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TITLE

ERADICATION OF TIAMULIN-RESISTANT SWINE DYSENTERY IN A 500 SOW HERD SELLING GROWERS TO FIVE HERDS

Per Wallgren[1,2], Benedicta Molander[3], Carl-Johan Ehlorsson[4]

[1] *National Veterinary Institute, SVA, Uppsala, Sweden*
[2] *Dept of Clinical Sciences, Sw Univ Agri Sci, Uppsala, Sweden*
[3] *Farm & Animal Health, Staffanstorp, Sweden*
[4] *Farm & Animal Health, Ängelholm, Sweden*

CONTENT

Background
Tiamulin-resistant Swine dysentery (SD) developed in a herd with 500 sows in the summer of 2016, following a failing eradication attempt.

Materials & methods
SD was still sensitive to tylosin and tylvalosin. A new eradication attempt with extended biosecurity was made. Sows with low appetite or in poor condition were slaughtered. Each sow was estimated to weight 337 Kg and received 1.8 g tylvalosin (Aivlosin®) per os daily for seven days in a previously cleaned unit. Thereafter they were transferred to another cleaned and disinfected unit and treated for another 5 days
Dry sows were treated batchwise (n=7) from week 46 to week 51 in 2016. Units for dry sows, mating and farrowing were sanitised week 45-50. The first piglets born to sanitised sows were weaned week 1:2017. The last non-sanitised growers were sold (30 kg) week 6:2017. Weaner units were sanitised week 1-7.
Tiamulin-resistant SD was diagnosed in all 5 fattening herds that had received growers from the herd. These herds were sanitised after slaughter. All herds were monitored for SD with focus on diarrhoeic pigs.

Results
SD has not been diagnosed in the index herd for two years, nor in four of the five fattening herds. The fifth herd did was closed down.

Conclusion and discussion
SD was initially sensitive to tiamulin in the index herd. Tiamulin-resistant SD was probably induced by underestimating the weight of sows during the first eradication attempt and/or of growers for sale. SD was still sensitive to tylosin, but also known to rapidly develop tylosin-resistance. Therefore, an extended eradication program in which it was ensured that every sow would get a high dose of tylvalosin was rapidly effectuated. At present, SD has not been diagnosed for two years, and the eradication appear successful. Thus, Sweden again hopefully is free from tiamulin-resistant SD.