

# Cadena de infección / Cadena de prevención™

Eduardo Fano

Brian Payne

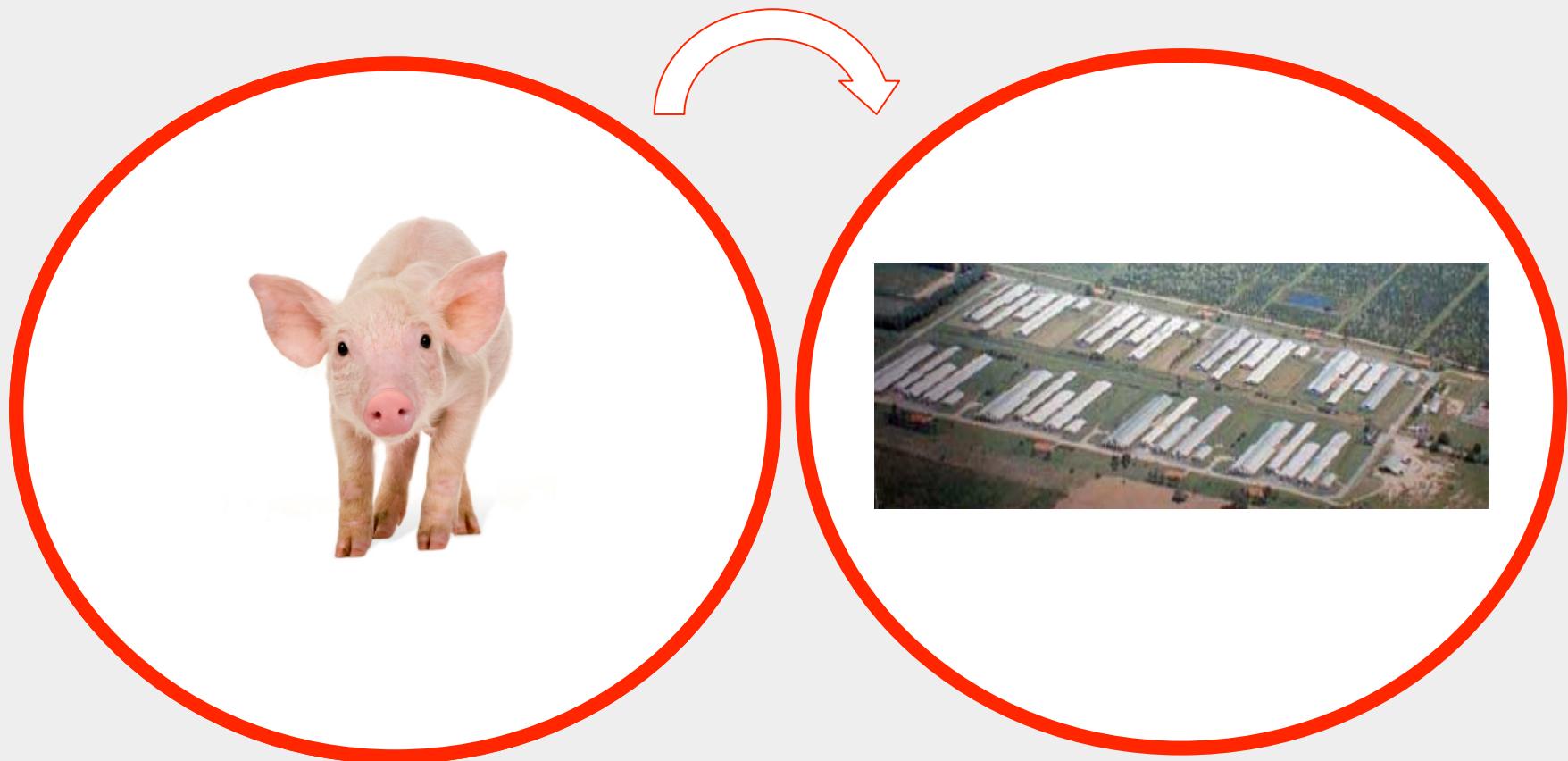


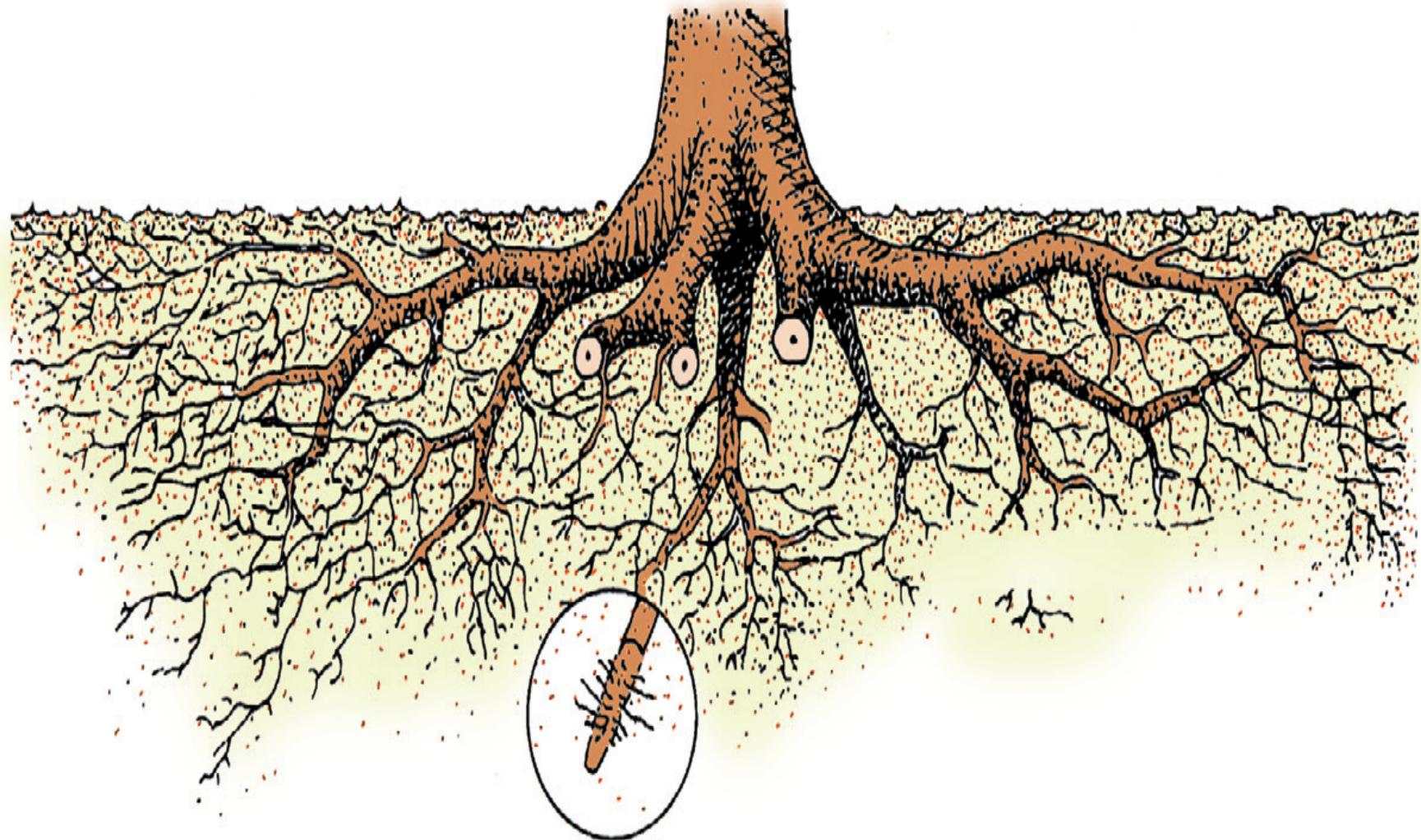
Iván Hernández Caravaca  
Servicio Técnico



