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TITLE

COMPARISON OF LUNG LESIONS AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE USING DIFFERENT VACCINES PROTOCOLS FOR MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE

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CONTENT

Introduction

Respiratory diseases continue to have a great relevance in the herd health, being a cause of concern for the performance of the animals. Scoring of lung lesions in slaughter pigs together with other tools can contribute to determine the appropriate vaccination protocol and monitor the results of vaccination.

Materials and Methods

The evaluation was carried out with 171 batches distributed in 8 Brazilian states, including the largest swines producers in the country.

Evaluations occurred throughout the year 2017 Lung scoring at slaughterhouse was performed following Ceva Lung Program. The results were classified according to the use of other Mhyo vaccines(G1), farms that use Hyogen®(Mhyo vaccine, Ceva) for less than 1 year(G2) and farms that use Hyogen® for more than 1 year(G3).

Results

The average percentage of bronchopneumonic lungs was 55,39 with the split into G1, G2 and G3 65,68; 55,52 and 40,47 respectively ($p < 0,005$ between groups) with the average of 6,32 . The percentage of affected surface out of pneumonic lungs was 7,18; 6,78 and 4,45 respectively. Percentage of lungs with scars was 10,89; 6,56 and 4,74 respectively ($p < 0,005$ between groups) and the average 7,80.

Conclusions and Discussion

The evaluation of the lungs in the slaughterhouse showed a variation in the percentage of lesions found throughout the studied period and with differences in relation to the protocol used for the control of *M. hyo*. Lungs from farms vaccinated with Hyogen® showed less EP-like lesions, scar scoring, affected surface of all lungs and pneumonic lungs than the average of farms vaccinated with other vaccine. Slaughter check results are increasingly accepted as valuable indicators of herd health by farmers and their veterinarians. These results can be used as basis for herd health improvement programs by farmers and their consulting veterinarians.