# Farm economics of the use of a Salmonella Typhimurium vaccine in farrow-to-finish pig farms



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# Introduction

Salmonella Typhimurium causes subclinical infection in pigs and it has been associated with decreased production parameters. Vaccination in piglets with a live attenuated Salmonella Typhimurium vaccine has proved its value by reducing Salmonella prevalence, decreasing transmission on pig farms and improving technical parameters.

## Conclusions

- > Vaccination with a live attenuated Salmonella Typhimurium vaccine increases the gross margin per average present pig in the farrow-to-finish pig farms.
- > More research is warranted to validate the results.

#### Objective

Estimating the economic impact of the use of vaccination as intervention strategy to prevent Salmonella infections in farrow-to-finish pig farms.

## **Materials and Methods**



#### **Stochastic prices** Pigs

Feed





**Construction of 13 virtual but** representative farms, based on technical and farm structural parameters, using the **FADN database** 



#### **Stochastic farm simulation model**

_	H12 🔻 (= 🏂 =(B12-E12)/B12*100									
	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
	arameters for @RISK		farm with vaccination		farm without vaccination		differences between farms with vaccination		s with vaccination and v	
2		minimum	most likely	maximum	minimum	most likely	maximum	minumim	most likely	maximum
3	Worpgrootte (aantal levend geboren biggen per worp)	10,37	10,88	13,09	10,37	10,88	13,09	0	0	
ł	Worpindex (aantal worpen per zeug per jaar)	2,01	2,35	2,44	2,01	2,35	2,44	0	0	
5	Sterftecijfer biggen (%)	3,26	6,69	22,19	3,26	6,69	22,19	0	0	
5	Voeder per zeug (kg/zeug.jaar)	1001,28	1187,26	1187,26	1001,28	1187,26	1187,26	0	0	
1	Overige variabele kosten vermeerdering, exclusief krachtvoederkosten (euro/zeug.jaar)	66,51	107,15	203,26	64,51	105,15	201,26	3,100285	1,902056738	0,9937354
3	maximal antal zeugen dat gehuisvest kan geworden	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00			
)	finishing									
0										
1	Feed conversion	2.62	2.68	3.32	2.62	2.68	3.32	0	0	

### **Preliminary results**

Vaccination presented a higher gross margin than the control farms in 13 typical farrow-to-finish pig farms.



**Comparison of the mean gross margin and** S.D. for 13 typical farrow-to-finish farms, between control and vaccination

	vaccination		control	
Farm n <sup>o</sup>	Mean <sup>1</sup>	S.D	Mean <sup>1</sup>	S.D.
1	<b>80.70</b> <sup>a</sup>	11.30	<b>73.98</b> <sup>b</sup>	11.30
2	<b>51.48</b> <sup>a</sup>	9.48	<b>45.12</b> <sup>b</sup>	7.00
3	<b>90.49</b> <sup>a</sup>	40.87	<b>82.67</b> <sup>b</sup>	7.85
4	<b>95.47</b> <sup>a</sup>	12.50	<b>86.73</b> <sup>b</sup>	9.14
5	<b>56.47</b> <sup>a</sup>	10.44	<b>50.27</b> <sup>b</sup>	7.16
6	<b>73.70</b> <sup>a</sup>	10.58	65.35 <sup>b</sup>	7.52

7	<b>41.59</b> <sup>a</sup>	10.26	<b>34.83</b> <sup>b</sup>	7.91	
8	<b>82.87</b> <sup>a</sup>	11.77	<b>74.98</b> <sup>b</sup>	8.40	
9	<b>84.66</b> <sup>a</sup>	9.44	<b>77.42</b> <sup>b</sup>	6.85	
10	<b>70.27</b> <sup>a</sup>	10.13	<b>64.12</b> <sup>b</sup>	7.95	
11	<b>18.11</b> <sup>a</sup>	8.91	<b>14.02</b> <sup>b</sup>	6.95	
12	<b>25.11</b> <sup>a</sup>	10.13	<b>20.18</b> <sup>b</sup>	7.73	
13	<b>70.01</b> <sup>a</sup>	10.64	<b>62.49</b> <sup>b</sup>	7.84	

<sup>a,b</sup> Cells with a different superindex differ significantly p<0.05 <sup>1</sup>mean in €/average present pig/year

#### Limitations

**Cumulative distribution of the** gross margin of the 13<sup>th</sup> typical farrow-to-finish control and vaccinated pig farm

> Market effects are not explicitly modeled > A change in feed conversion is expected but was not measured in the field experiment