Swine Vaccination and Deworming Protocol

1. All Piglets
   1. At 1-3 days of age should receive injectable or oral dose of Iron
   2. Piglets born to unvaccinated sows:
      1. 1 week of age :
         1. Erysipelas, Bordetella, Pasteurella and Mycoplasma vaccines
         2. +/- PRRS vaccine
      2. 4 weeks of age:
         1. Booster Erysipelas, Bordetella, Pasteurella and Mycoplasma vaccines
         2. Influenza and CircoVirus (no booster required) vaccines
      3. 7 weeks of age:
         1. Booster Influenza vaccine
         2. Deworm (~1-2 weeks after weaning)
         3. +/- Actinobacillus Pleuropneumonia vaccine
      4. 10 weeks of age:
         1. Booster Erysipelas, Bordetella, Pasteurella vaccines
         2. +/- Booster Actinobacillus Pleuropneumonia vaccine
   3. Piglets born to vaccinated sows:
      1. 1 week of age:
         1. +/- PRRS vaccine
      2. 4 weeks of age:
         1. CircoVirus (no booster required), Influenza, Erysipelas, Bordetella, Pasteurella and Mycoplasma vaccines
         2. +/- Actinobacillus Pleuropneumonia vaccine
      3. 7 weeks of age:
         1. Booster Influenza, Erysipelas, Bordetella, Pasteurella and Mycoplasma vaccines
         2. Deworm (~1-2 weeks after weaning)
      4. 10 weeks of age:
         1. +/- booster Actinobacillus Pleuropneumonia vaccine
2. Breeding Gilts and Sows
   1. All Gilts:
      1. Pre-Breeding:
         1. 5 weeks out:
            1. Lepto, Parvovirus and Erysipelas vaccines
            2. +/- CircoVirus and PRRS vaccine
         2. 2 weeks out:
            1. Booster Lepto, Parvovirus and Erysipelas vaccines
      2. Pre-Farrowing:
         1. 5 weeks out:
            1. Bordetella, Pasteurella, E. Coli, Clostridium and Influenza vaccines
            2. +/- Mycoplasma vaccine
         2. 2-3 weeks out:
            1. Booster Bordetella, Pasteurella, E. Coli, Clostridium and Influenza vaccines
            2. +/- booster Mycoplasma and Actinobacillus Pleuropneumonia vaccines
   2. Previously Unvaccinated Sows:
      1. Pre-Breeding:
         1. At weaning:
            1. Lepto, Parvovirus, Erysipelas, Bordetella and Pasteurella Vaccines. Booster in 3 weeks.
            2. +/- CircoVirus and PRRS vaccine
      2. Pre-Farrowing follow same protocol as Gilts
   3. Previously vaccinated sows:
      1. Pre-Breeding:
         1. At weaning:
            1. Yearly booster of Lepto, Parvovirus, Erysipelas, Bordetella and Pasteurella vaccines
            2. +/- CircoVirus and PRRS vaccine
      2. Pre-Farrowing:
         1. 2-3 weeks out:
            1. Yearly booster of E.Coli, Clostridium and Influenza vaccines
            2. +/- booster Mycoplasma and Actinobacillus Pleuropneumonia vaccines
   4. Deworm all gilts and sows with Ivomec or Dectomax injectable 2 weeks prior to breeding and 2 weeks prior to farrowing.
3. Breeding Boars:
   1. Every 6 months:
      1. Booster Lepto, Parvovirus and Erysipelas vaccines
      2. Deworm with Ivomec or Dectomax inj.
   2. +/- yearly booster of Bordetella, Pasteurella, Influenza, CircoVirus and PRRS vaccines
4. Follow label directions for all vaccines. Boosters and timing may vary depending on the type of vaccine you buy.

Specific Disease Risk:

1. All Feeder and Show pigs should be vaccinated at minimum for Erysipelas, Atrophic Rhinitis (Bordetella + Pasteurella), Mycoplasma and Influenza
2. All Breeding stock should be vaccinated at minimum for Lepto, Parvovirus and Erysipelas
3. Other vaccinations should be based on farm specific risk and production programs:
   1. Porcine CircoVirus:
      1. Most commonly affects pigs 2-4 months of age
      2. Infection causes Post Weaning Multi-Systemic Wasting Syndrome (PMWS) in nursery and growing pigs
         1. Has also been associated with porcine dermatitis, porcine nephropathy syndrome, porcine respiratory disease complex and reproductive failure or abortion
      3. Risk factors include: high density facilities with poor biosecurity, air quality and hygiene and frequent introduction of new pigs
   2. Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)
      1. Arterivirus that causes reproductive impairment or failure and respiratory disease in any age of pig
      2. Immunity occurs post infection of specific strains, pigs can still have clinical disease if infected with a new strain
      3. Available vaccines are inconsistently effective
      4. Risk Factors include high density breeding productions and introduction of new/untested gilts or sows
   3. Mycoplasma Pneumonia (Enzootic Pneumonia):
      1. Mycoplasma Hyopneumoniae
      2. Chronic respiratory disease associated with reduced growth and feed efficiency
      3. Effects weanlings, growing and finishing pigs
      4. Risk factors: high density of young growing pigs, poor biosecurity, poor hygiene/husbandry, poor air quality and continuous flow production systems
      5. All young/growing pigs should be vaccinated, sows can be vaccinated pre-farrowing in endemic herds
   4. Actinobacillus Pleuropneumonia
      1. Most common in 6-20 week old pigs
      2. Severe, acute respiratory disease with high mortality
         1. Associated with sudden death and abortions
      3. Survivors often remain life-long carriers
      4. Risk Factors include: high density/over stocking, poor ventilation, poor biosecurity and hygiene and stress
      5. Vaccinating breeding stock is controversial
   5. Swine Influenza:
      1. Highly contagious, acute onset and short lasting respiratory disease in pigs of all ages
      2. Risk factors include: continuous pig flow systems, poor hygiene and air quality, high density/overstocking
      3. Disease resolves within 5-7 days but secondary bacterial infection is very common
      4. Vaccination is effective for specific strains