

THE STUDIES OF IMMUNOLOGICAL STRUCTURE FOR PORCINE PARVOVIRUS INFECTION IN SWINE HERDS IN LITHUANIA

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Summary. Porcine parvoviruses are world-wide spread. Therefore the aim of our study was to evaluate the immune status of pigs of different age and elucidate the epizootological situation for porcine parvovirus in some swine farms in Lithuania. Up to 100 % sows and boars and gilts had postinfective immunity against porcine parvovirus. Susceptible animals were found in group of replacement gilts. In vaccinated herds sows and boars had postvaccinal immunity. Stillbirths and piglets deprived from colostrum, born from nonvaccinated gilts, had antibodies against porcine parvovirus.

The studies of immunological structure showed that the ratio of susceptible and nonsusceptible gilts, born, respectively, from nonvaccinated and vaccinated sows, varied independently. Colostral immunity can last up to 8-9 months. Susceptible gilts before insemination were found and made up to 100.0 % all tested gilts.

100.0 % gilts had active immunity before conception in 50.0 % vaccinated swine herds and in 40.0 % nonvaccinated ones. Seronegative gilts were found in 20.0 % nonvaccinated herds 20.0 % cases (from 7.7 % to 17.5 %) and in vaccinated – 18.8 % ones (from 15.4 % to 60.0 %).

Keywords: pigs, porcine parvovirus, immunity, epizootology.
