

## **BBD-PP-34**

### **TITLE**

**CURRENT SITUATION OF ACTINOBACILLUS PLEUROPNEUMONIA IN SPAIN ACCORDING TO LUNG LESIONS SCORED AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE USING THE CEVA LUNG PROGRAM (CLP) METHODOLOGY.**

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### **CONTENT**

#### Background and Objectives

In Spain vaccination against *Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia* (Ap) is still at a relative low level, approximately 5% of the pigs, and antimicrobials (AMs) are often used to prevent or control bacterial diseases, but over the last years, pig producers are demanded to reduce AM use, particularly as a prophylactic measure to control infections in swine as Ap. Evaluating Ap-like lung lesions scores (LLS) at the slaughterhouse is an efficient method of estimating the incidence of pleuropneumonia. Such evaluations can help us understanding how the changing scenario of AM use can affect Ap control. The aim of this study was to compare the incidence of Ap-like lesions at slaughterhouses from January 2016 until October 2018.

#### Material & methods

A total of 382,481 lungs from pigs in 2,573 batches (505 in 2016; 1,071 in 2017; and 952 in 2018) from different farms located around Spain were evaluated on Ap-like LLS using the CLP methodology described previously. The incidence of dorsocaudal pleurisy (DP) and the Ap pleurisy index (APPI) combining the incidence and the extension were determined. Results were analyzed by a non-parametric test Mann-Whitney.

#### Results

The 2018 incidence of DP (22%) increased significantly compared to 2016 (12%) and 2017 (13%) ( $p < 0.001$ ). Also, the APPI of 2018 (0.58) had a significant increase over 2017 (0.36) and 2016 (0.34) ( $p < 0.001$ ).

#### Discussion and conclusion

It is demonstrated that the incidence and severity of Ap-like LLSs are significantly increasing in 2018, as compared to previous years. This survey indicates, the reduction of AM use as a contributing factor, and that more appropriate prophylactic measures, like vaccination, should be included in future Ap-control programs.