

Additional insights from collaborators:

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When attempting to detect *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* after implementation of eradication methods; focus on diagnostic sensitivity. Two highly sensitive methods of detecting *M. hyopneumoniae* in antemortem specimens are deep tracheal secretions (DTS) and laryngeal swabs. Estimates for DTS show a higher sensitivity than laryngeal swabs when using real-time PCR. DTS had a lower Ct value as well, making them a more ideal option when selecting sample type (Sponheim et al 2020). Targeting subpopulations of animals that contain a higher prevalence of the bacterium will also increase detection in larger populations with a low prevalence of *M. hyopneumoniae* (Sponheim et al 2021). Lastly, only sampling at one point in time during the end of a herd closure may not be enough to confirm a population is negative (Sponheim et al. 2020).