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TITLE

IN VIVO EFFECTIVENESS OF INJECTABLE ANTIBIOTICS ON THE RECOVERY OF ACUTE ACTINOBACILLUS PLEUROPNEUMONIAE INFECTED PIGS

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CONTENT

Background and Objectives

Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (App) is one of the most important bacterial respiratory pathogens in pig, involving in porcine respiratory disease complex (PRDC). The aim of this trial was to evaluate the in vivo effectiveness of one and two shot injectable antibiotics on recovery of acute App infected pigs.

Material & Methods

The study was performed on a commercial 400-sow farrow-to-finish farm, with a previous history of PRDC outbreak due to acute App infection. The App infection was confirmed by PCR in nasal swabs and lung tissue samples before the beginning of the trial. Ninety post-weaners showing severe clinical signs of PRDC were divided in two groups: a) T1: one shot of gamithromycin, and b) T2: two shot of florfenicol. D0 was the same day for pigs in the same block. Morbidity/mortality, clinical scores (clinical appearance score-CAS, clinical respiratory score-CRS, clinical cough score-CCS, general respiratory clinical score-CRS, general clinical score-GCS) and body temperature score (BTS) were recorded from D0 to D3, as well as on D7 and D14. The post-treatment interval (PTI), carcass weight and lung scoring (pleurisy evaluation system score -SPES, lung lobes score-LLS, pneumonia area-PA) were also estimated, based on slaughterhouse

Results

Both tested antibiotics were efficacious for the recovery of acute App affected pigs. Quicker improvement of BTS in sick pigs (D1 and D2) and quicker recovery of clinical signs, based on the improvement of clinical parameters (CAS, CCS, GCRS, GCS at D2 and D3 and CRS at D2), were noticed in T1 group. No difference was observed on D7 and D14, as well on PTI, carcass weight and lung scoring.

Discussion & Conclusion

The tested two antibiotics are efficacious, with treatment success more than 90%. In conclusion, the use of tested antibiotics in acute App affected pigs is an effective control strategy.