

EVALUATION OF LUNG LESIONS ENZOOTIC PNEUMONIA AND IDENTIFICATION OF *MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE*

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Summary. *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* is the primary agent of enzootic pneumonia, one of the most chronic diseases in pigs herds, with high morbidity. Diagnosis of enzootic pneumonia has been characterized by complex investigations. One of such investigations scored lung lesions by R.F. Goodwin and P. Whittlestone (1968). Lesions of mycoplasmal pneumonia are characteristic and differ from those induced by other agents (*Haemophilus parasuis*, *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*).

Total 396 pigs from nine farms (in each 44) 178 – 206 days were selected for the experiment. Lungs with gross lesions were selected for microbiological investigation. All mycoplasma cultivation procedures were performed according to the methods used in the mycoplasma section at the Danish Veterinary laboratory in Copenhagen (Friis, 1975). Isolated strains of mycoplasma were identified by the disc grow inhibition test (DGI), using antisera against the type „J“ strain of *M. hyopneumoniae* and strain Ms 42 of *M. flocculare*. *M. hyopneumoniae* was isolated and identified by the disc grow inhibition test (DGJ) in 80,6%. RAPD analysis confirmed that *M. hyopneumoniae* strains, isolated by classical methods, belonged to the same *M. hyopneumoniae* species. RAPD results showed that in different farms it was possible to obtain genetically heterogenous strains.

Keywords: enzootic pneumonia, lung lesions, randomly amplified polymorphic DNA.