

**JORNADA TECNICA 2023**

**Nuevos retos para el Sector Porcino en Aragón**

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ASOCIACIÓN DE VETERINARIOS DE PORCINO DE ARAGÓN

**18** JUEVES 2023  
PALACIO DE CONGRESOS  
HUESCA

**PRRS**  
**EXPERIENCIAS DE CONTROL EN OTROS PAÍSES**  
**Gyula BALKA**

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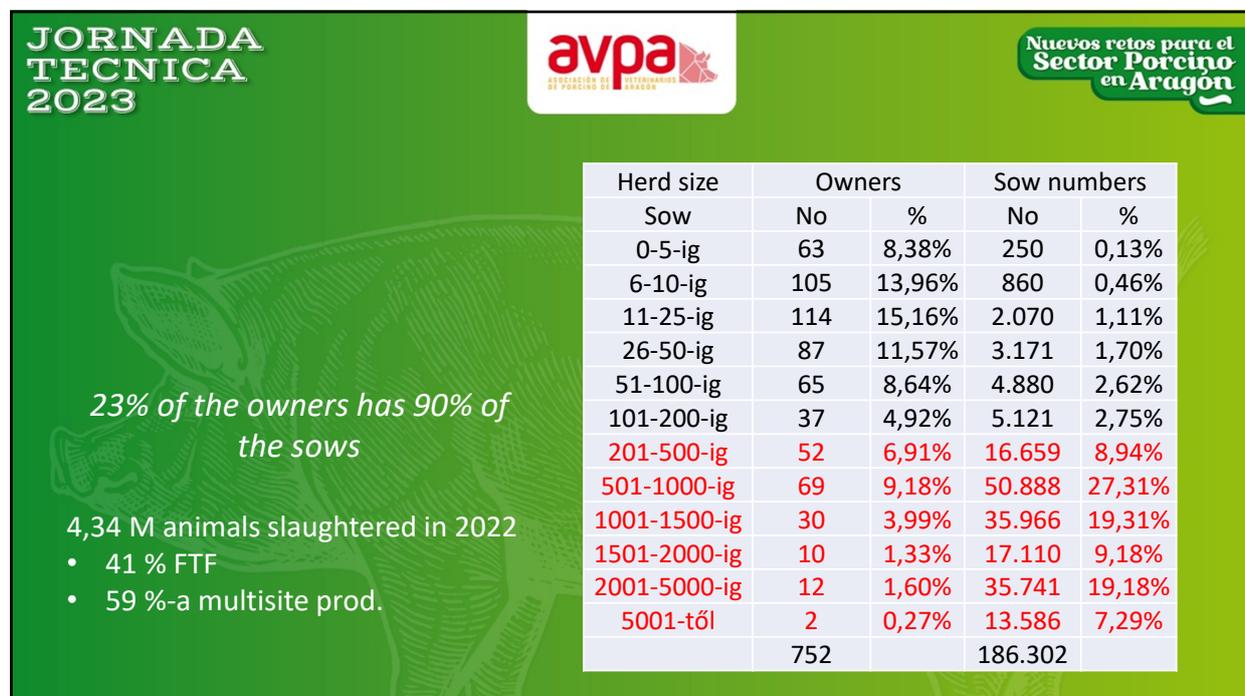
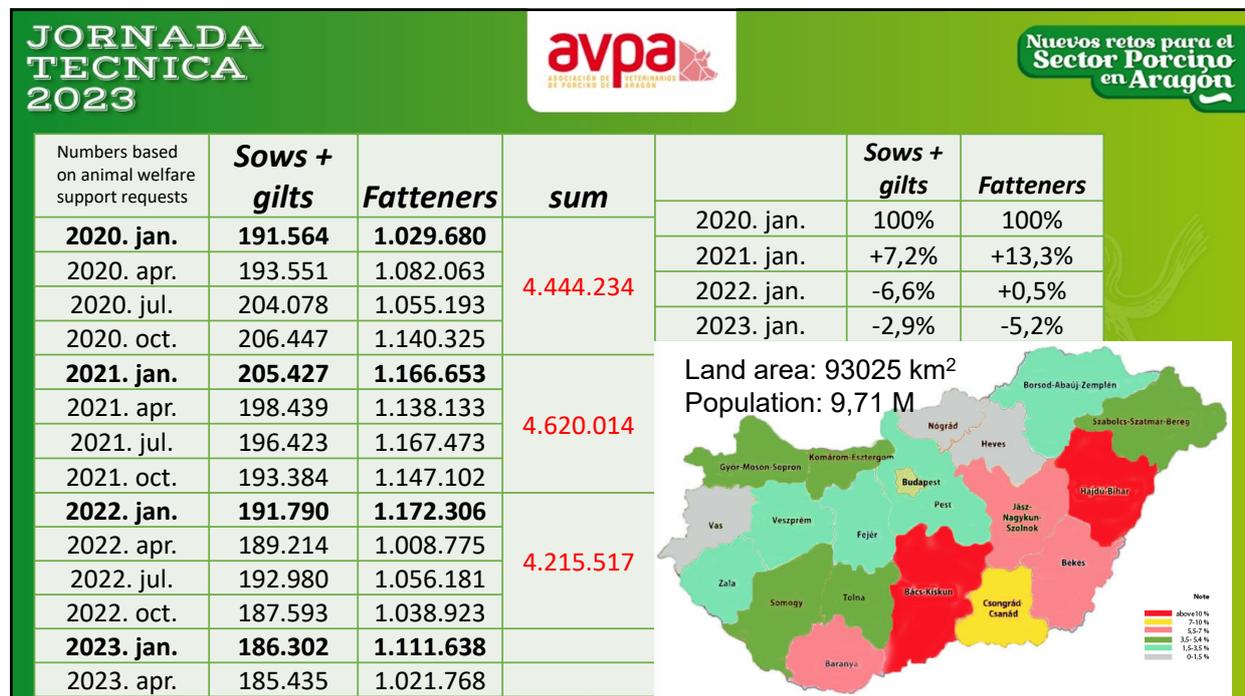
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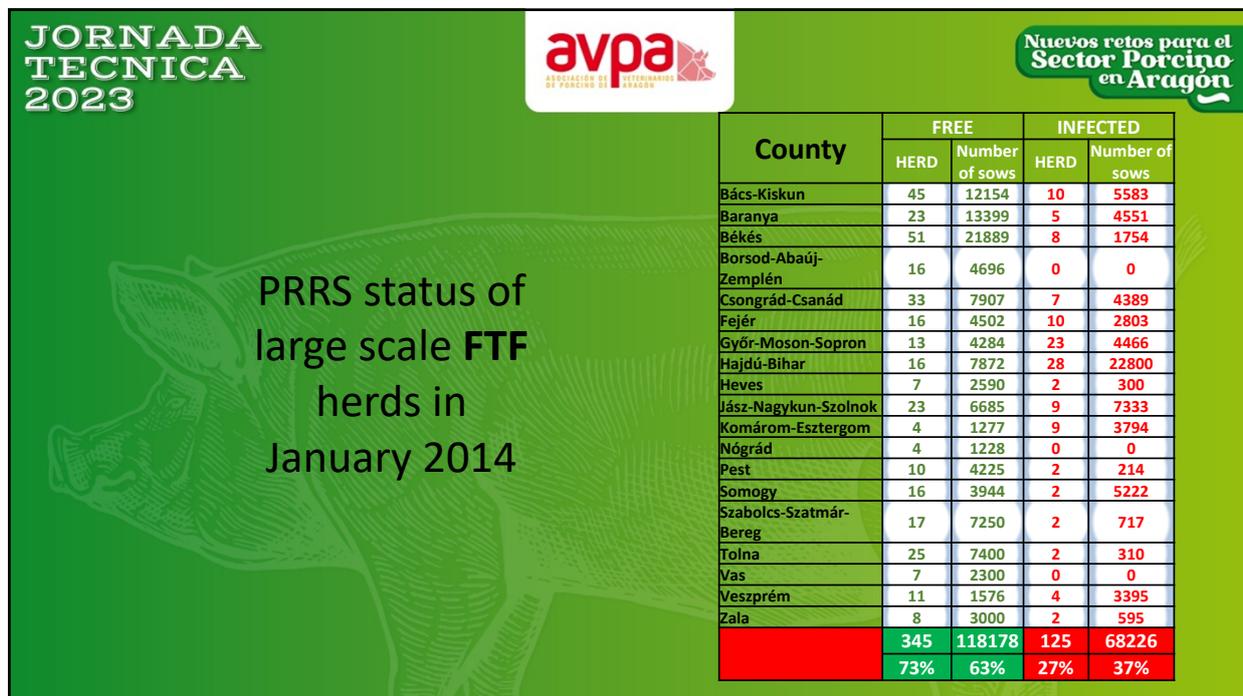
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Acknowledgements

