INTRODUCTION

In all countries with an intensive pig production system, atrophic rhinitis (A.R.) is becoming more and more important. This is due to economic factors, as well as to the fact that the disease is difficult to control, and therefore, is often not recognized as a problem until it becomes a major economic burden. The disease is characterized by chronic nasal discharge and a decrease in feed intake, resulting in reduced growth and reproduction performance.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Isolation of B.b. and P.m. from nasal swabs was done as described by Askern and colleagues (1986). P.m. isolates were typed for their capsular antigen according to the method of Carter (1972). The SRL vaccine was used as the R.A. vaccine. The SRL vaccine was used as the R.A. vaccine.

RESULTS

In the challenge experiment, we were able to provoke A.R. in pigs raised in small groups. The pigs were divided into two groups: (i) the vaccinated group, which received a single intranasal vaccination at an age of 2 weeks, and (ii) the control group, which did not receive any vaccination.

CONCLUSIONS

In a challenge experiment, the SRL vaccine was found to be effective in preventing A.R. in pigs. The vaccine was administered orally, and the pigs were monitored for 4 weeks after vaccination. The results showed that the vaccine was effective in preventing A.R. in pigs, and that the incidence of A.R. was significantly lower in the vaccinated group compared to the control group.

REFERENCES