Boehringer  
Ingelheim

# El Concepto





# El pensamiento o razonamiento en “cadena”

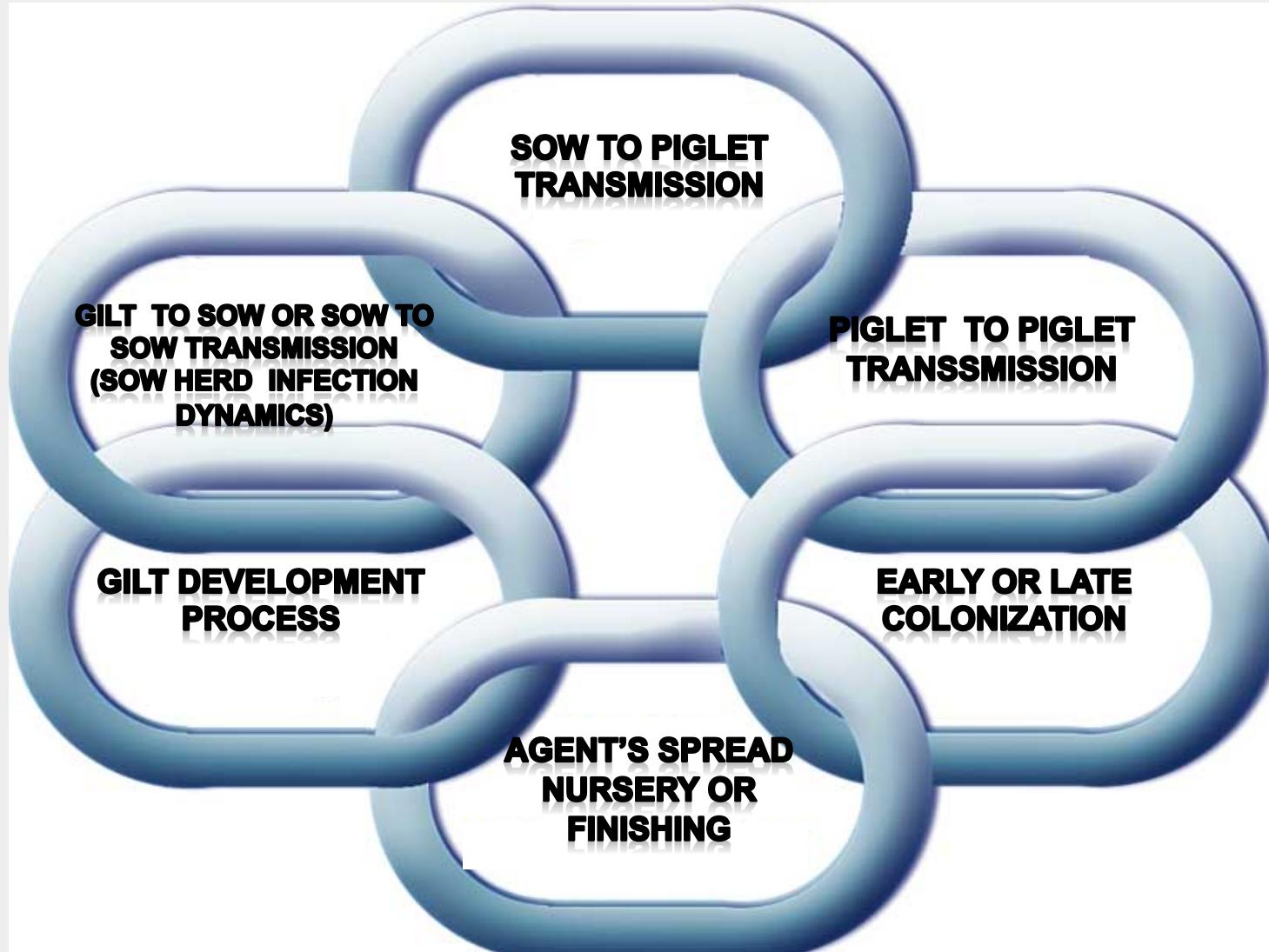




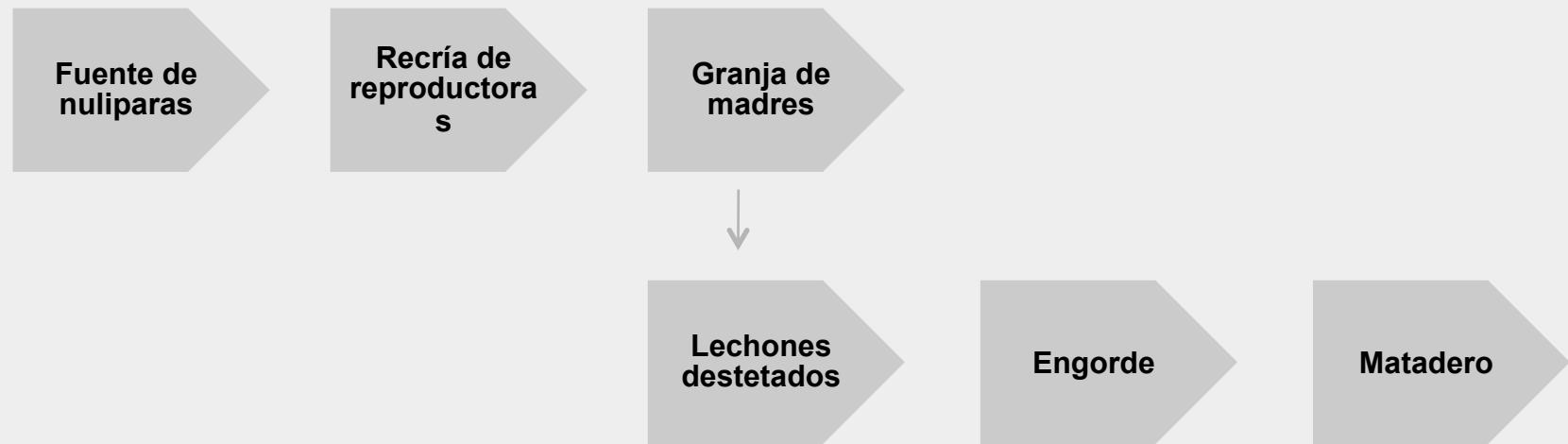




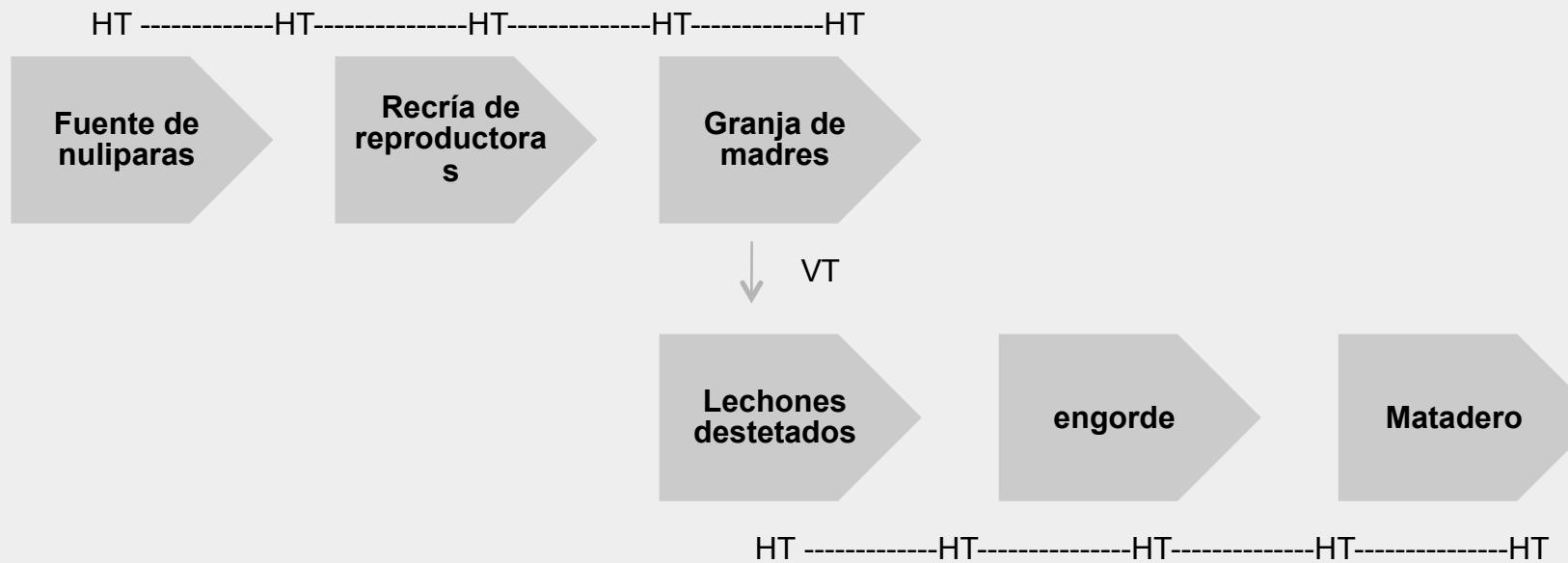
# Cadena de Infección de los patógenos del cerdo



