

THE STUDIES OF EFFICACY AND EXPEDIENCY OF VARIOUS VACCINATION SCHEDULES AGAINST PORCINE PARVOVIRUS INFECTION IN PIGS OF DIFFERENT IMMUNOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

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Summary. Since porcine parvovirus (PPV) is known as an important etiologic factor in outbreaks of reproductive failure in pigs, the vaccination programs is being used in sows, gilts and boars in a half of swine farms in Lithuania for years. However the expediency of vaccinations and their influence on pigs in respect with different age and immunity has not been studied so far. Therefore the aim of the present research has been to investigate possibilities of prophylaxis in Lithuanian swine farms.

“Parvosin” (Bioveta, Czech Republic) and “Nobi-Porvac Parvo” (Intervet, Holland) vaccines have been potent enough to induce immune response in pigs and overcome inhibitory effect of colostral antibodies. However vaccinations of gilts with postinfective immunity is not expedient and does not result in increase of antibody titres ($P>0,05$). Neither one nor two vaccinations with “Nobi-Porvac Parvo” for gilts with high antibody titres from 1:512 to 1:16384 could induce significant increase in antibody titres.

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