

VACCINATION SCHEDULES FOR SWINE IN HAWAII

Halina M. Zaleski

This is a basic vaccination program recommended for all swine herds. More than one vaccine product is available for the diseases listed. Consult with your veterinarian or supplier to fill in the products used on your farm. If specific herd problems exist, other vaccines beyond this basic list can be added on the advice of a veterinarian. On the other hand, if it is not a problem, do not fix it. Stress can interfere with the effectiveness of the pig's response to any vaccine.

Table 1. The Basic Breeding Herd Program

Type and Age of Pig	Diseases to be Controlled by Vaccines	Other Management Essentials	Product Name Dose and Route	Withdrawal
Gilts and Boars, 6 months old or at least 5 weeks before first breeding	Parvovirus Leptospirosis Erysipelas	Treat for worms and mange		
Gilts and Sows, at least 2 weeks before breeding	Parvovirus Leptospirosis			
Gilts and Sows, 2 weeks before farrowing	Erysipelas	Treat for worms and mange Wash before moving to farrowing area		
Sows, 2 weeks before weaning - See Gilts and Sows 2 weeks before breeding				
Boars, twice a year	Parvovirus Leptospirosis Erysipelas	Treat for worms and mange Trim tusks as needed		

Table 2. The Basic Growing Pig Program from Birth to Market

Type and Age of Pig	Diseases to be Controlled by Vaccines	Other Management Essentials	Product Name Dose and Route	Withdrawal
Piglets, 1 day old		Ensure colostrum intake Clip eye teeth		
Piglets, 1 - 3 days old		Iron injection		
Piglets, 3 - 10 days old		Castrate		
Growers, 8 - 12 weeks old	Erysipelas	Treat for worms and mange		
Growers, 16- 20 weeks old		Treat for worms and mange		

Other vaccines beyond the basic program can be used to control specific herd problems, especially in larger herds. If there is a problem in your herd, the first step is to obtain a diagnosis from a veterinarian. Once the problem has been identified, vaccination can be used to aid in controlling it.

Table 3. Control of the Most Common Respiratory Diseases in the Breeding Herd

Type and Age of Pig	Diseases to be Controlled by Vaccines	Other Management Essentials	Product Name Dose and Route	Withdrawal
Gilts, 5 weeks before farrowing	Pasteurella Atrophic Rhinitis Actinobacillus Mycoplasma	Some worms pass through the lungs during their life cycle and can cause coughing and other signs similar to respiratory disease. Make sure worms and other parasites are under control.		
Gilts and Sows, 2 weeks before farrowing	Pasteurella Atrophic Rhinitis Actinobacillus Mycoplasma			
Boars, twice a year	Pasteurella Atrophic Rhinitis Actinobacillus Mycoplasma			

Table 4. Control of the Most Common Respiratory Diseases in Growing Pigs

Type and Age of Pig	Diseases to be Controlled by Vaccines	Other Management Essentials	Product Name Dose and Route	Withdrawal
Piglets, 7 - 10 days old	Pasteurella Atrophic Rhinitis Mycoplasma			
Piglets, at weaning	Pasteurella Atrophic Rhinitis Mycoplasma Actinobacillus			

Scours can often be controlled by vaccinating the sows and gilts. They will pass protection on to their babies in the colostrum.

Table 5. Control of the Most Common Scour Problems

Type and Age of Pig	Diseases to be Controlled by Vaccines	Other Management Essentials	Product Name Dose and Route	Withdrawal
<u>Breeding Herd</u>				
Gilts, 5 weeks before farrowing	E. coli Clostridium Rotavirus			
Gilts and Sows, 2 weeks before farrowing	E. coli Clostridium Rotavirus			
<u>Baby Pigs</u>				
Piglets at birth		Ensure adequate colostrum intake. Colostrum can be frozen like ice cubes and warmed and fed to weak pigs as needed.		

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) virus is still active in the Mikulua valley. Vaccinating against PRRS is recommended for swine producers in this area. PRRS virus is also active on Maui, but the Maui strain has not been causing serious losses so vaccination is not necessary. Vaccination against PRRS should be avoided on farms that are free of the disease, because the vaccine contains live virus and can introduce disease into the herd.

Table 6. The PRRS Program

Type and Age of Pig	Diseases to be Controlled by Vaccines	Other Management Essentials	Product Name Dose and Route	Withdrawal
<u>Breeding Herd</u>				
Gilts, 6 months old or at least 5 weeks before first breeding	PRRS	Make sure semen for artificial insemination comes from PRRS-free boar studs		
Sows, 1 week after farrowing	PRRS			
<u>Growing Pigs</u>				
Pigs, 1 week old	PRRS	Use full dose to overcome maternal immunity		