

USDA Releases Second Report from Swine 2006 Study

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has released the second descriptive report from its Swine 2006 study entitled, *Part II: Reference of Swine Health and Health Management Practices in the United States, 2006*.

The report is part of the fourth national study of the U.S. swine industry and serves as a basis of information for education and research programs on the nation's swine population. It was produced by APHIS' National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) in collaboration with 17 participating states. These states accounted for 94 percent of U.S. swine operations with 100 or more pigs, and 94 percent of the U.S. swine inventory was located on these operations. A few highlights from the second descriptive report of the Swine 2006 study include:

- During the 12 months prior to the study, more than 20 percent of sites with breeding females reported sickness or mortality in breeding females due to porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS), swine influenza or roundworms (with 27.3, 22.3 and 26.8 percent of sites reporting the diseases respectively).
- The most common problems reported in pre-weaned pigs were colibacillosis, navel infections and *Streptococcus suis* (reported respectively at 47.4, 43.1 and 38.5 percent of the sites with preweaned pigs).
- Nearly half of sites with nursery-age pigs (49.9 percent) reported sickness in these pigs due to *Streptococcus suis* meningitis during the previous 12 months. The percentage of sites reporting sickness due to PRRS ranged from 18.6 percent of small sites to 61.6 percent of large sites.

- Vaccinating pigs against *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* was less common during the grower/finisher phase than the nursery phase.
- The most common antimicrobials given by injection to nursery-age pigs for any reason were ceftiofur and procaine penicillin G (given respectively at 43.0 and 43.9 percent of the sites with nursery-age pigs).
- The two most common reasons that sites with grower/finisher pigs used antimicrobials in water were to treat respiratory disease (42.4 percent of sites) and to treat enteric disease (15.8 percent of sites).

Part II: Reference of Swine Health and Health Management Practices in the United States, 2006 is available at the NAHMS Web site: <http://nahms.aphis.usda.gov/>.

Note to Stakeholders: Stakeholder announcements and other APHIS information are available on the Internet. Go to the APHIS home page at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov> and click on the "Newsroom" button. For additional information on this topic, contact Teresa Howes at (970) 494-7410 or e-mail: teresa.k.howes@aphis.usda.gov.

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