# 1.- Cadena de producción



## 2.- Cadena de Infección

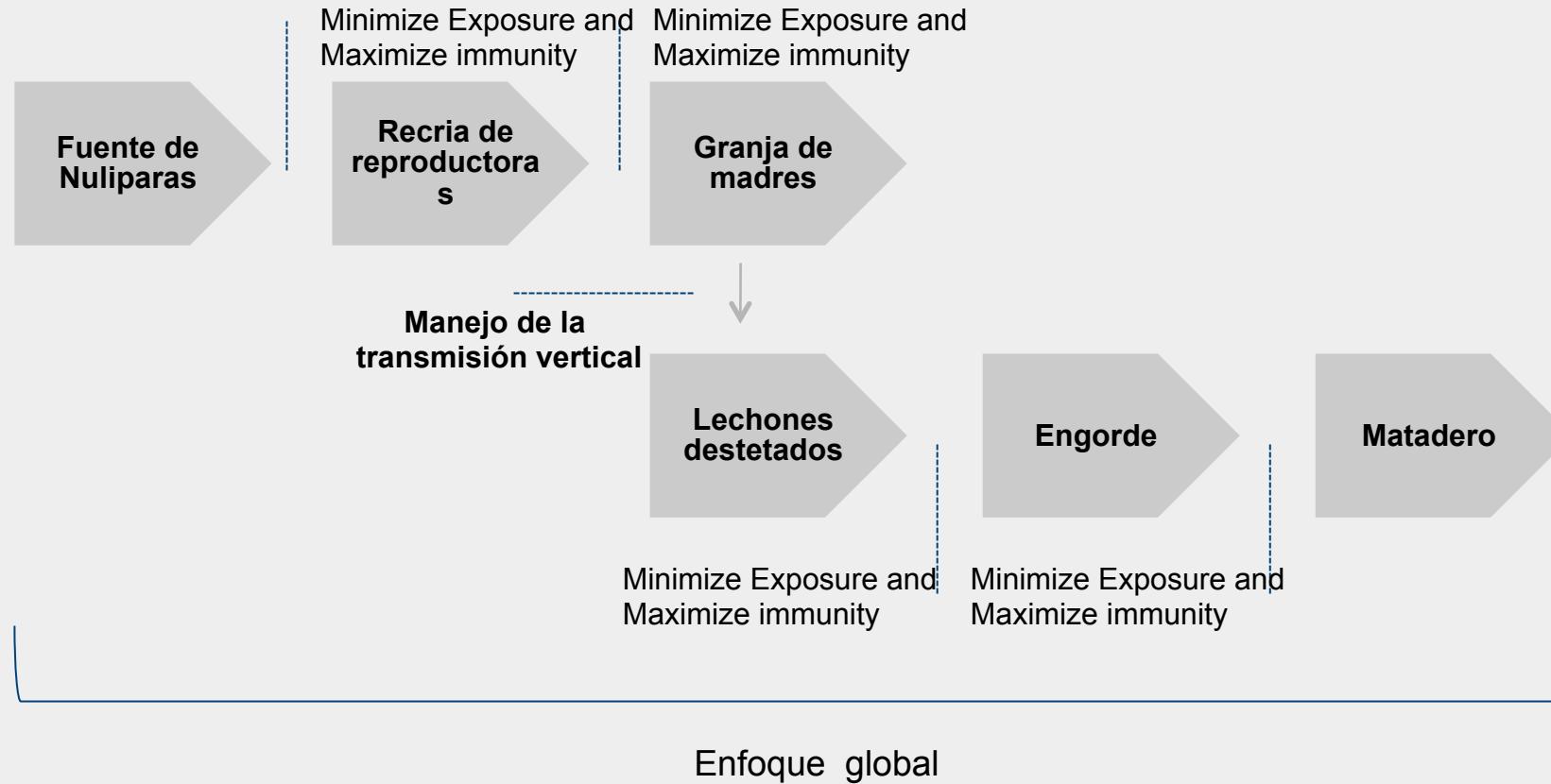


Enfoque global

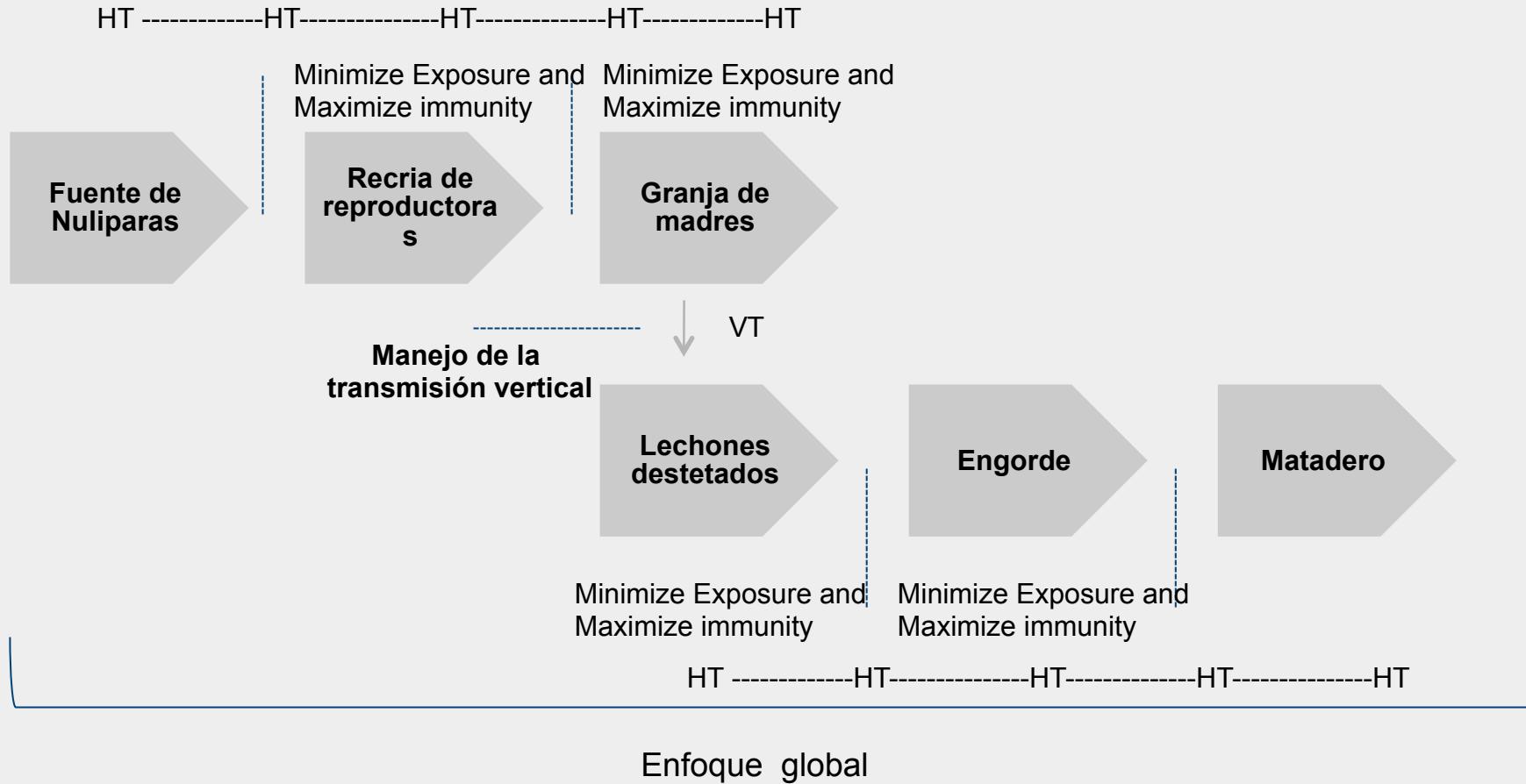
**HT:** Transmisión Horizontal

**VT:** Transmisión vertical

### 3.- Prevención – Enfoque Global (Sistema)



## 4.- Infección/Prevención Cadena – Enfoque global



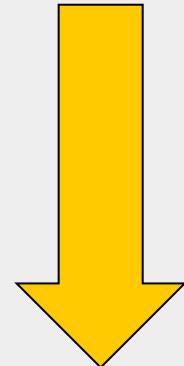
**HT:** Horizontal Transmission

**VT:** Vertical transmission

# Las Herramientas

## Minimizar exposición

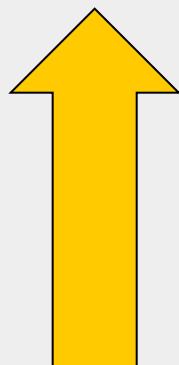
- Bioseguridad
- Manejo del flujo de producción
- Antibioticos



## Exposición

## Maximizar inmunidad

- Vacunación
- Aclimatación
- Manejo en lactación
- Adecuada nutrición



## Inmunidad

# Artículos previos al concepto “Cadena de infección”



Goodwin RFW: 1965, The phenomenon of suppressed respiratory disease in the litter of older sows. Vet Rec. 77:383-387.

Alexander TJL, Thornton K, Boon G, Lysons RJ, Gush AF: 1980, Medicated early

~~weaning to obtain pigs free from pathogens endemic in the herd of origin. Vet Rec~~

Clark L, Scheidt AB, Armstrong CH: 1991, The effect of all-in/all-out management on

106

pigs ~~from a herd with respiratory disease. Vet Med 86:916-951~~

Clark LK, Hill MA, Kniffen TS: 1994, An evaluation of the components of MEW. Swine

Health Dee S: 1996, The porcine respiratory disease complex: Are subpopulations important?

Swine Health Harris D: 2000, Multi-site pig production. In Harris D.eds 1st ed. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State

University Press. 1-107

Pijoan, C: 2005, A controversial view of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* epidemiology.

Av

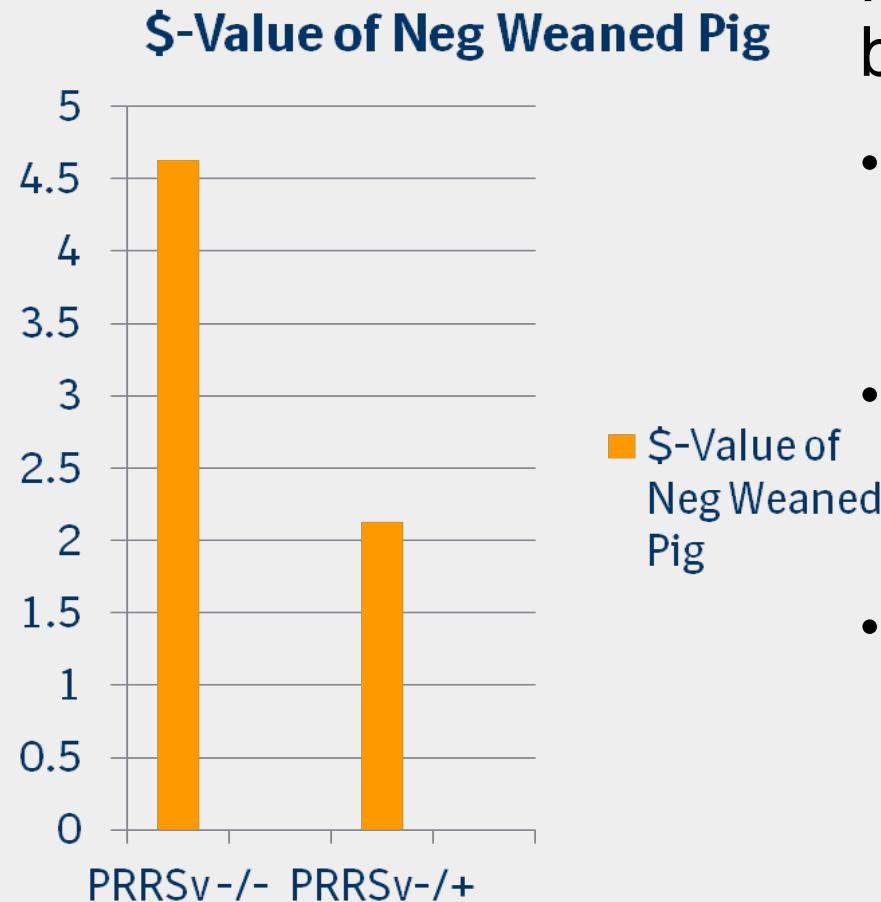
Fano E, Pijoan C, Dee S: 2007, New information on the epidemiology of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. Allen D. Leman Swine Conference (Preconference Workshop: Symposium on swine eradication: New approaches to managing old problems) 17-22.

Alexander TJL, Thornton K, Boon G, Lyons RJ, Gush AF: 1980, Medicated early weaning to obtain pigs free from pathogens endemic in the herd of origin. Vet Rec. 106:114-119.



Objetivo	Intervención	Efecto epidemiológico
Maximizacion inmunidad cerdo	Vacunación cerda	
Minimizacion de excretion cerdo	Medica. cerda	Minimizando transmisión Vertical
Minimización colonización	Destete temprano	
Minimización colonización	Medicacion lechón	Minimizando transmisión Horizontal

**Entiende la afectación del patógeno y su transmisión. Sería una cadena de infección parcial**

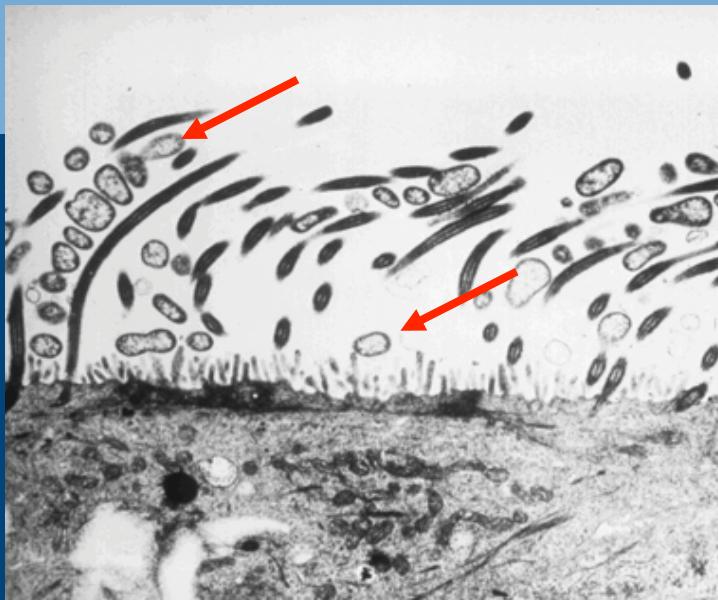


## PRRS instability in the breeding herd

- Defined as evidence of PRRSv circulation and transmission vertically and/or horizontally
- Can cause reproductive problems w/ biologic & economic impact
- Can lead to weaning of PRRSv positive piglets w/ biologic & economic impact
  - *PRRSv Control or Elimination; D. Holtkamp, George Young Conf., 2012*
  - *Assessment of economic impact of PRRSv on U.S. pork producers; D. Holtkamp et.al., JSHAP, 2013*

# Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

## “Cadena de infección”



Boehringer  
Ingelheim



- Enfermedad respiratoria compatible con Mycoplasma en cebaderos.
- Exposición del patógeno en transiciones
- Prevalencia al destete
- Inestabilidad en granja de madres/Transmisión vertical
- Manejo del Micoplasma en futuras reproductoras

# Level 1

## Animales de reemplazo

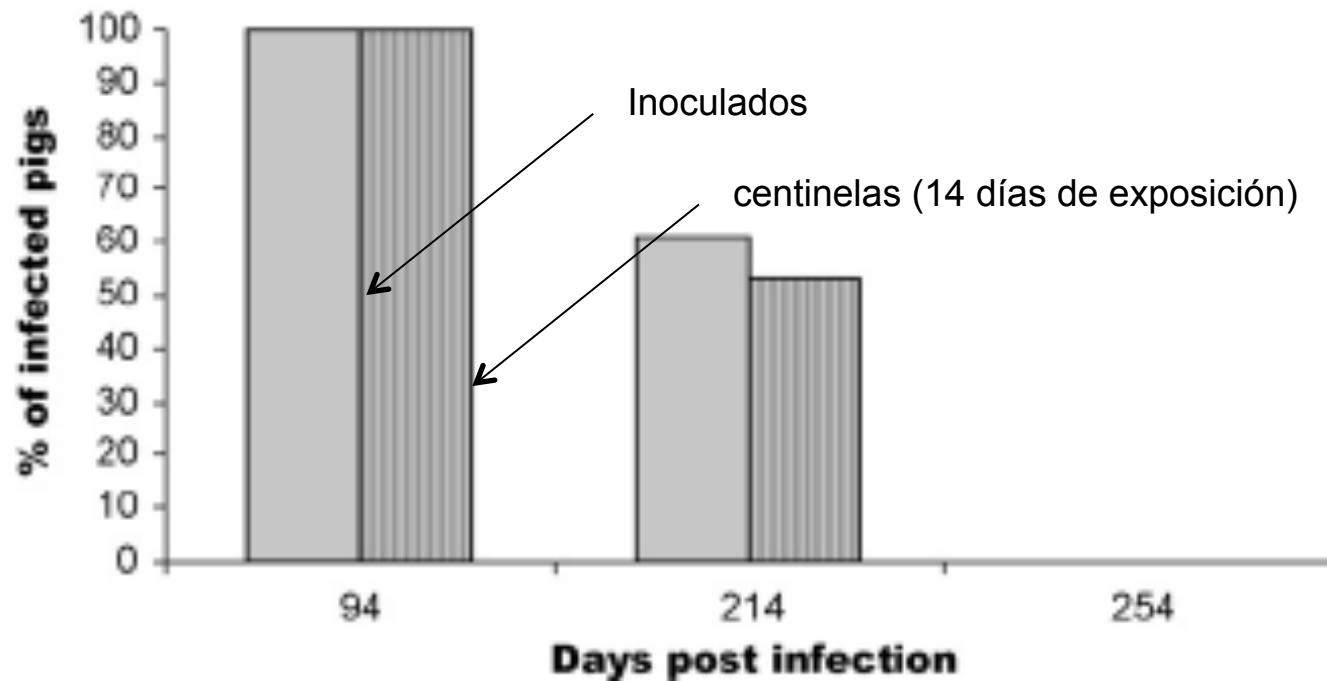
# Nuliparas como factor de riesgo de enfermedad respiratoria



- Maes et al, 1999. Risk indicators for the seroprevalence of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*, porcine influenza viruses and Aujeszky's disease virus in slaughter pigs from fattening pig herds.
- Maes et al., 2000. Herd factors associated with the seroprevalences of four major respiratory pathogens in slaughter pigs from farrow-to-finish pig herds.
- Meyns T et al., 2011. A cross-sectional study of risk factors associated with pulmonary lesions in pigs at slaughter
- Nathues H, 2012. Herd specific risk factors for *Mycoplasma hyopneumonie* infections in suckling pigs at the age of weaning

**¿Por qué es tan importante la hembra de reemplazo?**

# Persistencia del *M. hyopneumoniae*



**Fig. 2.** Percentage of principals and sentinels infected during the chronic phase of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection (nested-PCR from bronchial swabs). Solid column: principal pigs; and patterned column: sentinel pigs. Proportion of infected animals at 94, 214 and 254 dpi were statistically different (*p*-value < 0.05).

An assessment of the duration of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* infection in an experimentally infected population of pigs

Maria Pieters, Carlos Pijoan<sup>2</sup>, Eduardo Fano<sup>1</sup>, Scott Dee \*

# *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*: Gilts, are they the problem?

James F. Lowe, DVM ,MS

Lowe Consulting Ltd. Albers, Illinois

Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

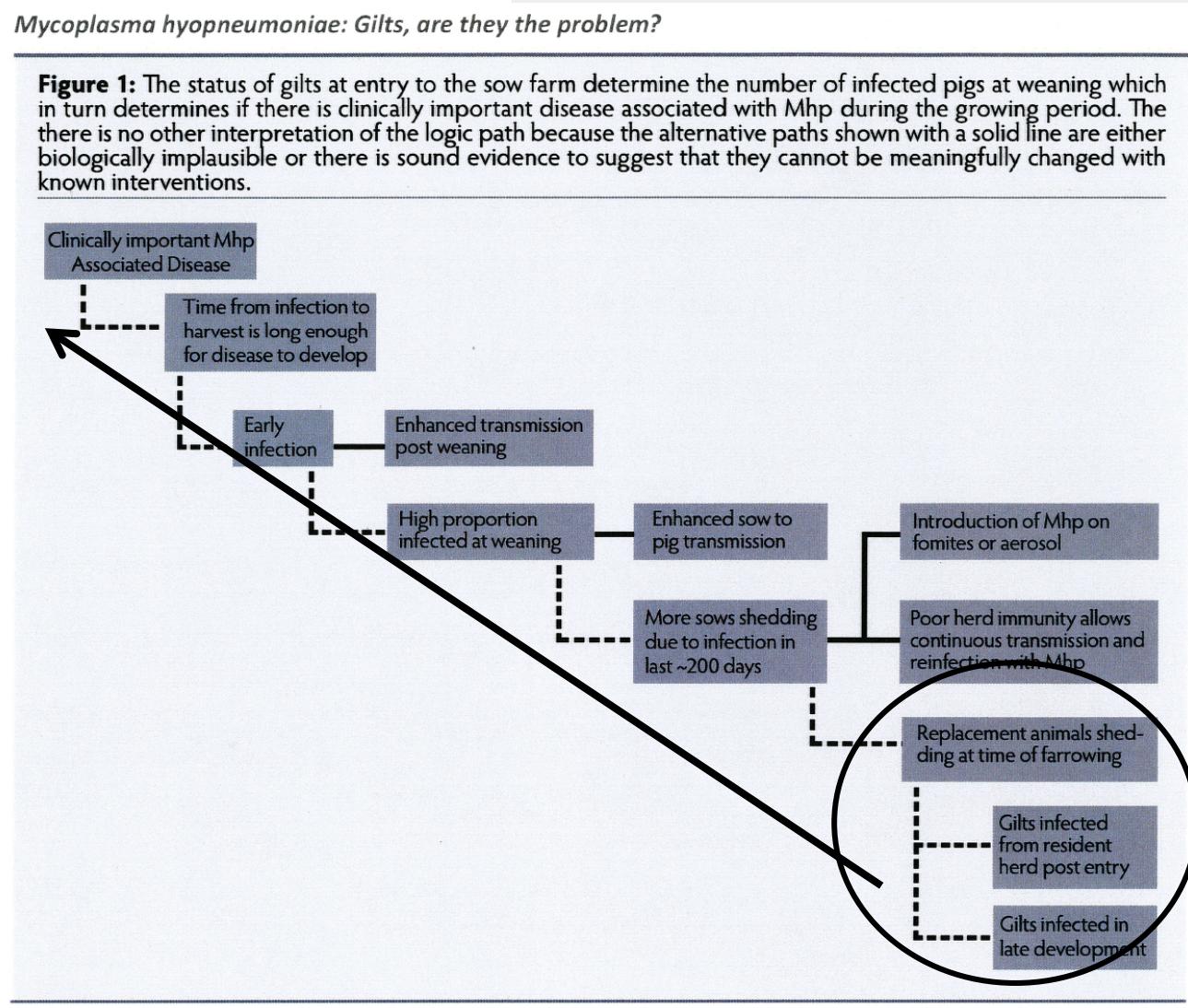
2012 Allen D. Leman Swine Conference



Boehringer  
Ingelheim

## *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae: Gilts, are they the problem?*

**Figure 1:** The status of gilts at entry to the sow farm determine the number of infected pigs at weaning which in turn determines if there is clinically important disease associated with Mhp during the growing period. There is no other interpretation of the logic path because the alternative paths shown with a solid line are either biologically implausible or there is sound evidence to suggest that they cannot be meaningfully changed with known interventions.



