



HuveGuard® NB HuveGuard® MMAT

Immunity after coccidiosis vaccination in field conditions

Objective

Comparison of coccidiosis treatments after vaccination of breeder flocks in field conditions when using different coccidiosis vaccines.

Set-up

- Rearing and production flocks of one European breeder organization:
 - Same set of farms, same breeds
 - Period covered : 2011-2016
- Treatment data:
 - Only data from flocks age > 8 weeks (when immunity is established)
 - Medication with specific coccidiosis indications (toltrazuril, amprolium)
- Vaccines compared:
 - HuveGuard® MMAT (*Eimeria maxima*, *Eimeria mitis*, *Eimeria acervulina* and *Eimeria tenella*)
HuveGuard® NB (*Eimeria necatrix* and *Eimeria brunetti*)
 - Other EU coccidiosis breeder vaccine (*Eimeria acervulina*, *Eimeria maxima* (2x), *Eimeria mitis*, *Eimeria praecox*, *Eimeria tenella*, *Eimeria necatrix* and *Eimeria brunetti*).

Results

	Other EU coccidiosis breeder vaccine	HuveGuard® MMAT and NB	P-value
Total number of vaccinated flocks	379	107	
Number of treatments when older than 8 weeks	27	1	0,016
% of flocks receiving treatments	7,1	0,9	

- Significant lower number of treatments for coccidiosis after HuveGuard® MMAT and NB vaccination.
- In comparable conditions (similar infection pressure, application route and geographic area) HuveGuard® vaccination yields better protection later on in life, compared to another European coccidiosis breeder vaccine.

Conclusion

HuveGuard® vaccination resulted in more solid protection during the rearing and production of longer living birds (breeders, layers), leading to fewer treatment interventions. This might be due to the good cycling of the vaccine, linked to its high shedding potential, essential for solid immunity development.