István Szabó  
Imre Nemes  
Lajos Bognár  
Tamás Abonyi  
Zsolt Terjék  
Tamás Molnár †  
Ádám Bálint







## AIMS OF PRRS ERADICATION IN HUNGARY

- Elimination of losses due to PRRS
- Decrease antibiotic usage during fattening
- Increase the competitiveness of the pork sector

## 1. PLANNING

- Communication with producers, pharmaceutical companies, researchers, slaughterhouses, pig farmers' representative organizations etc.
- Establishing a **small decision-making committee** to support implementation
- Scientific Supporting Board
- Establishing legislation background
- PRRS Surveillance – ORF5 sequencing
- **31st of January 2014:** 3/2014 Decree of Ministry of Rural Development about the eradication of pig livestock from PRRS (Since 1st of July 2006. PRRS has been a notifiable disease in Hungary)
- The provisions of the decree have been subject to the European Union so-called notification procedure, which ended on 24 February 2016

## 2. ORGANIZING

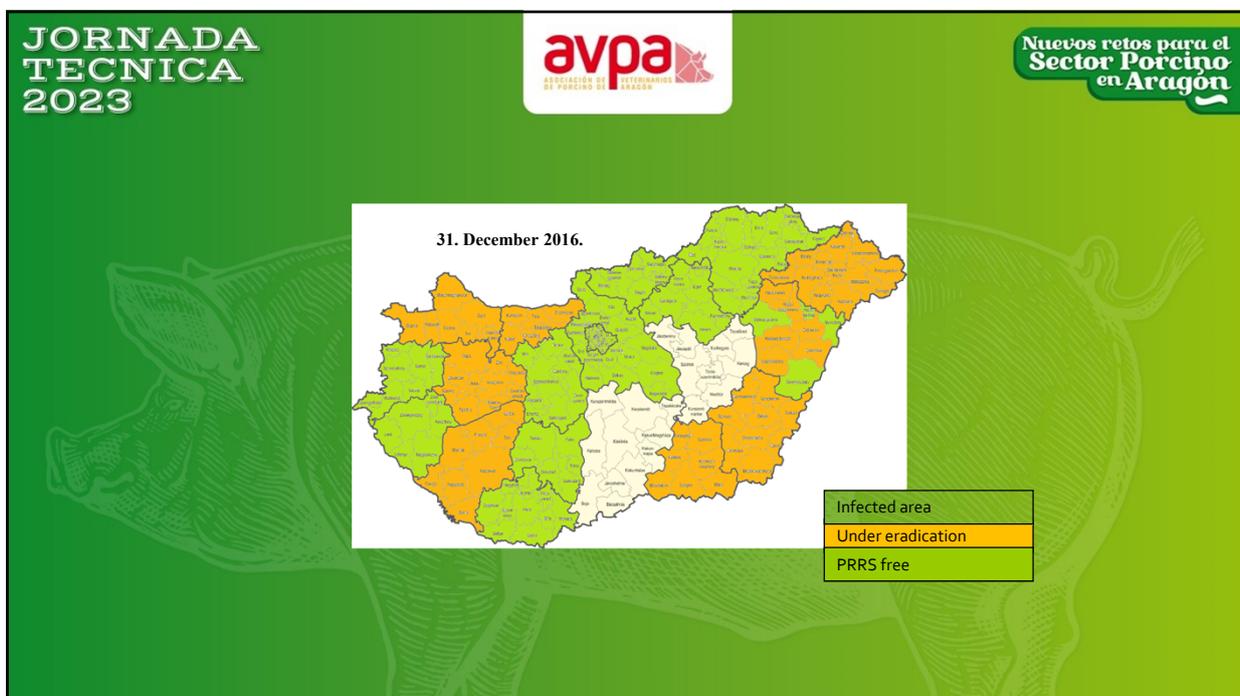
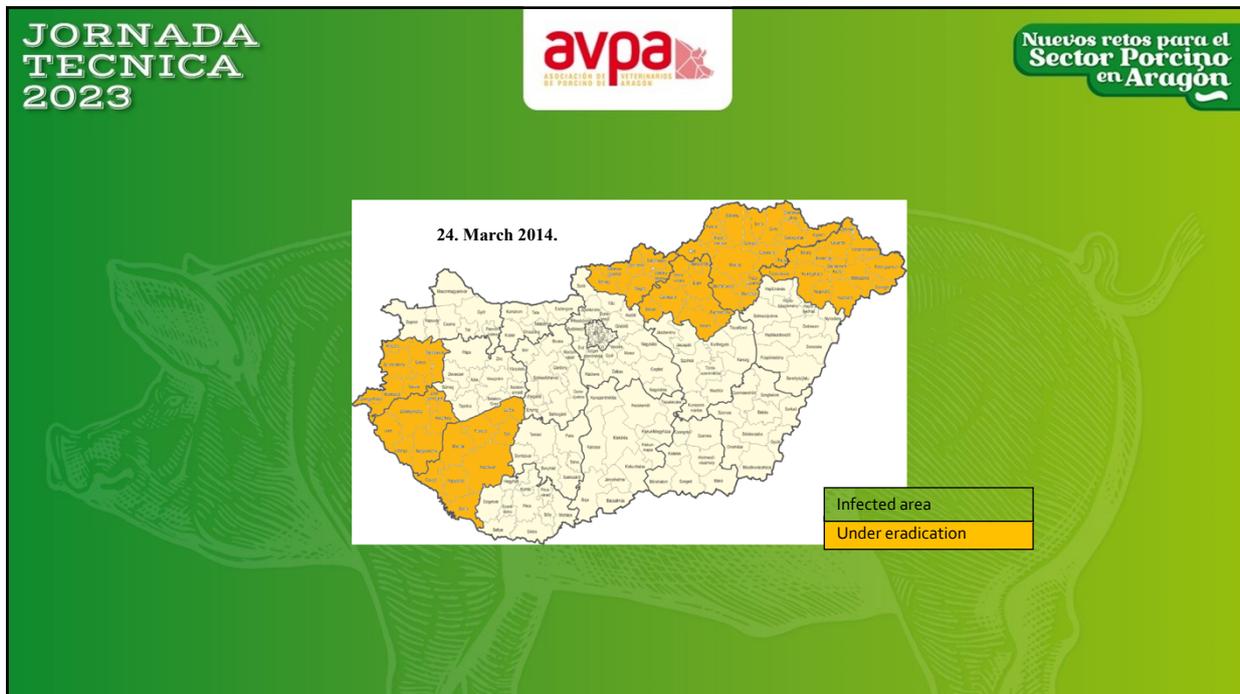
- National Eradication Plan issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer's order Nr. ÉÁT/22/2014.
- Eradication is regional (county) based
- Participation in the eradication process is compulsory for swine producers
- Order Nr. 02.3/1161/003/2014. of the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health
- Deputy President of the National Food Chain Safety Office sets out two regions
  - (7 counties) to implement the full process:
  - Northeast area: Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Heves, Nógrád, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
  - South-West area: Zala, Somogy, Vas

