

## 3.1 Livestock Case Scenario

### *Optimal vaccination strategies*

The practice means introducing a vaccination program against Porcine Reproduction and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) on a free-range pig farm for all pig categories.

The vaccination program consists of vaccinating gilts at 5 months of age and vaccinating them 4 weeks later. In addition, sows are vaccinated approximately every 6 months. As a result, the herd is free from Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) virus. All sows, two boars, and fattening pigs are healthy.

Vaccination to prevent infection is of increasing importance due to the increasing emergence of antibiotic resistance of pathogens and increasing consumer demands for food safety.

[www.thepigsite.com/news/2018/03/vaccination-strategies-in-the-context-of-antibiotic-reduction-3](http://www.thepigsite.com/news/2018/03/vaccination-strategies-in-the-context-of-antibiotic-reduction-3)

Introducing a vaccination program increases production costs but protects against disease, which results in reduced production losses. Unfortunately, other reasons (e.g., inadequate biosecurity) may influence the stillbirth of piglets.

Pig vaccination is essential both for the control of infectious diseases and for the profitability of production. Prevention is cheaper, more effective, and safer than treating diseases. Today, there are many types of vaccines available that are tailored to specific pig production groups. However, any grace periods and restrictions on their use should be respected.

[www.aavmc.org/data/files/case-study/brucella%20-%20livestock%20case%20scenario.pdf](http://www.aavmc.org/data/files/case-study/brucella%20-%20livestock%20case%20scenario.pdf)