



## PigMon Slaughter Check

Development and Field Application of Pig Health  
Monitoring(PigMon) Slaughter Check Scheme

“PigMon Slaughter Check

”

.

1998. 10. 31

:

:

: ,

:

:

: , ,

PigMon Slaughter Check

1.

가 lesion  
monitoring seromonitoring endemic diseases  
health management program herd-base industry-  
base  
slaughter check(lesion monitoring seromonitoring) standard  
protocols , protocol lesion  
monitoring seromonitoring  
endemic disease  
seroprevalence  
가 feed back

2.

slaughter check pig health monitoring scheme  
slaughter check  
pig health

monitoring scheme slaughter  
 check 가 가 (herd  
 health scheme) industry-based health approach  
 . '97 7 “ ” '94  
 “ ” 5% 20  
 slaughter check 가  
 seroprevalence

.  
 PigMon  
 Slaughter Check standard protocol . WTO  
 가

slaughter check  
 가 .  
 가  
 가 ,  
 가  
 (lesion monitoring seromonitoring)

1)  
 가 tool

slaughter check , 가

가

가

lesion monitoring

seromonitoring

2)

lesion monitoring

endemic

diseases

health

management program

, 1)

, 2)

, 3) ( )

, 4)

, 5)

3)

slaughter check gross lesion

가

scoring systems

seromonitoring

set-up

herd health surveillance

herd health improvement program

1.

1) Lesion monitoring seromonitoring Sample guideline

○ Sample population

○ Individual animal sample

○ Sample size literature review guideline

2) Monitoring

○ PigMon Slaughter Surveillance Procedures

Sarcoptic mange, Ascaris liver spots, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Pericarditis, Peritonitis, Pleuropneumonia, Ileitis, Atrophic rhinitis

lesion monitoring

○ Seromonitoring system

Aujeszky's disease, PRRS, Hog cholera, Swine influenza, Porcine parvovirus, Porcine myocarditis virus, Japanese B encephalitis, Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae, Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae, Atrophic rhinitis, Swine brucellosis, Toxoplasmosis

seromonitoring system

3) Lesion Monitoring Procedures

○ PigMon Slaughter Check

disease surveillance

○ slaughter check

○ slaughter

check

4) seromonitoring

Aujeszky's disease, PRRS, Hog cholera, Swine influenza, Porcine parvovirus,

Porcine myocarditis virus, Japanese B encephalitis, Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae,  
Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae, Atrophic rhinitis, Swine brucellosis,  
Toxoplasmosis seromonitoring

2.

1) slaughter check

8 lesion monitoring

lesion monitoring

2) slaughter check

3) antibiogram profiling

4) seromonitoring

5) seromonitoring

6) ( ) viral agent

7) salmonella

8) Slaughter check

.

1.

1) PigMon Slaughter Check Program

?

(1)

(2)

(3) ( , ) quality control

(4) feedback

(5) , .

1

( ), (liver ascaris spot),

9

가

(endemic chronic infection)

가

2

Cannon Roe(1982)

10%

endemic disease

가 100~3000

25~28

95%

가

( 2 ).

PigMon Slaughter Check

?



. Slaughter lesion  
 , healing ?  
 3 slaughter check feed back  
 program .

1. PigMon Slaughter Check

Conditions(Lesions) Monitored	Severity Scored
Atrophic rhinitis	Grade 0 ~5
Mycoplasma pneumonia*	%(Active, Chronic)
Pleuritis	P1, P2
Pericarditis	Positive, Negative
Peritonitis	Positive, Negative
Pleuropneumonia	Positive, Negative
Liver white spots	Grade 0~3
Ileal thickening	Positive, Negative
Papular dermatitis	Grade 0~3

\* Enzootic Pneumonia

2. Sample size

Pre- slaughter Population*	Percentage of Diseased Animals in Population					
	5%		10%		20%	
	90% a	95% a	90% a	95% a	90% a	95% a
100	36	44	20	25	10	13
125	38	47	20	25	10	13
150	39	48	20	26	10	13
175	39	49	21	26	10	13
200	40	50	21	26	10	13
250	41	52	21	27	10	13
300	42	53	21	27	10	13
450	43	55	22	28	10	13
650	43	56	22	28	10	13
750	44	56	22	28	10	13
3000	45	58	22	28	10	13

\* Population within 16 weeks of slaughter

a Confidence Level

Adapted from Cannon and Roe(1982)

3.