**Level 2**

**Granja de madres**

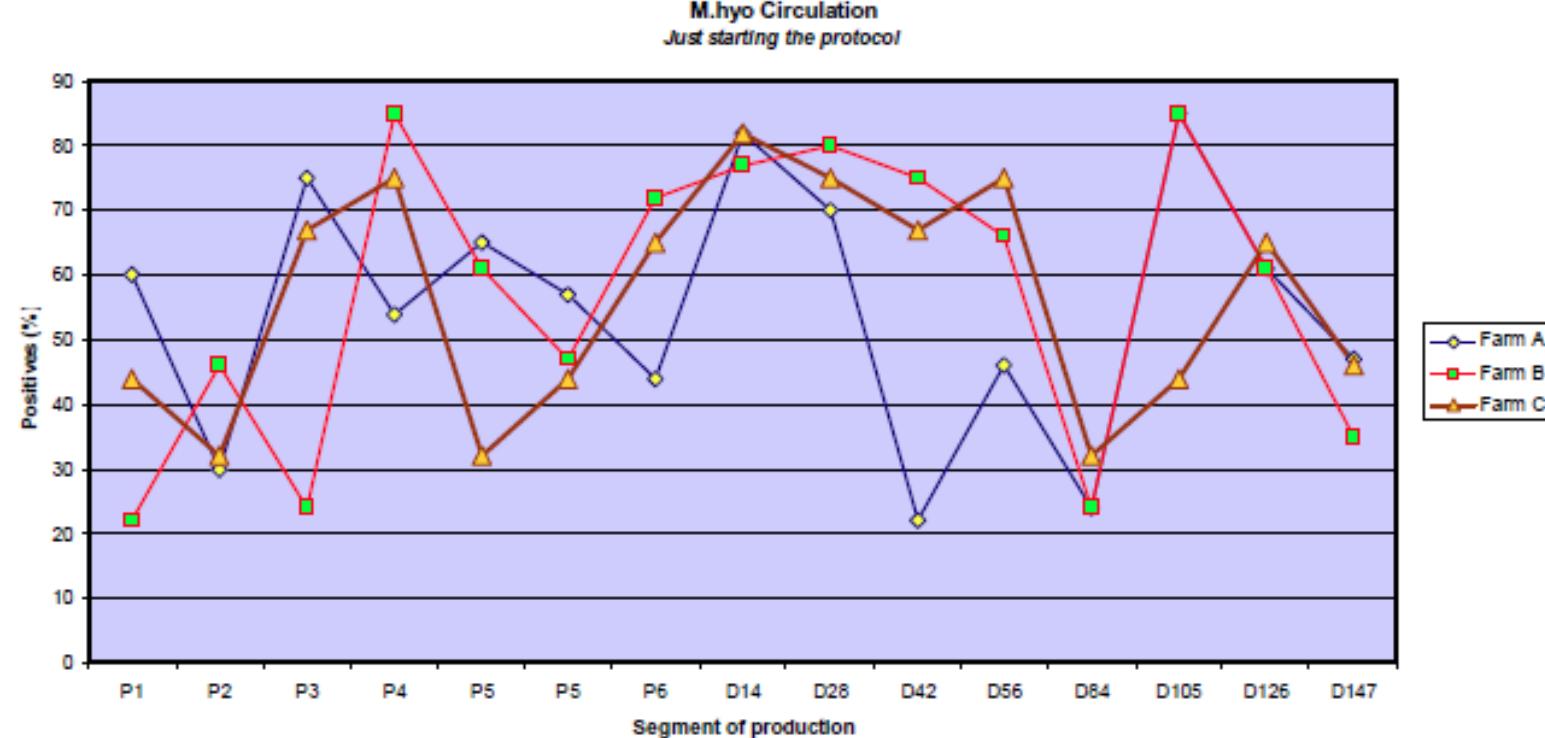
# USING SOW MASS VACCINATION MYCOPLASMA PROTOCOLS FOR THE CONTROL OF MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE.



EF Diaz, JC Chevez, JR Angulo

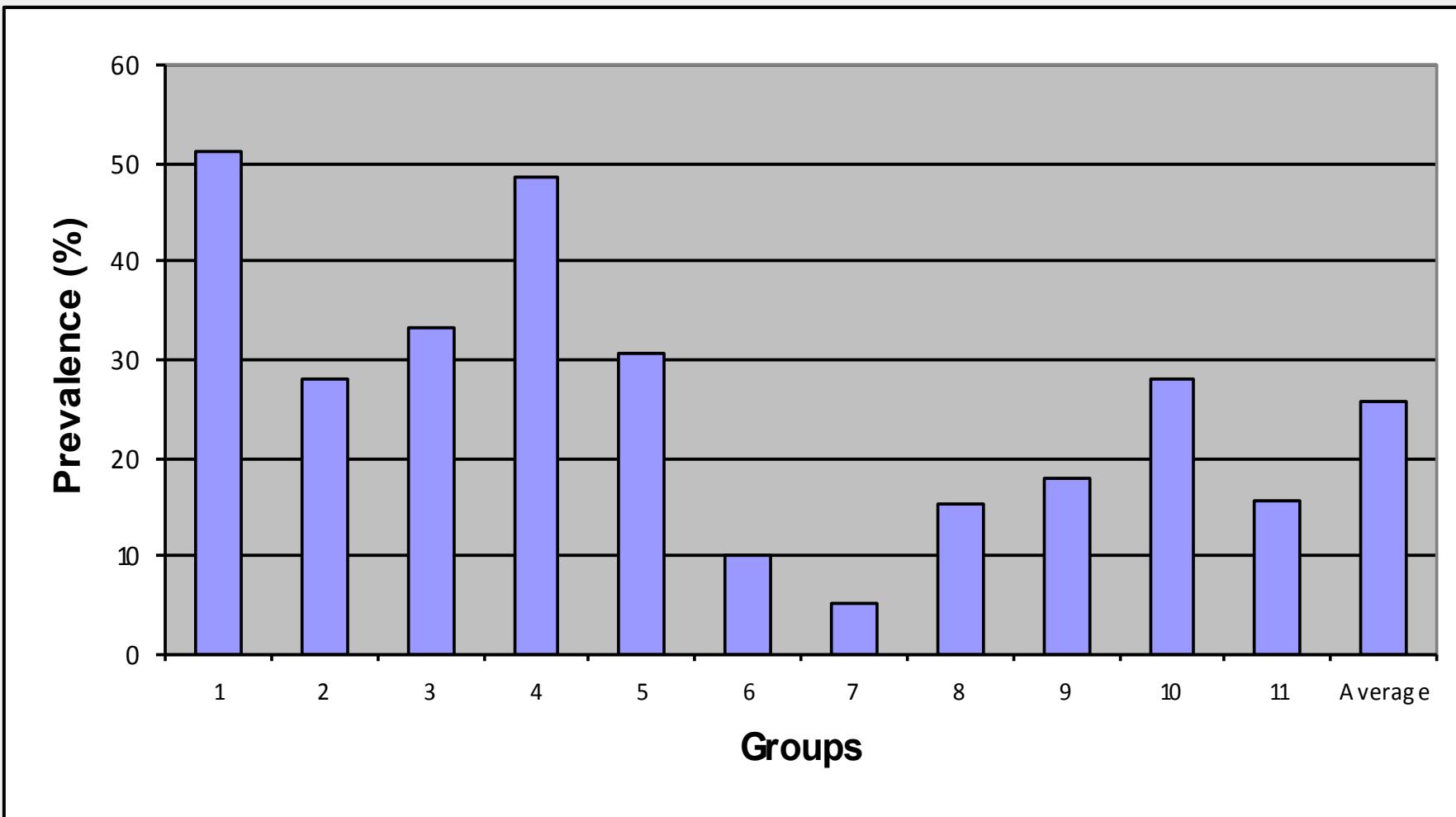


*Proceedings of the 19th IPVS Congress, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2006 · Volume 1*



**Figure 1** Initial M.hyo serology

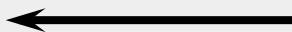
Dinamica de infección en madres = % de transmisión  
vertical = Prevalencia de lechones al destete



