

TITLE

PREVALENCE AND SEVERITY OF ENZOOTIC PNEUMONIA AND PLEUROPNEUMONIA ON CZECH PIG FARMS BASED ON LUNG LESION SCORING IN 2018

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CONTENT

Introduction

Monitoring of respiratory disease by lung scoring is beneficial to assess the farm health status. Clear correlation between lung lesions, the economic impact of the disease and the efficiency of vaccination has been reported. Ceva Lung Program(CLP) was confirmed as a valuable tool to establish the prevalence and severity of Enzootic Pneumonia(EP) and pleuropneumonia. The aim of this study is to evaluate the level of EP and A.p- like lesions on Czech pig farms in 2018 compared to the previous period.

Material and Method

The survey was conducted on conventional pig farms excluding those with the M.hyo and A.p. SPF status. A total of 5939 lungs in 59 batches of slaughtered pigs were scored using the CLP method. Bronchopneumonia lesions(BP), cranio-ventral pleurisy(CP) and scarring associated with older EP-like lesions were recorded and scored. Dorsocaudal pleurisy(DP) suggestive for previous pleuropneumonia was scored to describe A.p-like lesions. Data were compared to the period of 2015-2017.

Results

The prevalence of 33,85% of BP was found, compared to 37,7% previously. The area of affected surface of lung parenchyma in pneumonic lungs reached 4,19% vs 5,4%. Cranio-ventral pleurisy was recorded in 6,31% (vs 12,9% previously) of total number of lungs. As for pleuropneumonia – 10% (vs 11,1% previously) of lungs were affected by A.p-like lesions with the APPI index 0,27. All values are expressed as median.

Discussion

EP-like lesions have relatively high prevalence in lungs from Czech farms, but have a decreasing tendency compared to previous years. That indicates efficient preventive measures are being implemented in the farms. In comparison with EP-like lesions, changes characteristic for A.p infections were less prevalent showing that pleuropneumonia is not as much spread across the farms keeping very similar prevalence as before. Both types of respiratory diseases nevertheless deserve high attention to be controlled.