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TITLE

LUNG LESION SURVEY IN SLAUGHTER PIGS USING CEVA LUNG PROGRAM (CLP) IN THE NETHERLANDS

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CONTENT

Background and Objectives

Lung scoring at the slaughterhouse is an effective way to evaluate respiratory health status, economic impact and efficacy of vaccination on swine farms. The aim of the study is to evaluate the prevalence and severity of lesions in slaughter pigs in the Netherlands.

Material & Methods

Between October 2016 and November 2018 a total number of 52 batches which included 5.982 lungs from different Dutch farms were scored at different slaughterhouses according to the CLP method (Cvjetkovi? 2018). In the CLP, bronchopneumonia which is suggestive for enzootic pneumonia (EP) caused by *M. hyopneumoniae* (*M. hyo*), including scarring and cranial pleurisy was quantified. Dorso-caudal pleurisy which is suggestive for previous *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (*A.p.*) infections was scored and the APP index was calculated.

Results

The median % of bronchopneumonic lungs was 21,13%, with the Q1= 8,87% and Q3=32,51%. The median % of affected surface of the bronchopneumonic lungs was 4,73%, with the Q1=3,14% and Q3=6,46%. The median % of scarring was 7,32% with the Q1=3,51% and Q3=15,57%. The median % of cranial pleurisy was 4,21%, with the Q1=1,11% and Q3=11,60%. The median % of lungs with dorso-caudal pleurisy was 19,46%, with the Q1= 7,26% and Q3=37,08%. The median APP index was 0,49, with the Q1=0,19 and Q3=1,03.

Discussion & Conclusion

The results of the lung scoring from 2016-2018 indicate a high rate of EP-like and A.p.-like lesions. Although, compared to the overall European results described before, the EP-like lesions were less prevalent. On the other hand the A.p.-like lesions were more prevalent compared to the overall European results. One should keep in mind that the antibiotic use in the Netherlands is well below the EU average. So the control of *M. hyo* and A.p. infections remains a major challenge and farm-specific control programs should be evaluated regularly.