Fano et al., 2007

**Level 2**

**Granja de madres**



Transmisión  
VERTICAL

**Level 3**

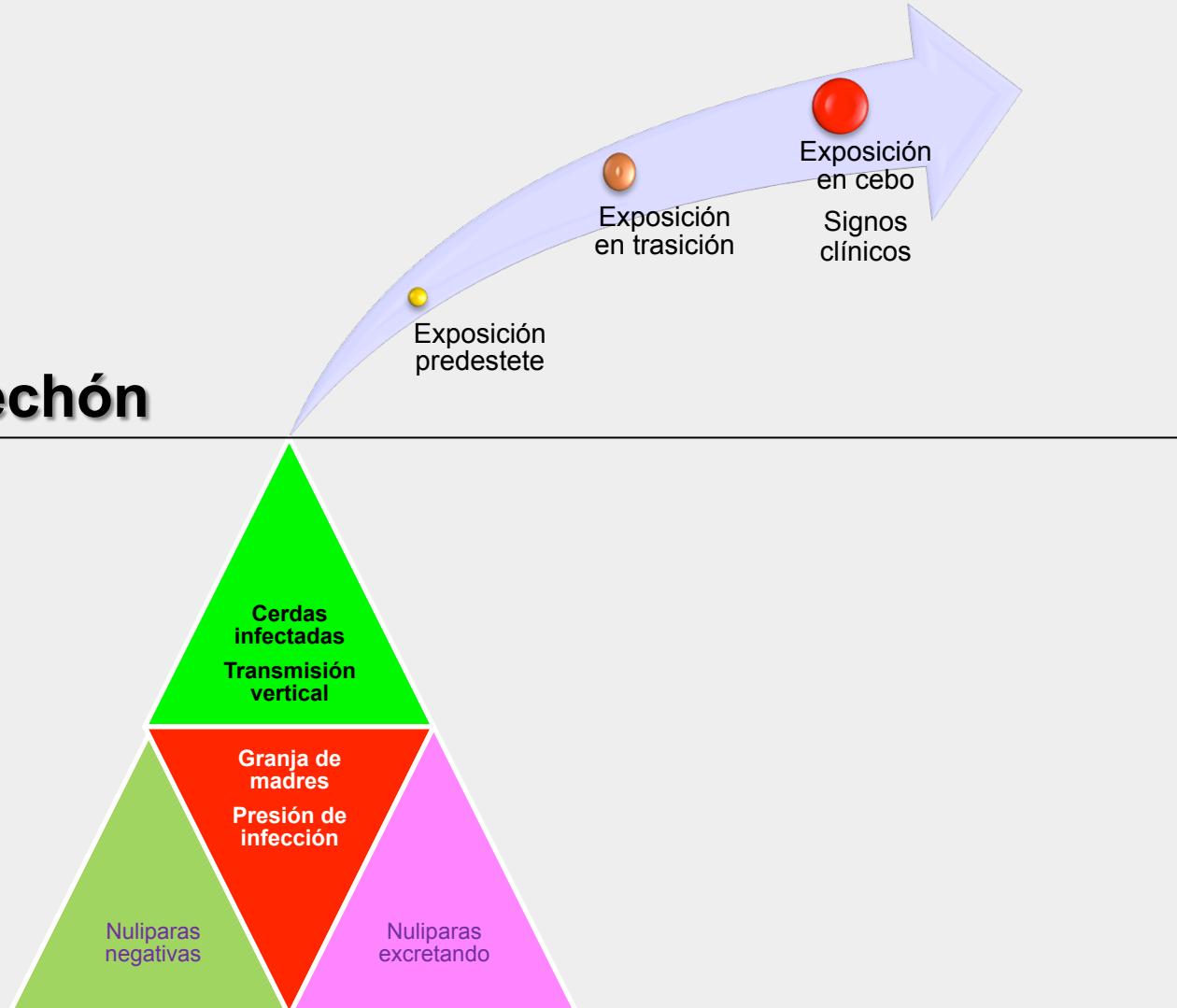
Fase de cebo

# Transmisión Vertical/ Transmisión Horizontal

## Es un solo evento: Cadena de Infección



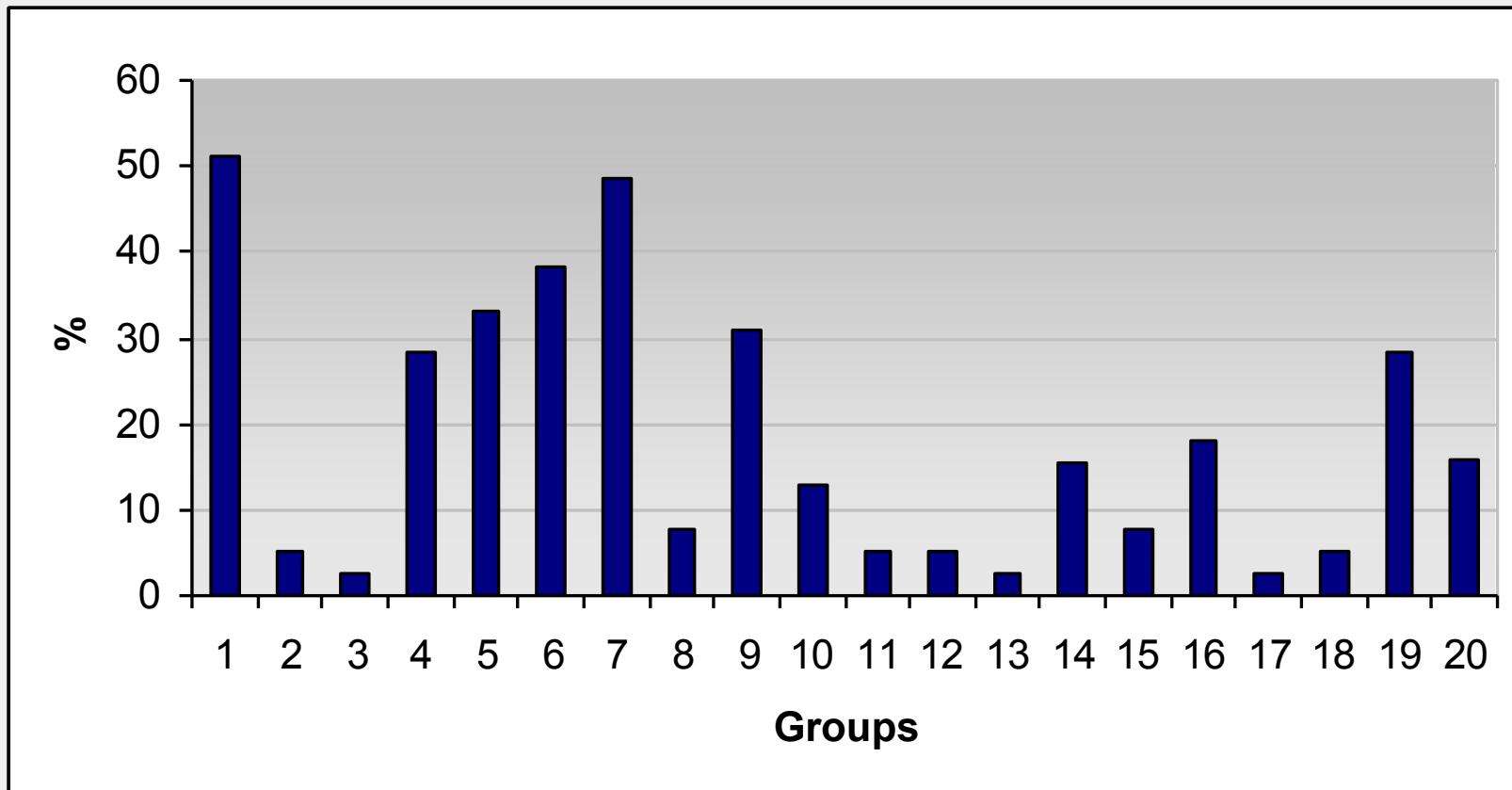
**Día 0 del lechón**



# Prevalencia de Myco al destete segun la semana de destete

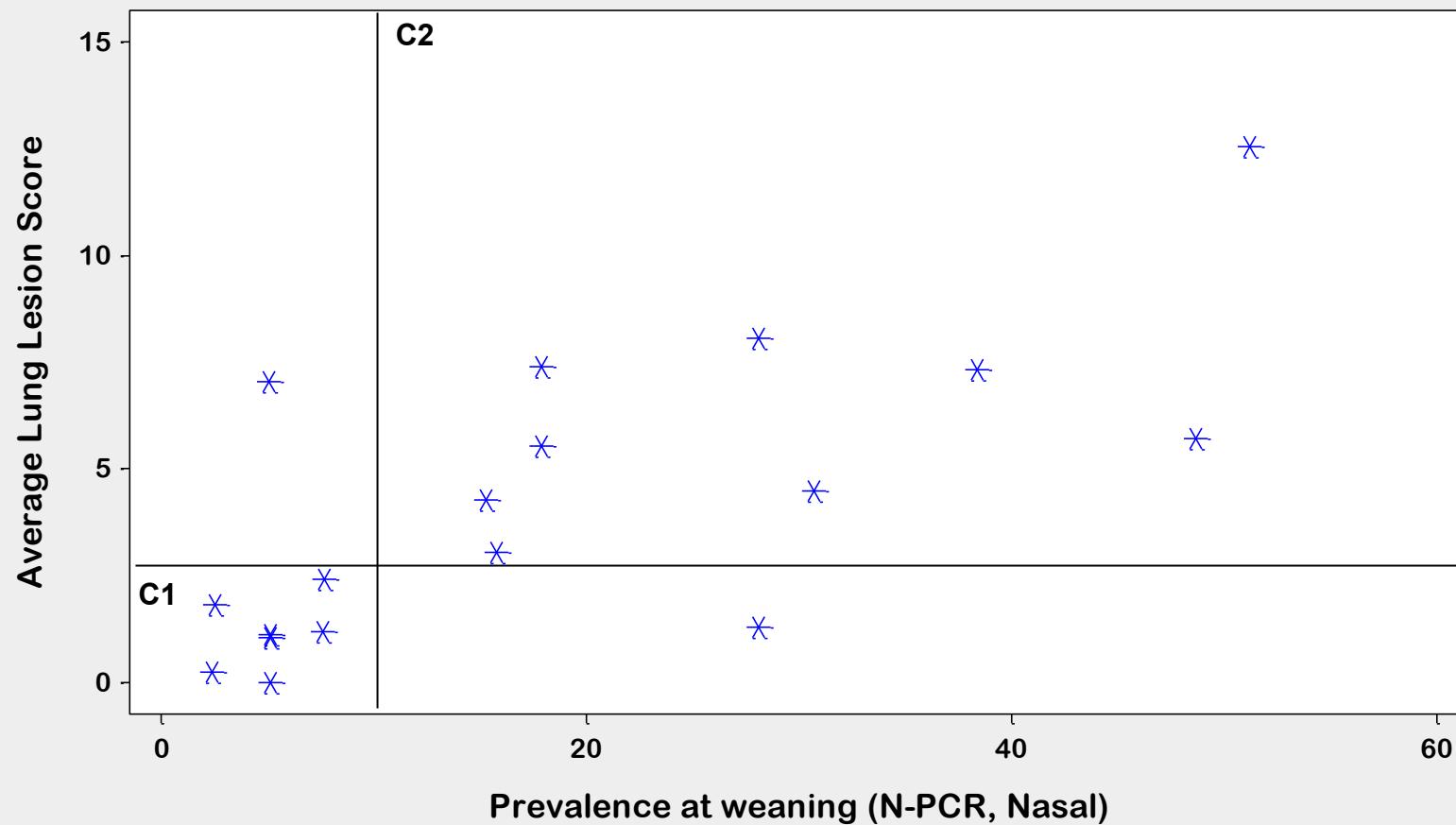


Boehringer  
Ingelheim



\* Fano et al., 2007

# Correlation of prevalence at weaning with severity of the disease in finishing populations



R-squared= 0.5304, P-Value= 0.0009

\* Fano et al., 2007

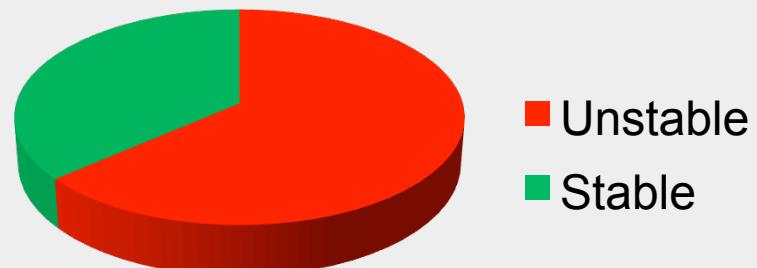
# How prevalent is M. hyo instability



System	Number sow herds tested	Unstable	Stable
A	4	2	2
B	6	5	1
C	3	1	2
D	6	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b> 68%	<b>6</b> 32%

