELISA 2 → 1 to 6
At least one seronegative sow in 28/70 (40%) of the herds.

- ELISA 1 and/or ELISA 2 seronegative sows → analysed on ELISA 3 and 4

| | n | ELISA 3 seronegatives (%) | ELISA 4 seronegatives (%) |
|----------------------------|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ELISA 1 (-) ELISA 2 (-) | 23 | 22 (95.7) | 21 (91.3) |
| ELISA 1 (-) ELISA 2 (+) | 26 | 25 (96.1) | 24 (92.3) |
| ELISA 1 (+) ELISA 2 (-) | 35 | 30 (85.7) | 27 (77.1) |

- Selection of 319 samples → SVN testing.
Results shown as individual values with mean ± SD as error lines.



Conclusion

- Low number of PRRS-vaccinated, seronegative sows → 49/1400 (3.5%) IDEXX and 58/1400 (4.14%) CIVTEST.
- At least one seronegative sow (on 20 sampled) in 40% of the herds.
- An additional 6% (IDEXX) and 5% (CIVTEST) of sows is low seropositive → values just above the cut-off.
- ELISA seronegative sows have significantly less NABs compared to the ELISA (low) seropositive sows.
- Clinical importance of the non-responders and underlying immunological mechanisms warrants further investigation
→ Less protected? Consequences for progeny?

Acknowledgments

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