



**ACHIEVING DAY 0 IN
LARGE SWINE OPERATIONS
AEROSOL MYCOPLASMA EXPOSURE**

**2017 LEMAN CONFERENCE
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Progressive Farming. Family Style.

THE PROBLEM

- 35 Week Herd Closures on 55,000+ Sows
 - ALL incoming gilts MUST be positive at start of closure
 - ~15,000 gilts to make positive
- Current Myco Exposure Techniques
 - CIDR Model
 - Not an option in our scenario due to gilt source and timelines
 - Intratracheal Innoculation
 - Labor intense
 - 12-15 people can expose ~1,000 gilts in one day
 - Requires some technical skill
 - Safety Concerns
 - Biosecurity Risk



POTENTIAL SOLUTION?

Aerosolize Lung Homogenate in Confined Air Space



HARVESTING LUNG HOMOGENATE

- Identify clinical animals 3 days prior to harvest
 - Administer antibiotic (ceftiofur) IM per label starting 3 days prior to harvest
- Euthanize Donors 1 At a Time
 - As sterile as possible
 - Do not use pig if any gross pathology other than consolidation
 - Collect sections of consolidated lung tissue
- Submit small fresh lung tissue
 - Individual MhP and PRRS PCR
 - Other tests?



PROCESSING/STORING LUNG HOMOGENATE

- Storage
 - Homogenate stored in -30 C freezer and on dry ice from time of collection until inoculation – targeted -80 C
 - Sections of lung stored froze for 2+ days prior to further processing
- Processing
 - Thaw lungs in cold running water
 - Homogenize the lung in blender with Friis Broth
 - Target 60% tissue to 40% broth
 - Strain homogenate (pantyhose work best)
 - Store in 50 mL conical tubes
 - ~15 tubes (35 mL each) per 100 lb donor



AEROSOL EXPOSURE PROCEDURES

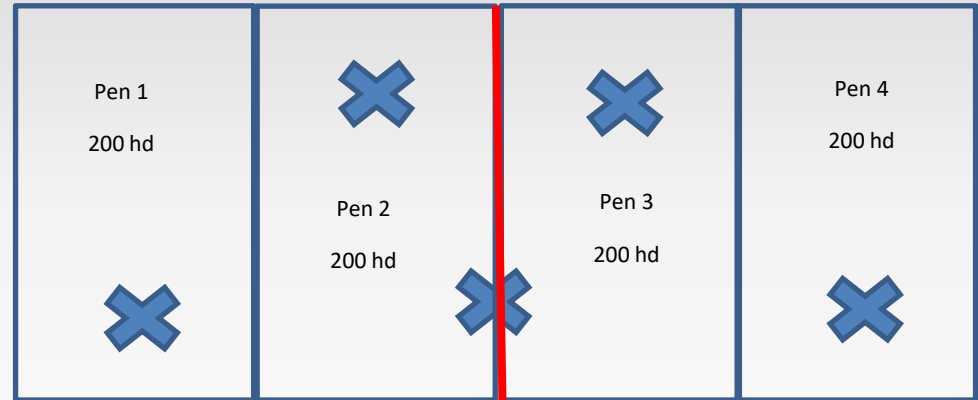
- Hot nursery converted to Wean to Market Barn
- Shallow Pit
- Short 7 ft Ceilings
 - 5 ft high concrete wall dividing rooms
 - 2 rooms make one air space
- Curtain/fans on opposite sides of each air space
- All pigs exposed at 5-7 WPW



AEROSOL EXPOSURE PROCEDURES

- Group 1

- 1600 total gilts
 - Split into 2 replicates
- 800 gilts per air space
 - 200 head per pen
- 5 foggers
 - 100 mL Friis media + 35 mL homogenate per 100 gilts + lung tissue from 3 more donor gilts for each replicate
 - Foggers ran for 30 minutes
- Curtains Up, All Fans Off
 - Entire fog period +15-30 minutes
 - Room temp monitored
 - Start at 70-75 degrees, peaked at 85 degrees

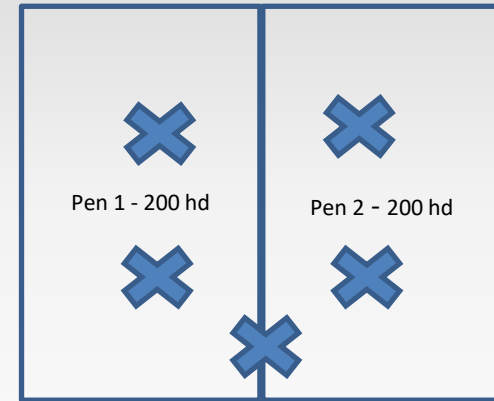


Concrete Wall



AEROSOL EXPOSURE PROCEDURES

- Group 2
 - 1600 total gilts
 - Split into 4 replicates
 - 400 gilts per air space
 - 200 head per pen
 - 5 foggers
 - 100 mL Friis media + 35 mL homogenate per 100 gilts
 - Foggers ran for 30 minutes
 - Curtains Up, All Fans Off
 - Entire fog period +15-30 minutes
 - Room temp monitored
 - Start at 70-75 degrees, peaked at 85 degrees



Tarp
Divided
Each
Room



RESULTS

- Clinical Signs
 - Zero mortality due to ventilation challenge
 - Moderate cough detectable 4-5 weeks post exposure
 - Morbidity and mortality decreased significantly compared to intratracheal exposure
- Air Samples
 - All 4/4 PCR Positive During Each Exposure – 27-28 CT
 - 5 Weeks Post Exposure – 2/2 rooms PCR positive at 32.86 and 32.04 CT



RESULTS

- MhP PCRs
 - Collected by deep tracheal catheter
 - Percent positive by weeks post exposure

	0	2	4	6
Group 1	0% 0/40	95% 38/40	98% 39/40	98% 39/40
Group 2	0% 0/40	85% 34/40	100% 40/40	



SUMMARY

- Aerosol Exposure of Mycoplasma Can Be Successful
 - Low labor requirement and minimal safety concern
 - Based on our results we consider “Day 0” at 4-8 weeks post exposure depending on testing within the group
 - Appears to be more natural exposure with fewer secondary bacterial complications and severity of infection post exposure



NOW WE HAVE A LOT MORE TO LEARN

- Can you decrease the dose?
- How important is heat stress?
- Does the air space have to be small?
- Do you have to freeze the sections of lung from donor prior to making homogenate?
- Do you have to use Friis broth?
- Can you decrease the number of foggers?
- Does the variant/strain impact ability to spread via aerosol?





SPECIAL THANKS!

- Paul Yeske
- Maria Pieters
- Boehringer-Ingelheim





QUESTIONS?
THOUGHTS?

