



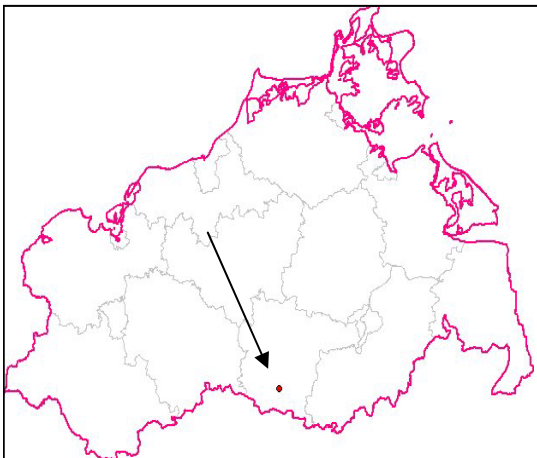
Brucella suis in domestic swine in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (MV)



localisation and structure of the establishment affected



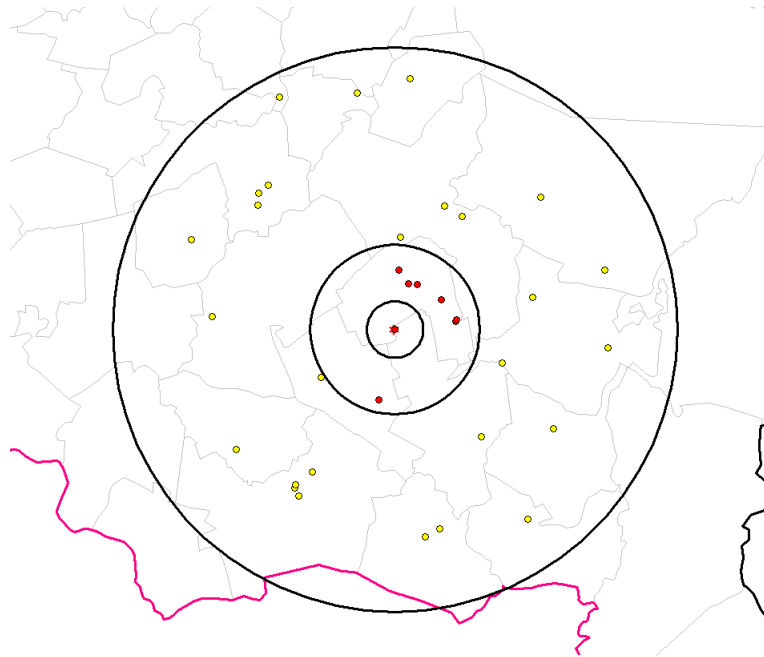
- free range holding of sows, breeding of piglets for fattening and for own use in reproduction
- ca. 4.000 pigs (681 sows, ca. 1.200 piglets, ca. 2.000 starter pigs, 19 boars ...)
- no introduction of animals within the last years
- since 1992 regular investigations for CSF and brucellosis in the framework of self control and official surveillance
- monthly veterinary clinical control, quarterly examination for brucellosis, AD, CSF
- annual control by official veterinarian



chronology of the case

- 3-6-09 abortions in nine sows, clin. and lab. investigation
- 5-6-09 Rose-Bengal-Test for *Brucella abortus* antibodies resulted positive in 7 blood samples, one negative, one unclear, suspicion for brucellosis
- 5-6-09 movement restrictions for the holding, epidemiological investigations (tracing on)
- 10-6-09 confirmation of suspicion for *Brucella suis* (Biovar 2) after Rose-Bengal-Test, serum slow agglutination, CFT, culture and PCR
- since 15-6-09 slaughter/ killing of all swine in establishment (see below), finished on 19 August

local environment



- no further pig holdings in 1 km-radius
- in 3 km-radius 7 pig holdings with 27 pigs (1-13)
- in 10 km-radius 43 pig holdings with 8.892 pigs:
 - 33 holdings with 1-36 pigs
 - two holdings with ca. 4.000 pigs
 - one holding with ca. 700 pigs
- none of these is a free range holding
- only fattening establishments

tracing back

- no introduction of living animals since years
- no use of foreign boars in holding, no use of own boars in other holdings
- porcine semen only coming from one semen collection centre in Brandenburg
- introduction probably by wild boar or wild hares in the near environment

tracing on

- performed back to 1. October 2008 due to chronic character of the disease
- 154 animals (mainly sows) were moved to slaughter and 8.020 starter pigs for fattening were sold (no transport to other Member States, only within MV and to three other *Länder* (BB, NW,))
- investigations (clinical and serological) in establishments of destination gave no indications for the presence of Brucellosis

measures applied in the establishment

- movement restrictions, quarantine of affected and suspected animals
- serological investigation of all swine with more than 4 months of age (700 samples – hereof 318 sows and 14 boars positive)
- slaughter of all swine with less than four months of age and serologically negative animals under official supervision
- further fattening of 1.400 piglets under 4 months of age for slaughter
- killing and safe disposal of all animals serologically positive (318 sows, 802 suckling pigs) and all 19 boars
- closing of the establishment on 19 August after slaughter/ killing of all swine
- establishment of non-restocking-area on the holding for 4 months

overview about swine brucellosis in Germany in 2008



- six cases in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania from July to September
- all fattening herds
- partly epidemiologically linked
- all freerange holdings
- indirect introduction of *Brucella* by wild birds suspected

surveillance programme for wild animals

- monitoring programme for wild boar and hares from August 2008 to March 2009
- ca. 6.000 blood samples and ca. 900 organ samples were examined
- 23% serologically positive results in average in wild boar
- positive bacteriological examination / PCR in 2,9% of organ samples
- strengthened monitoring in wild boar in Altkreis Röbel (14 samples – blood and testes) since 17-6-09 gave only one positive result



Thank you for your attention