

## DISTRIBUTION OF PORCINE ROTOVIRUS AND CORONAVIRUS AMONG DIFFERENT AGE PIGS IN PIG-BREEDING FARMIS OF INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT

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**Summary.** The feces samples were collected in 11 Lithuanian different districts of intensive pig- breeding farms which keep from 700 to 22 000 pigs and they were investigated for porcine rotavirus ( RV ) and transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus infections. For this purpose , 449 feces samples were tested by ELISA technique for detection of RV and coronavirus ( CV) antigens. RV infection was diagnosed in all farms and RV antigen positive samples were found in feces of different aged pigs from 16,9% to 52,5% cases. Possibly, RV infection could be the main factor in aetiopathogenesis of gastroenteritis in piglets up to 20 days old - PR antigen was detected in 30.8% to 61.5% feces samples. Distribution of RV in pigs of different age was studied in one farm during the case of gastroenteritis outbreak. In this farm RV antigen was found in 47.8%(11/23) samples of 0-20 days aged piglets, in 9.1% (2/22) samples of 2-3 month aged pigs, in 3.4%(1/29) samples of 3-4 months aged pigs. Positive samples were not found in group of 4-9 month aged pigs. One out of 20 nursing sows was positive for RV antigen. Enteropathogenic E.coli K88+ bacteria were isolated in 4 out of 6 samples of pathological material of diarrhoeic piglets in this farm. CV antigen was found in feces samples in one farm. CV antigen was found in feces samples of 40.0% up to 20 days old aged piglets, 30.0% - 20 days and older piglets and 20.0% nursing sows.

**Keywords:** Rotavirus, coronavirus, pigs, epizootology.