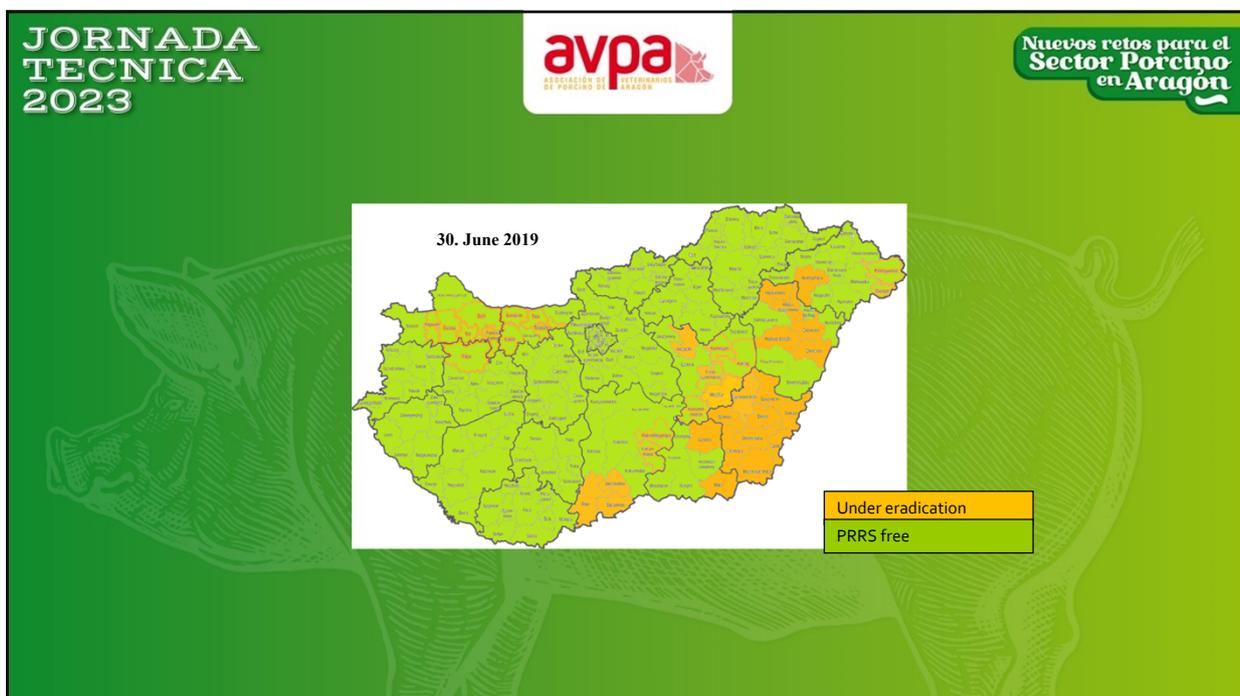
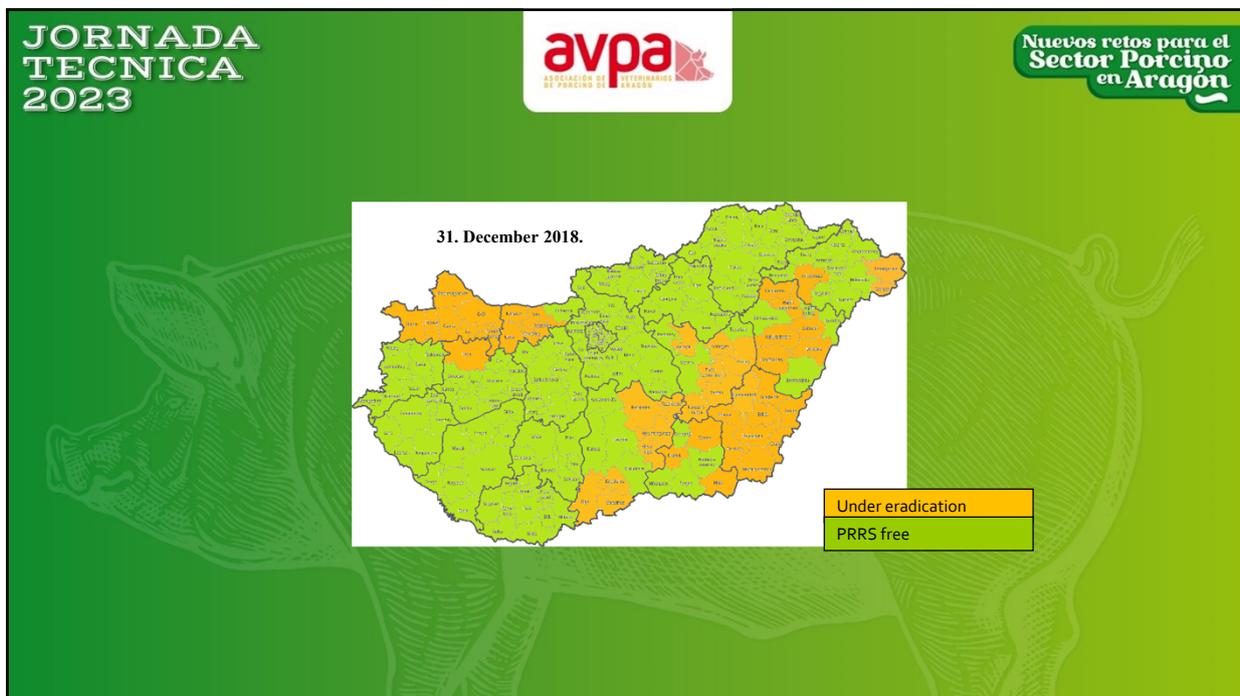


