BACTERIAL DISEASES

BBD-014

ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PORCINE ENZOOTIC PNEUMONIA AND PORCINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA IN SPAIN USING SLAUGHTERHOUSE LUNG EVALUATION

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Introduction

Enzootic pneumonia (EP) and Porcine pleuropneumonia (PP) are still two of the main causes of economic losses in the swine production. Lung evaluation at the slaughterhouse is a helpful tool to assess the evolution of both diseases. The aim of this study was to describe the current situation of EP-like lesions and Ap-like lesions in Spain.

Material and methods

The survey was performed from July the 1st of 2015 up to 30th June of 2017. A total of 1145 batches of pigs from 5 different Spanish regions were evaluated. All the records were classified in the 4 trimesters according to slaughter dates. Lungs from each batch were scored at the slaughterhouse for EP-like and A.p.-like lesions using Ceva Lung Program methodology.

Results

The percentage of lungs with EP-like lesions was 47,30%, with an average percent of affected surface of lung parenchyma out of all lungs and of pneumonic lungs of 3,52% and 6,15 % respectively. The region with less affected lungs was the South-East of Spain, both for prevalence (35,53%) (p<0,05) and for affected surface (2,43%) (p<0,01). Months from July up to September showed to be the trimester with worst results for indicators of EP-like lesions (p<0,05). A.p.-like lesion scoring showed 13,07% of dorsocaudal pleurisy and APPI index of 0,36. South-Eastern region had also better results, 11,04% and 0,30 respectively (p<0,05). No differences for A.p.-like lesions between trimesters were observed.

Discussion and Conclusion

EP and PP are still largely present in Spain, although significant differences between regions and seasons have been described. Further studies should be defined to investigate how the control measures and which factors are influencing these differences.