

Highlights of Swine 2006 Part II: Reference of Swine Health and Health Management Practices in the United States, 2006

In 2006, the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) conducted a study of U.S. swine operations. The Swine 2006 study collected data on swine health and management practices from 17 of the Nation's major swine States. These States represented 94 percent of U.S. swine operations and inventory on operations with 100 or more pigs. For the purposes of the study, the States were divided into four geographic regions.*

Part II: Reference of Swine Health and Health Management Practices in the United States, 2006 is the second in a series of reports containing national information from the NAHMS Swine 2006 study. Data for Part were collected by veterinary medical officers from September 5, 2006, to March 15, 2007. Released December 2007, the report provides participants, industry, and animal-health officials with information on the Nation's swine population that will serve as a basis for education, service, and research. The following are highlights excerpted from Part II of the Swine 2006 study.

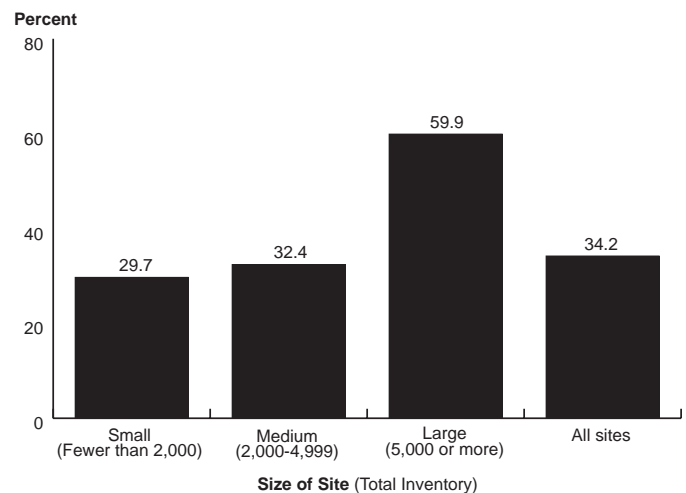
Breeding female, preweaned pig, and weaned pig morbidity

- Over 20 percent of sites with breeding females reported sickness or mortality in those breeding females due to porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS), swine influenza, and roundworms (27.3, 22.3, and 26.8 percent of sites, respectively) during the previous 12 months.
- The most common problems reported in preweaned pigs were colibacillosis, navel infections, and *Streptococcus suis* (47.4, 43.1, and 38.5 percent of sites, respectively).
- 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.

- Approximately one in three sites with weaned market pigs (either nursery or grower/finisher pigs) reported porcine circovirus associated disease (PCVAD) in these pigs during the previous 12 months, ranging from 29.7 percent of small sites to 59.9 percent of large sites (figure 1).
- On sites that reported PCVAD in weaned market pigs, 15.4 percent of these pigs were affected.
- For sites that reported PCVAD in weaned market pigs, the average earliest age of onset was 8.9 weeks and average latest age of onset was 16.3 weeks.
- Over 90 percent of sites that reported weaned market pigs with PCVAD observed clinical signs of rapid weight loss, pigs off feed, and death. Nearly half the sites (44.8 percent) had pigs with enlarged lymph nodes in affected pigs, although another 23.3 percent did not know if lymph nodes were enlarged.

Figure 1. For Sites with Weaned Market Pigs, Percentage of Sites that Reported One or More Weaned Pigs with PCVAD* During the Previous 12 Months, by Size of Site



*Formerly known as PMWS. Survey question read "... postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS aka PCVAD)."

*Regions/States

North: Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin

West Central: Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota

East Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio

South: Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas

Vaccination in breeding females

- Over 80 percent of sites with breeding females vaccinated breeding females against *Leptospirosis*, parvovirus, and erysipelas.
- About one in four sites (27.3 percent) usually vaccinated breeding females against PRRS.
- The most common measures of controlling PRRS in breeding females were using only PRRS-negative semen or boars, closing the herd to new gilt introductions, and obtaining replacement gilts from PRRS-negative sources (59.4, 44.5, and 33.0 percent of sites, respectively).

Vaccination in weaned pigs

- Over half the sites with nursery-age pigs vaccinated nursery pigs against *Mycoplasma pneumonia*, ranging from 46.3 percent of small sites to 81.2 percent of large sites.
- Vaccinating pigs against *Mycoplasma pneumonia* was less common during the grower/finisher phase than the nursery phase.
- Less than 10 percent of sites with nursery-age pigs vaccinated them against PRRS.
- No sites vaccinated grower/finisher pigs against PRRS.
- One in 10 sites with nursery-age pigs (10.8 percent) vaccinated nursery-age pigs against either H1N1 or H3N2 swine influenza.
- Only 4.3 percent of sites with grower/finisher pigs vaccinated grower/finisher pigs against either H1N1 or H3N2 swine influenza.

Use of antimicrobials and feed and water additives in weaned pigs

- The most common antimicrobials given by injection to nursery-age pigs for any reason were ceftiofur and procaine penicillin G (43.0 and 43.9 percent of sites with nursery-age pigs, respectively).
- For sites with nursery-age pigs, 43.2 percent of sites administered chlortetracycline via feed during the previous 6 months. In addition, 31.1 percent of sites administered carbadox and 25.9 percent administered tiamulin via feed during the previous 6 months.
- The most common products administered via feed to grower/finisher pigs were chlortetracycline (52.6 percent of sites), tylosin (44.2 percent of sites), bacitracin (29.1 percent of sites), and ractopamine (28.0 percent of sites).
- The most common reasons sites with grower/finisher pigs used antimicrobials in water were to treat respiratory disease (42.4 percent of sites) followed by treating enteric disease (15.8 percent of sites).

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

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