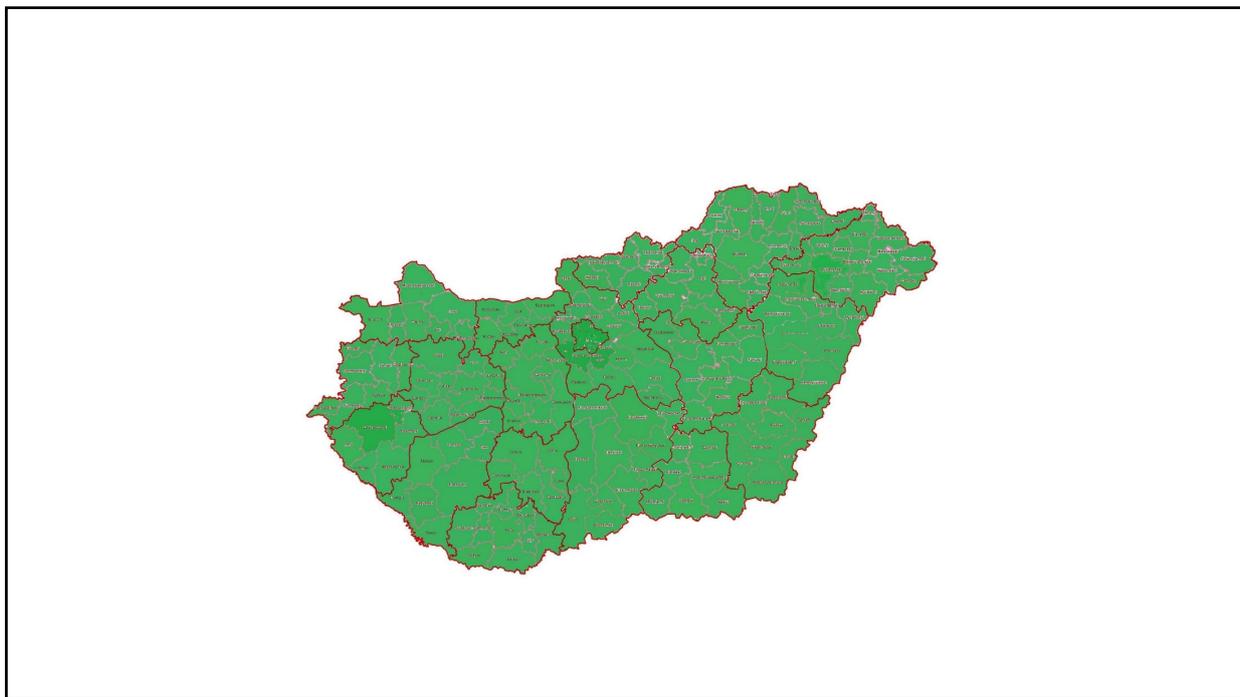
## 3. EXECUTION

### Screenings in PRRS free herds

- *backyard farms*: serology of every sow and boar
- *large-scale fattening units*: In every air space samples with 95% confidence and 5% prevalence shall be collected. 60 day quarantine for each new transport arrived
- *large-scale FTF herds*:
  - Certification*: All boars, sows, and the fatteners with 95% confidence and 10% prevalence must be tested twice within a six-month interval
  - Half yearly monitoring*: All boars, sows (including gilts after farrowing), and the fatteners with 95% confidence and 10% prevalence







