

Evaluation of fatteners' production before and after infection of the pig herd with Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus (PRRSV)

S u m m a r y

The aim of the present work was, therefore, to evaluate the economic effectiveness of production of weaners and fatteners in the herd, before and after its infection with Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus (PRRSV). Observations were conducted in the herd of crossbred pigs (240 sows, production in a closed cycle) in the period before (January - September 2005) and after (October 2005 - December 2006) infection with PRRSV. In order to eliminate the effect of inflation index on the economic results, the fixed prices of production means, including raw materials of feeds have been adopted on the level of the mean prices of 2006. Index of deaths of weaners and fatteners in the analysed period was equal to 3.6% and 1.9%, respectively before infection and 6.3% and 3.1%, respectively, after infection of the herd with PRRSV. After the infection of the herd, index of feed conversion was deteriorated by 10.7% (2.96 versus 2.67 kg/kg) and the time of fattening was prolonged by 16 days (9.8%). The total consumption of feed for production of 1 kg of livestock (after consideration of consumption of mixtures LP and LK) increased by more than 15% and daily gains decreased by 70 g per day (10%). Costs of veterinary care increased three times in the herd. The costs of production of 1 kg of livestock were increased by 23.7% (3.86 PLN after herd infection vs. 3.12 PLN before incidence of PRRSV). Reproductive-respiratory syndrome caused decline of production in relation to the results, obtained in the healthy herd (16 fatteners/one sow/a year vs. 23 fatteners/one sow/a year) and increase of production costs of the fatteners by 22.6%. In the sick herd, the payment to each fattener sold was equal to 40.97 PLN and in the healthy herd, the balance was positive (+41.94 PLN).