4 Systems tested in past year  
Mhyo diagnosed downstream  
1,2,3 dose vax protocols used

## Stability

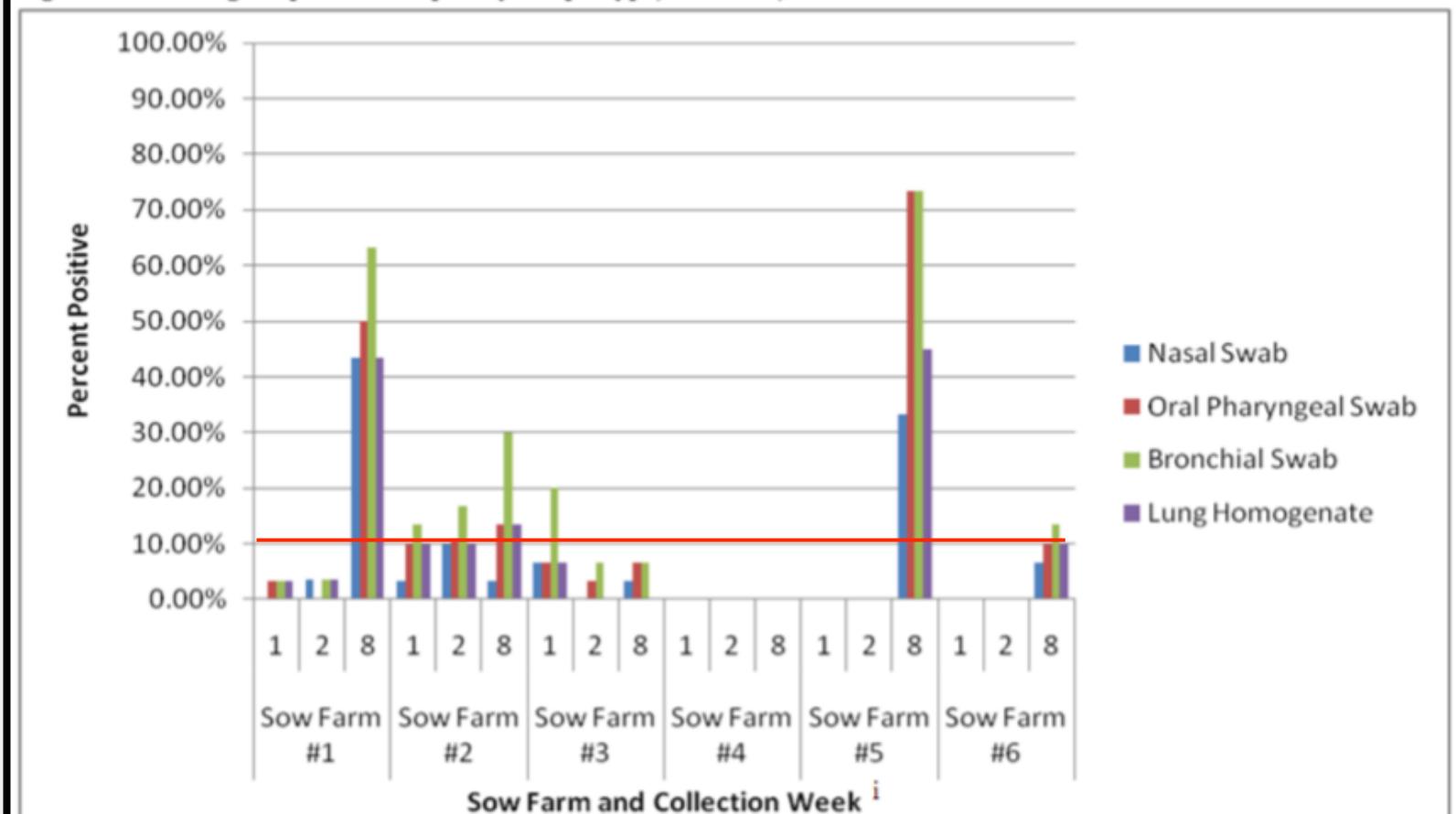


- Unstable
- Stable

# Variation in 6 sow herds over 3 time periods



Figure 2. Percentage of positive samples by sample type, sow farm, and collection week.



BIVI2013095

Sampling event	PCR Prevalence Dams (Nasal swabs)	PCR Prevalence Piglets (Nasal swabs)	Serum Prevalence Piglets
1	0	4 %	11 %
2	0	0	28 %
3	11 %	35 %	78 %
4	0	0	56 %
5	22 %	56 %	69 %
6	11 %	22 %	24 %
7	31 %	37 %	11 %

Table 1. Percent positives and mean Ct value by sample type

	Sample Type			
	NS	OP	BS	LH
# pos pigs*	34/539	56/538	75/539	43/538
% of all <sup>i</sup>	6.31 <sup>a</sup>	10.41 <sup>bc</sup>	13.91 <sup>c</sup>	7.99 <sup>ab</sup>
Mean Ct <sup>ii</sup>	32.17 <sup>a</sup>	30.96 <sup>a</sup>	28.27 <sup>b</sup>	31.22 <sup>a</sup>
% of pos.	43.59	71.79	96.15	55.13
# pos sampling periods	9/18	10/18	11/18	9/18
# herds pos**	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6

abc Means differ ( $p \leq 0.05$ ); <sup>i</sup>Analyzed using Fisher's Exact

Test; <sup>ii</sup>Analyzed using one-way ANOVA. \* $\geq 1$  sample positive/pig; \*\* $\geq 1/3$  sampling period positive/farm

