



VVD-064

ORAL FLUID RESULTS FROM BEFORE, AT AND AFTER START OF RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS

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Introduction

The objective of this study was to evaluate the dynamics of different pathogens on Dutch pig farms with PRDC problems before, at and after the start of cough by using oral fluids with PCR testing for different pathogens.

Materials and Methods

Oral fluid samples were collected in farms with respiratory problems in nursery as well as fattening pigs. Ropes were placed at 3 age groups at sampling date: "T 0" was the age group where the onset of acute cough was present; "T -2" and "T +2" was 2-4 weeks younger /older than the acute coughing group.

The samples were analyzed by a multiplex PCR (IVD- Hannover) for PRRS, Influenza, PCV2, and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. Results were reported as negative or positive for the respective pathogen.

Results and Discussion

In total 198 samples were collected from 31 farms from which 95 OFs were from acutely coughing (T0) pig groups. Over the different time points before, at and after the start of the cough, different dynamics were found for the 4 investigated pathogens. In acute cough, Influenza had the highest prevalence, indicating to be the primary pathogen especially in the nursery. PRRS is most prevalent in the first 2 months of the finishing phase and was detected more often when cough was present and with lower Ct values compared to T-2 and T+2, indicating higher amount of virus particles at acute cough. *Mycoplasma* is more a secondary agent, and an extender of the cough. Because *Mhyo* has by far the highest prevalence in the T+2 compared to its T0 and T-2, it is at least in this study not the classic 'door opener'. For PCV2, no real differences were found in prevalence in T-2, T0 and T+2.

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