



HERD HEALTH MANAGEMENT & ECONOMY

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EVALUATION OF THE PREVALENCE AND SEVERITY OF ENZOOTIC PNEUMONIA AND PLEUROPNEUMONIA ON CZECH PIG FARMS BASED ON LUNG LESION SCORING IN THE YEARS OF 2015-2017

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Introduction

Monitoring of respiratory disease by lung scoring is beneficial to assess the farm health status. Correlation between lung lesions, the economic impact of the disease and the efficiency of vaccination has been reported. Ceva Lung Program (CLP) was confirmed as a valuable tool to establish the prevalence and severity of Enzootic Pneumonia (EP) and pleuropneumonia. The aim of this study is to evaluate level of EP and A.p- like lesions on Czech pig farms in the period of 2015-2017.

Material & Methods

The survey was conducted on conventional pig farms excluding those with M.hyo and A.p. SPF status. A total of 13804 lungs in 133 batches of slaughtered pigs were scored using the CLP app. This standardized methodology assessing the presence and extension of EP- and A.p.-like lesions was described previously. Bronchopneumonia lesions, cranio-ventral pleurisy and scarring associated with older EP-like lesions were recorded and scored. Dorsocaudal pleurisy suggestive for previous pleuropneumonia was scored to describe A.p-like lesions and A.p Index (APPI) was calculated.

Results

In 37,7% of lungs the lesions typical for EP were found. The area of affected surface of lung parenchyma in pneumonic lungs reached 5,4%. Six % of lungs revealed older EP lesions in the form of scars. Cranio- ventral pleurisy was recorded in 12,9% of total number of lungs. As for pleuropneumonia - 11,1% of lungs were affected by A.p-like lesions with the APPI index 0,28. All values are expressed as median.

Discussion & Conclusion

EP-like lesions have relatively high prevalence in lungs from Czech farms which, however corresponds to the numbers described in other EU countries. Actually more than every 3rd lung investigated has revealed changes characteristic for EP. In comparison with EP-like lesions, changes characteristic for A.p infections were less prevalent showing that pleuropneumonia is not as much spread across the farms.