VIRAL DISEASES

VVD-065

RESULTS OF ORAL FLUIDS ON DUTCH PRDC PIG FARMS: PREVALENCE OF RESPIRATORY PATHOGEN

N. Wertenbroek.

Boehringer Ingelheim, Alkmaar, Netherlands.

Introduction

The objective was to investigate the prevalence of different pathogens in Dutch pig farms with PRDC problems by using oral fluids (OFs) with PCR testing.

Materials and Methods

The age of pigs sampled ranged from weaned pigs till slaughter, depending on the onset of respiratory signs. The ropes were placed in the pens for 20-30 minutes. The samples were analyzed by multiplex PCR (IVD-GmbH lab Hannover, Germany) for PRRS, Influenza, PCV2 and Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae (M hyo). Results were reported as negative or positive for the respective pathogen.

Results

198 samples were collected from 31 farms. The results were assorted into 5 age groups: 4-6 weeks (n=26), 7-9 weeks (n=35), 10-13 weeks (n=39), 14-18 weeks (n=54) and 19-24 weeks of age (n=44). For PRRS the peak of prevalence was in age groups of 10-13 weeks (61%), followed by age groups 14-18 weeks (57%). Influenza was mainly found at 4-6 weeks (62%) and 7-9 weeks (54%) . The highest prevalence for M hyo was found late finishing at 19-24 weeks (27%) followed by 14-18 weeks (22%). In the other 3 groups it ranged between 2 and 10%. For PCV2 the peak was found at 14-18 weeks (56%).

Conclusions and Discussion

Results demonstrated different dynamics for the investigated pathogens: Influenza was found primarily in the nursery. This demonstrates the role of nursery pigs as a reservoir of this pathogen on farm. PRRS is slowly spreading in nursery and by the set-up/ mixing of the finishing phase, higher incidence during the first 4 to 6 weeks of finishing phase. The same dynamics is shown for PCV2. The results for Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae indicate its limited role in the nursery and there is a clear indication that the main infection takes place in the second half of finishing.