

RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE OF AUJESZKY'S DISEASE IN MAJOR PIG PRODUCING PROVINCES IN THE PHILIPPINES (2006-2010)

Michael Quilitis², Daniel Torrents¹, Ma. Immaculada Torres², Criselda Bautista², Jomarte Magcalas²,
Jaime Maldonado¹, David Llopart¹
¹Hipra, Amer, Girona, Spain, ²Hipra, Manila, Philippines.



INTRODUCTION

Pseudorabies virus (PrV) or Aujeszky's disease virus (ADV) has been considered as one of the most economically important swine diseases and has been recognized as an important cause of mortality in swine of all ages and reproductive failure in breeding animals¹. The objective of this study is to assess the prevalence of the disease in major pig-producing provinces in the Philippines over-time.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Twenty thousand six hundred eighty four (20,684) serum samples collected from four hundred fourteen (414) Philippine commercial farms with sow levels ranging from 500 to 10,000 from 2006 to 2010 were involved in this study. Samples were collected from boars, breeders in different parities and growing pigs more than 10 weeks of age. Serum samples were tested using CIVTESTTMsuis ADV gE; Laboratorios, HIPRA, S.A., a monoclonal blocking ELISA to determine the presence of antibodies against glycoprotein E (gE). Prevalence was computed based on the number of positive animals within the sampled group.

Table 1: Farms and Sample Distribution

Provinces	Number of Farms	Number of Samples	Number of Positive
Tarlac	44	3046	296
Pampanga	49	1940	285
Bulacan	105	5383	729
Rizal	30	2318	880
Batangas	99	3917	311
Cavite	11	982	59
Quezon	12	525	56
Cebu	26	1003	0
General Santos	11	479	15
Davao	27	1091	0
Total	414	20684	2631

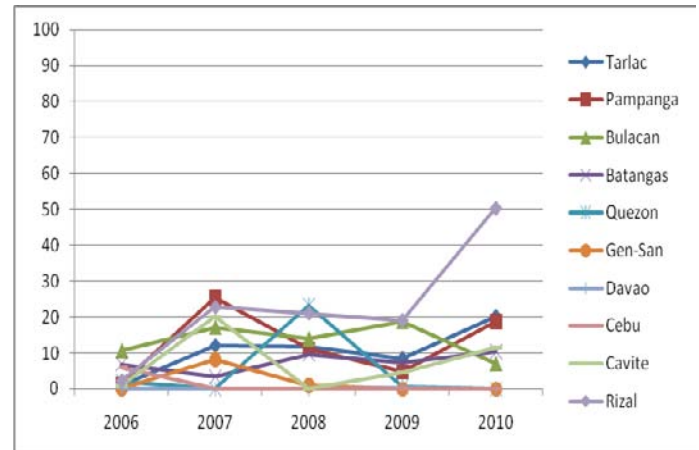
RESULTS

The percentage of sero-positive animals on a per province basis is summarized on Figure 1.

Table 2: Percentage of Positive Animals per year

Year	N° Samples	N° Positive	% Positive
2006	933	24	2.57%
2007	4175	566	13.56%
2008	5064	571	11.28%
2009	5143	463	9.00%
2010	5369	1007	18.76%
Total	20684	2631	12.72%

Figure 1: Percentage of Positive Animals per Province Over time.



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

A total of 2631 samples out of the total 20,684 serum samples were tested positive (12.72%) for PrV/ADV. Reduction of prevalence of PrV/ADV is observed in 6 out of the 10 provinces involved in this study. The province of Rizal has the highest percentage of prevalence over the last five years. The provinces (Cebu, General Santos and Davao) located south of the Philippines had the lowest prevalence.

Control and eradication program for PrV/ADV involves implementation of methodical approach of vaccination and biosecurity procedures. In some farms, depopulation and re-stocking in PrV/ADV endemic areas can be a better option in the eradication program².

REFERENCES

1. Manual, The Center for Food Security and Public Health, Iowa State University, 2006. P1.
2. Kavanagh, N.T., et al., IPVS Congress Proceedings, Durban, South Africa, 2008. P8



The Reference
in Prevention
for Animal Health

Hipra Philippines Inc.
Unit 308 Venture Building
Venture cor, Prime Sts.
Madrigal Business Park, Ayala
Alabang Muntinlupa City,
Philippines

Tel: (+632) 828-9886
Fax: (+632) 856-4923
hipra@hipra.com
www.hipra.com