

PREVALENCE AND SEVERITY OF ENZOOTIC PNEUMONIA AND PLEUROPNEUMONIA IN MEXICO

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Introduction and objective

Respiratory diseases such as enzootic pneumonia and pleuropneumonia continue to be present in swine herds.¹ Monitoring these diseases is necessary to identify and correct control programs. One of the tools used is examination in slaughterhouses through macroscopic identification of lung lesions.² This study aimed to determine the prevalence and severity of respiratory lesions in slaughterhouses in Mexico.

Materials and methods

From January to October 2025, 2,830 lung audits were conducted in 11 slaughterhouses for bronchopneumonia lesions, covering 180 farms distributed throughout the country and totaling 168,000 lungs evaluated. And for pleuropneumonia lesions, 2,229 audits were carried out on 176 farms, totaling 136,000 lungs assessed. The Ceva Lung Program (CLP - Ceva Animal Health, France), a system for scoring lung lesions, was used. The Mhyo-like lesions and App like lesions indicators were considered as parameters of prevalence and severity of lung lesions: bronchopneumonic lungs (%), affected surface area of bronchopneumonic lungs (%), and dorsocaudal pleuritis (%). The evaluation for each farm was calculated as the average.

Results

The average percentage of affected lungs in the examined population was 34.79%, and the affected surface area was 6.4%. Additionally,

33.6% of lungs presented scarring, and 27.57% presented cranioventral pleuritis. For bronchopneumonia lesions, 16.17% presented dorsocaudal pleuritis, with an APP index of 0.45. Table 1.

Table 1: *Ep and App-like lesions.*

Bronchopneumonic lesions	34.8%
Affected surface	6.4%
Scars	33.6%
Cranioventral pleuritis	27.6%
Dorsocaudal pleuritis	16.2%
APP index	0.45

Discussion and conclusion

These results, compiled from data from various farms across the country, provide an overview of the prevalence of lung lesions. Knowing the incidence of these diseases allows us to determine their economic impact and evaluate vaccination programs, therapeutic treatments, and management practices on pig farms.

References

1. Maes D et al. Vet Microbiol. 2008.
2. Garcia-Morante B et al. J Comp Pathol. 2016.