



BACTERIAL DISEASES

BBD-009

ASSESSMENT OF LUNG LESIONS IN SLAUGHTER PIGS IN BELGIUM IN 2016-2017, SCORED WITH THE CEVA LUNG PROGRAM

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Introduction

Lung scoring at the slaughterhouse is a valuable tool for the assessment of the respiratory health status of pigs. The aim of the study was to investigate the prevalence and the extension of lung lesions suggestive for *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* (M.hyo) and *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (A.p.) infections observed in slaughter pigs in Belgium.

Materials & methods

Between January 2016 and November 2017 a total of 181 batches which included 26.528 lungs from different Belgian farms were scored at the slaughterhouse, using the Ceva Lung Program (CLP) scoring methodology. In the Ceva Lung Program, bronchopneumonia which is suggestive for enzootic pneumonia (EP) caused by M.hyo, including scarring and cranial pleurisy is quantified. Dorso-caudal pleurisy which is suggestive for previous A.p. infections is scored and APP index is calculated.

Results

The median % of bronchopneumonic lungs was 19,70% with the Q1=8,86% and Q3=33,45%. The median % of affected surface of the bronchopneumonic lungs was 5,94%, with the Q1=3,63% and Q3=7,83%. The median % of scarring was 2,55%, with the Q1= 0,77% and Q3=6,85%. The median % of cranial pleurisy is 1,20%, with the Q1=0,00% and Q3=3,14%. The median % of lungs with dorso-caudal pleurisy is 15,00%, with Q1=5,18% and Q3=28,99%. The median APP index is 0,43, with Q1=0,16 and Q3=0,81.

Disussion & Conclusion

The results of lung scoring at the slaughterhouse from 181 batches in Belgium indicate a high rate of EP-like and A.p.-like lesions which is consistent with earlier published data from Belgium. The control of M.hyo and A.p. remains a challenge and farm-specific control programs should be evaluated regularly. The CLP methodology is a valuable tool to evaluate the success of current and future control measures.