DISTRIBUTION OF PORCINE ROTOVIRUS AND CORONAVORUS 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.