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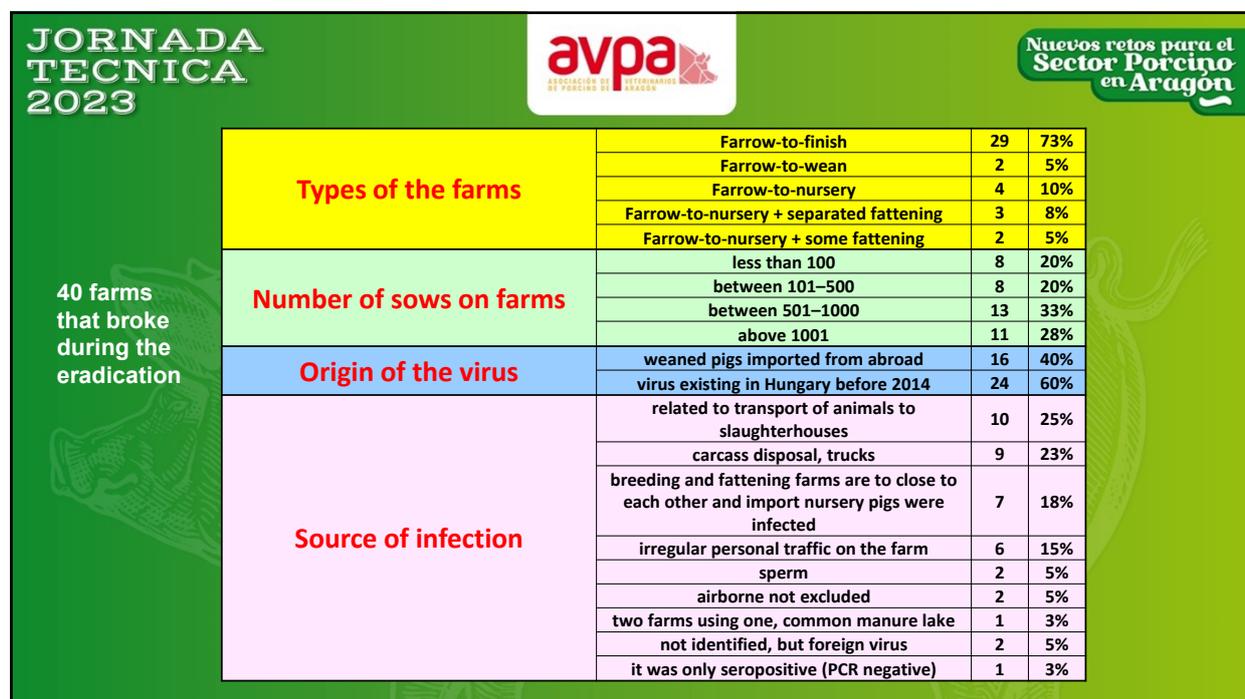
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**BACKYARD FARMS**

*Rate of seropositivity of backyard farms in Hungary 2012-2021*

YEAR	% of PRRS seropositivity of investigated backyard farm pigs
2012	4,68%
2013	3,90%
2014	3,79%
2015	4,33%
2016	1,03%
2017	0,96%
2018	1,12%
2019	1,43%
2020	0,35%
2021	0,07%



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**No of SLAUGHTERED PIG IN HUNGARY (2014–2021) and CALCULATED SLAUGHTERED PIG/SOW/YEAR VALUE (2014: pork VAT reduction 27% → 5%, PRRS eradication started)**

	CALCULATED VALUE		DATABASE KSH		CALCULATED VALUE	
	Pigs produced for slaughter in Hungary [head]	2014 100%	Number of sows ['000 heads]	2014 100%	Slaughtered pigs [head]/sow/year	2014 100%
<b>2014</b>	3 959 287	<b>100%</b>	200,2	<b>100%</b>	19,78	<b>100%</b>
<b>2015</b>	3 818 906	<b>96%</b>	196,8	<b>98%</b>	19,41	<b>100%</b>
<b>2016</b>	3 852 026	<b>97%</b>	177,4	<b>89%</b>	21,71	<b>111%</b>
<b>2017</b>	3 586 603	<b>91%</b>	171,5	<b>86%</b>	20,91	<b>105%</b>
<b>2018</b>	3 813 963	<b>96%</b>	177,9	<b>89%</b>	21,44	<b>111%</b>
<b>2019</b>	3 867 987	<b>98%</b>	155,3	<b>78%</b>	24,91	<b>127%</b>
<b>2020</b>	3 940 501	<b>100%</b>	163,6	<b>82%</b>	24,09	<b>126%</b>
<b>2021</b>	4 032 407	<b>102%</b>	156,9	<b>78%</b>	25,70	<b>133%</b>

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## Experiences

- Depop/repop was the most widely used method
- Significant improvements in genetics, prod. parameters
- Vaccinated/WT free status achieved by a few farms – only the sow herd is vaccinated
  - Screening at weaning: 95%–2%, at slaughter 95%–5% by PCR, ELISA every month
- An *executive commette* backed by a scientific board monitoring the process real time and continuous consultation with the farmers is indispensable (similarly to Aujeszky's disease eradication)
- Backyard farms do not pose real threat to large scale farms – the other way round

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## Experiences

- Imported live animals are the primary source of infection
- Pigs from Denmark come from collection centers (CC), mixing animals – high risk of infection
  - New regulations in 2021 October:
  - Every batch of new animals has to be tested within 48 hours (95%–10%) and at the end of quarantine
  - If they arrive from CC: 95%–5% !!, and only to AIAO farms
  - If animals arrive from multiple sources half time sampling with 95%–10%
  - New suggestion from the scientific board for CC animals: sampling at 7–10 days 95%–5% (oral fluids...)