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TITLE

IMPACT OF PCV2 AND PORCINE PARVOVIRUS IN INFECTIOUS ABORTIONS: STATISTICS ON A DECADE OF DIAGNOSIS FROM THE NECROPSY ROOM.

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CONTENT

Background and Objectives

Porcine circovirus 2 (PCV2) has been shown to be involved in reproductive disorders in sows such as return-to-oestrus, increased number of mummified, stillborn or non-viable piglets at birth and also abortions. To date, there is no reliable statistic showing the relationship between Porcine Circovirus type 2 and reproductive problems observed in swine herds. The current approach is therefore completely new and the information acquired is high ranking for swine industry.

Material & Methods

The approach is based on a retrospective analysis and consisted in examining the positivity rates of swine aborted fetuses regarding porcine parvovirus and Pcv2 from samples submitted to the necropsy room at Laboceca Ploufragan over a very long period (around 10 years). For both viral diagnoses, 2 types of techniques were used. For Porcine parvovirus: a serological technique (IHA on individual aborted fetuses juices) and a PCR technique. For Pcv2: a serological technique (qualitative ELISA developed on individual aborted fetuses juices) and a PCR technique.

Results

The results obtained enabled to validate the quality of work in the necropsy room (parvovirus is expected to be unfrequent due to the systematic vaccination of sows) and to give full validity to the results of Pcv2 involvement on the examined samples.

Discussion & Conclusion

This study highlights the strong and regular involvement of Pcv2 in porcine reproductive problems submitted to LABOCEA Ploufragan, usually underestimated in the field. Moreover, the results show a much better sensitivity in first-line of the Laboceca serological ELISA tool compared to the PCR tool to point out the Pcv2 implication in abortion samples.