

# Porcilis® Glässer

for the control of

## *Haemophilus parasuis*



The UK's first  
fully registered  
Glässer's disease  
vaccine



## Haemophilus parasuis infection

*Haemophilus parasuis* is a bacterium which occurs world-wide and causes a variety of clinical signs such as swollen arthritic joints, fever, inappetence, weight loss, coughing, incoordination, recumbency and meningitis; conditions which ultimately result in increased mortality.

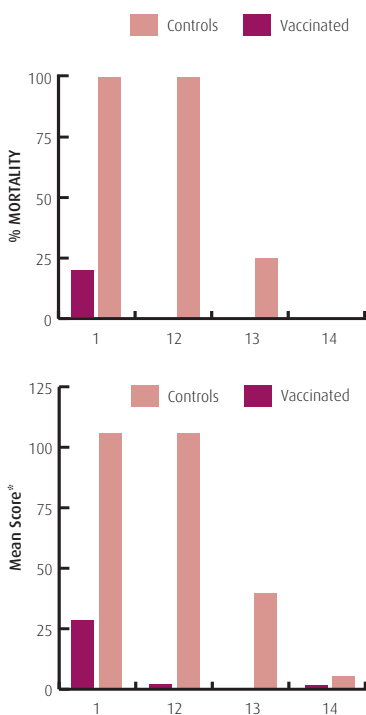
Post mortem reveals yellow fibrinous strands associated with pleurisy, pericarditis and peritonitis. Purulent meningitis is often evident and yellow-green deposits may be present in joint cavities.

## Haemophilus parasuis – occurrence:

Stress associated with weaning, but also transport of growing pigs or replacement boars and gilts, can trigger Glässer's Disease. Infection usually results when naïve pigs enter a contaminated environment, e.g. weaners being mixed with other pigs on or off-site, or gilts entering an existing herd in which Glässer's Disease is present.

Infection may be sporadic, high rates of morbidity and mortality often occur, so the consequences are serious - and economic losses are significant.

**Figure 1: Pigs challenged with serotypes 1, 12, 13 & 14 of *H.parasuis* 2 weeks after vaccination**



\* Score based on clinical symptoms, lesions and bacteriology

## Haemophilus parasuis serotypes

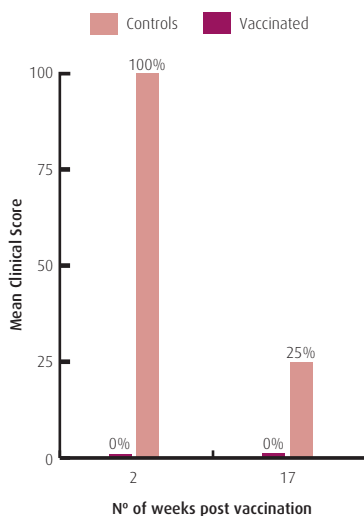
There are 15 known serotypes (Kielstein and Rapp-Gabrielson 1992), some are virulent, causing death – notably serovars 1,5,10,12,13,14; others are of mild to moderate virulence. Serotype 5 is isolated most frequently, consequently it is the antigen used in Porcilis Glässer.

Challenge studies have been conducted in which pigs were either vaccinated at 5 and 7 weeks of age with Porcilis Glässer, or were left as unvaccinated controls. Pigs were then challenged two weeks later with *H.parasuis* serotypes 1,12,13 and 14. Pigs vaccinated with Porcilis Glässer had statistically significantly better immunity against the above serotypes than the unvaccinated controls. (see figure 1).

# Porcilis Glässer vaccine onset and duration of immunity

Challenge studies demonstrated that pigs were immune to an intra-peritoneal challenge of *H.parasuis* serotype 5 two and seventeen weeks after the 2nd vaccination of Porcilis Glässer (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Pigs challenged with *H.parasuis* 2 weeks post vaccination



- Pigs vaccinated with Porcilis Glässer had zero mortality when challenged at 2 and 17 weeks post vaccination
- Unvaccinated control pigs had 100% mortality when challenged 2 weeks post vaccination and 25% mortality at the 17 week post vaccination challenge
- Polyserositis was not recorded in any of the vaccinated pigs, but was seen in all of the control pigs
- *H.parasuis* was re-isolated from 85% of the control pigs but not from any of the vaccinated pigs, when challenged at 2 and 17 weeks post vaccination (Bak and Riising, Vet Rec. 2002)

## Porcilis Glässer – for the control of *Haemophilus parasuis*

### Vaccination schedule

- Vaccination commences from 5 weeks of age
- 2ml dose administered intramuscularly
- 2nd dose 2 weeks later, pigs are fully immunised 2 weeks after the 2nd vaccination

### Vaccine storage

- Store and transport the vaccine between +2° C and +8°C, do not freeze
- Shake the vial and allow the contents to reach ambient temperature before use





Porcilis Glasser is available in 50ml (25 doses) unbreakable PET vials.

#### Contra-indications and warnings

A transient increase in temperature (<2°C) in combination with signs of general discomfort, such as less activity, depression and vomiting may occur on the day of vaccination. The next day the pigs are back to normal. Local reactions (painless, reddish swellings of 2.5 – 7.5 cm) may be observed in some pigs until 3 days after vaccination.

Vaccinate only healthy pigs.

The use is not recommended during pregnancy and lactation, as this has not been investigated.

No information is available on the safety or efficacy from the concurrent use of this vaccine with any other. It is therefore recommended that no other vaccines should be administered within 14 days before or after vaccination with this product. Do not mix with any other medicinal product.

Legal category **POM**

#### References:

Kleinstein, P. and Rapp-Gabrielson, V. -Journal of Clinical Microbiology (1992)  
Bak, H and Riising, H-J. Veterinary Record October 26th 2002

Further information is available.

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