**Level 3**

**Fase de cebo**

## Agent spread: Nursery and Finishing

**Prevalence at weaning constitutes the initial microbial load of the piglet batch**

**This will growth by horizontal (internal) and/or lateral (external: next barn or next farm) transmission.**

**This is a slow process and would take until finishing to show clinical manifestation on the population**

**Proper pig flow  
Piglet Vaccination  
Proper and moderated medication**

# The order of the epidemiological events



Sow herd Infection pressure

Vertical transmission

Prevalence at weaning

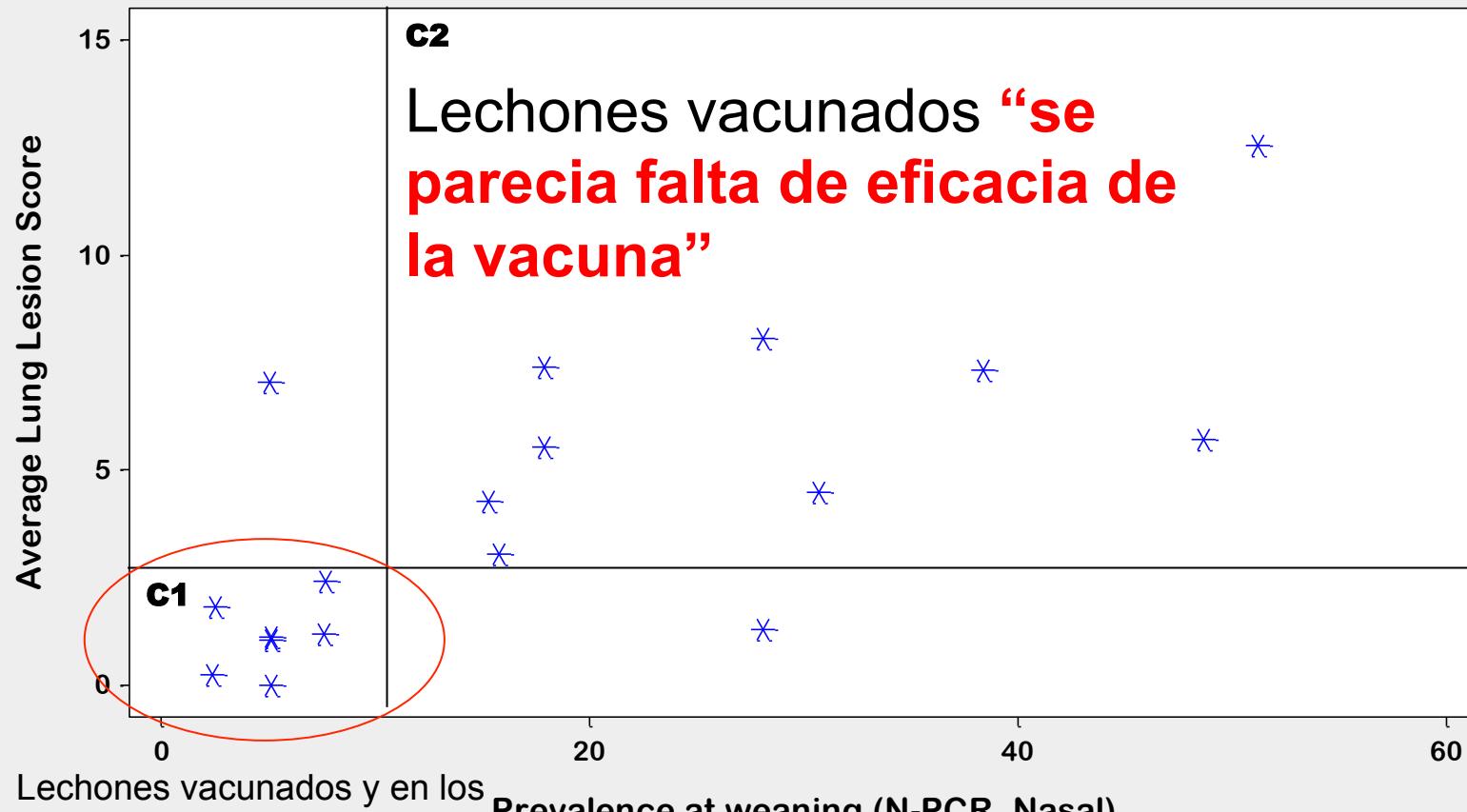
Nursery piglets exposure

Finishing pigs disease



# Vacunación lechón

## Desafío: Vertical/Horizontal



Lechones vacunados y en los que

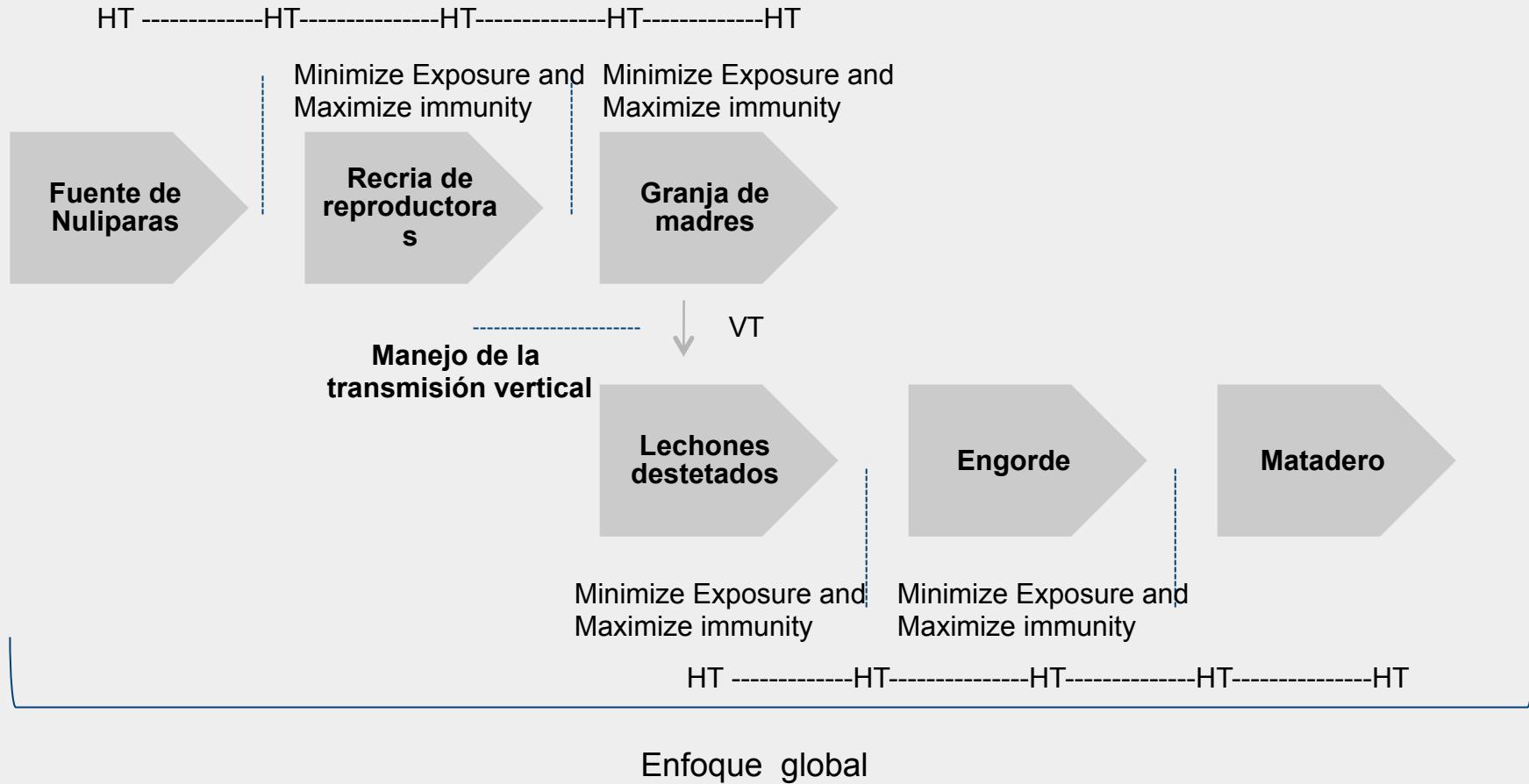
"No hay reclamación de la eficacia de la vacuna"

Prevalence at weaning (N-PCR, Nasal)

R-squared= 0.5304, P-Value= 0.0009

\* Fano et al., 2007

## 4.- Infección/Prevención Cadena – Enfoque global



**HT:** Horizontal Transmission

**VT:** Vertical transmission

# Discussion

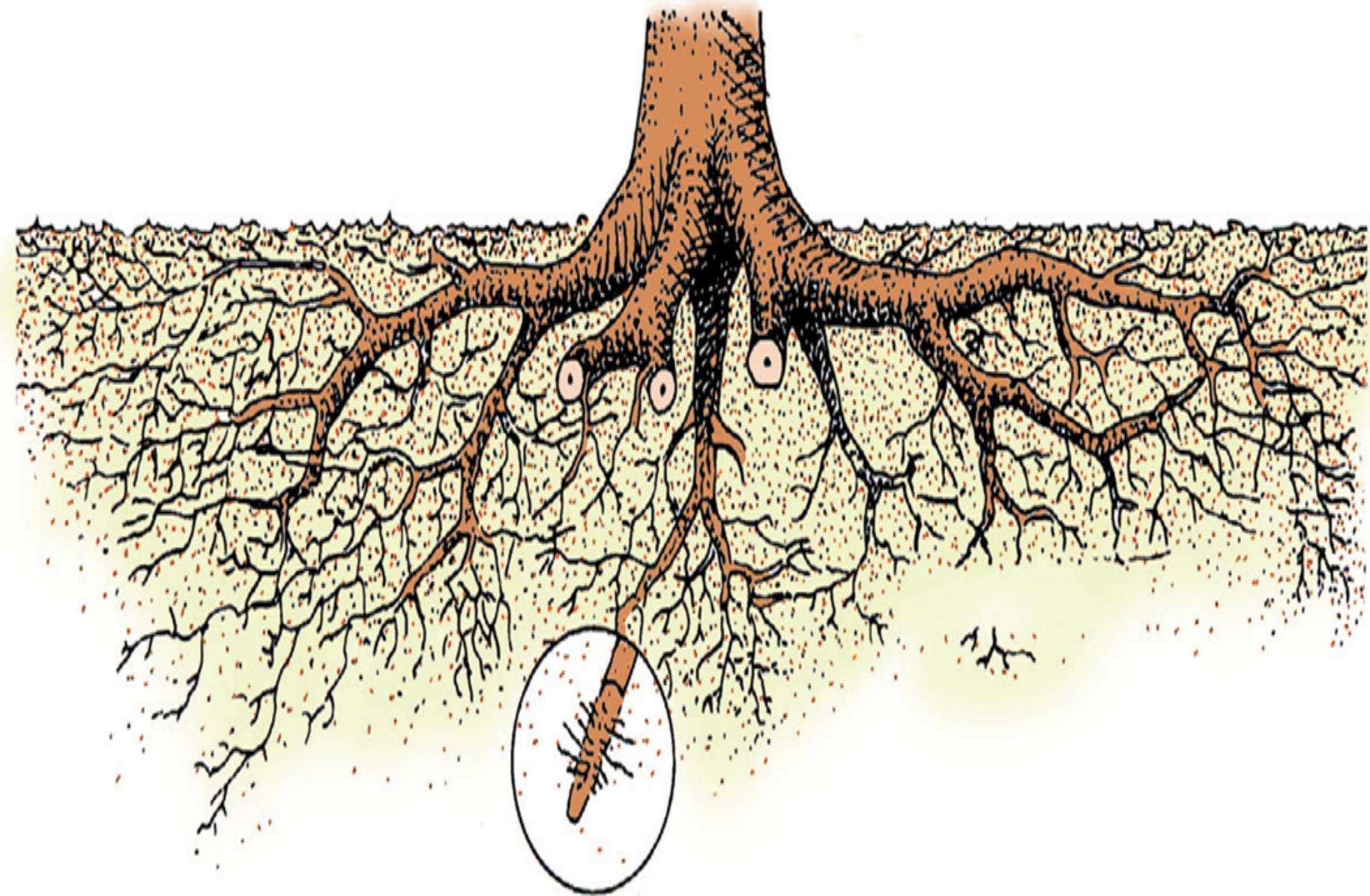


- Minimizing Exposure
  - Gilt Management
  - Sow herd stability
  - Pig flow
  - Immunity
- Maximizing Immunity
  - Vaccination to modulate clinical impact
  - Management of Natural exposure

# Conclusiones

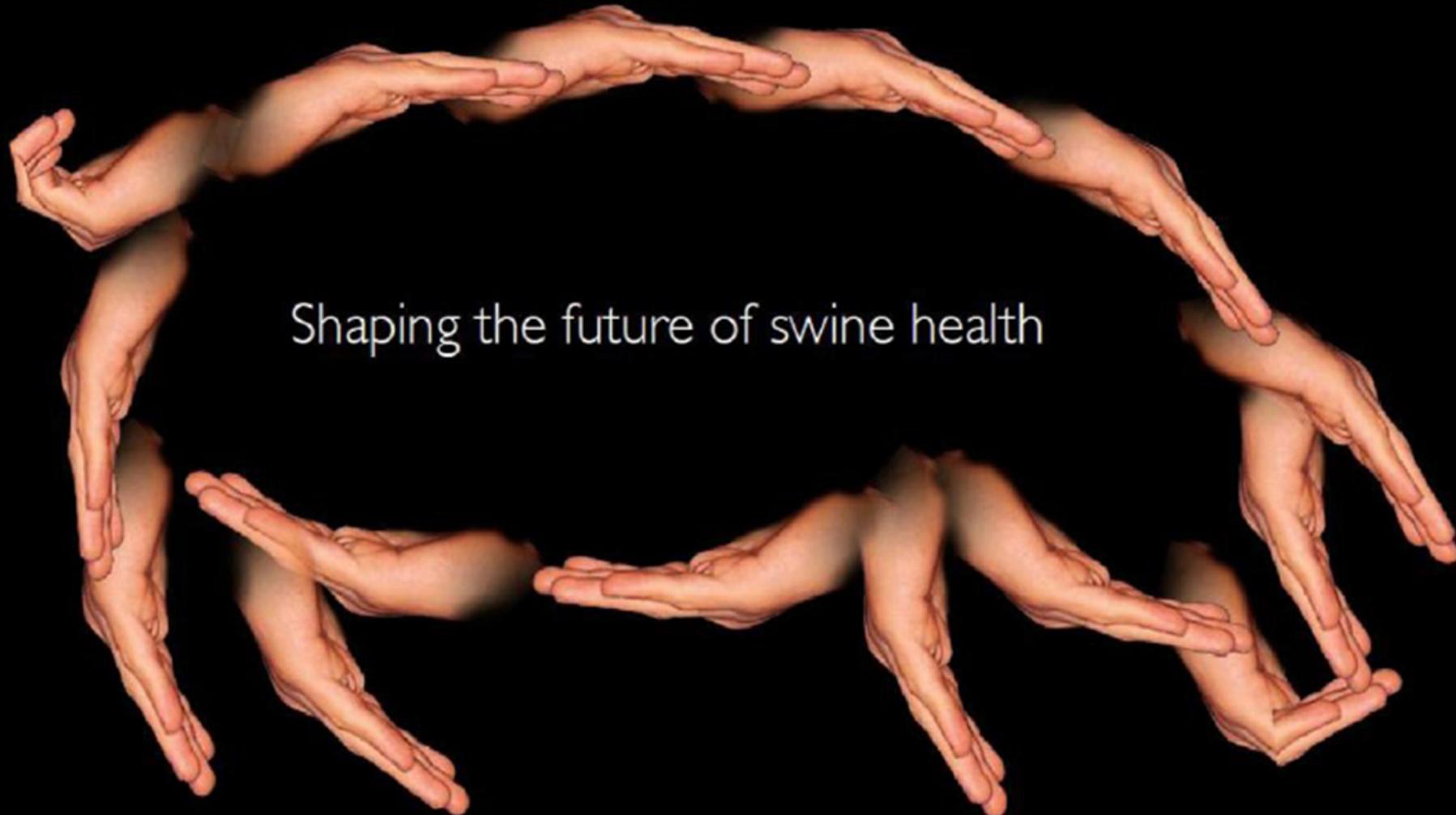
- El concepto **Cadena de Infección- Cadena de Prevención** busca conectar los eventos epidemiológicos con las diferentes fases de producción y sus resultados, para poder crear un programa de prevención Global de salud.







Boehringer  
Ingelheim



Shaping the future of swine health

PREVENTION  
WORKS >