Condition	Risk Population (Period before market)	Reference
Mycoplasma pneumonia	8~16 weeks	Backstrom & Bremer, 1976; Wallgren <i>et al</i> , 1990; Noyes <i>et al</i> , 1990
Pleuritis	8~12 weeks	Mousing, 1988
Atrophic rhinitis	4~5 months	Straw <i>et al</i> , 1986; Scheidt <i>et al</i> , 1990
Pleuropneumonia	10~12 weeks	Pointon <i>et al</i> , 1992
Liver white spots	6~12 weeks	Ericksen 1982; Bernardo <i>et al</i> , 1990
Ileal thickening	4~6 weeks	Rowland and Lawson, 1978
Sarcoptic mange	<5 weeks	Pointon <i>et al</i> , 1992

2) Slaughter Check Procedures

Slaughter check ( )

(1) Enzootic Pneumonia(Mycoplasma induced respiratory disease complex)

% %

(2) Pleuropneumonia(Actinobacillus )

-

-

lung diagram (pleuritis )

(3) Enzootic Pneumonia(Mycoplasma Pneumonia; MP) Pleuropneumonia

MP (active

lesion) (chronic lesion) 가 .

4.

Active Lesions	Chronic Lesions
o Confluent with normal lung or swollen	o Shrinkage of affected portion and/or interlobular fissures
o Rounded edges to lobes	o Sharp edges to lobes
o Soft texture	o Firm texture
o Pale color	o Dark
o Moist exudate in airways	o Dry
o Swollen lobes	o Catarrhal exudate
o Edema	o Scarring

(4) Pleuritis( , )

① Adhesions

Grade 1 = adhesions between lung lobes

Grade 2 = adhesions between lung lobes and thoracic wall, pericardium, mediastinum

⑤ Pleuritis lung lesion

N1 = between lobes, normal lung

P1 = between lobes, pneumonic lungs

N2 = lobe to ribs, heart or mediastinum, normal lungs

P2 = lobe to ribs, heart or mediastinum, pneumonic lungs

(5) Pericarditis( )

- presence/absence

(6) Peritonitis( )

- presence/absence

(7) Ileitis( , )

(8) Ascaris liver lesions(Grade 0~2)

- liver white spot
- Grading of severity
  - Grade 0 = no lesions
  - Grade 1 = less than 10 "milk spots"
  - Grade 2 = 10 or more "milk spots"

(9) Atrophic rhinitis(Grade 0~5)

Grade 0 Normal - The turbinates fill the nasal cavity and the septum is symmetrically positioned and straight

Grade 1 Slight localized changes - Slight atrophy or abnormal morphology confined to the ventral scroll of the ventral turbinate

Grade 2 Mild atrophy - Obvious, but not extensive atrophy of one or both ventral scrolls with dorsal scrolls essentially normal or with slight degenerative changes

Grade 3 Moderate Changes - Moderate to marked atrophy of ventral scrolls, usually with some involvement of the dorsal scrolls

Grade 4 Marked changes - Marked atrophy of ventral and dorsal scrolls. Fibrous replacement of ventral scrolls

Grade 5 Severe Changes - Complete loss of dorsal & ventral scrolls

(10) Papular Dermatitis, case by case

( ; , , , )

3) Seromonitoring

(1)

7 , , , , , 5

가 ( 5).

5. Seromonitoring

	Hog cholera virus
	Aujesky's disease virus
	PRRS virus
	Porcine parvovirus
	Encephalomyocarditis virus
	Japanese encephalitis virus
	Swine influenza virus
	<i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i>
	<i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i>
	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>
	<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>
	<i>Brucella suis</i>
	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>

(2)

Seromonitoring

(1997)

6

6. Seromonitoring

(PRV)	(ELISA, gp1)
(PRRS)	(IFA)
(HC)	(NPLA)
(SIV)	(HI test)
(PPV)	(HI test)
(AR)	(Agglutination test)
	(Agglutination test)
(SEP)	(ELISA)
(SE)	(Growth agglutination test)

(Aujeszky's Disease, Pseudorabies)

가

IDEXX

“HerdCheck Anti-PRV- gp1 assay” ELISA kit

(Hog Cholera, HC)

(NPLA, Neutralizing Peroxidase-Linked Assay)

가

(Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome,

PRRS)

*Nidovirales, Arteriviridae*

PRRS

virus가

(IFA, Indirect Fluorescent Antibody

Test)

(Porcine parvovirus infection)

Porcine parvovirus가

(HI, Hemagglutination Inhibition Test) 가

가

가

가

가

(Japanese encephalitis)

(HI, Hemagglutination inhibition test)

가

pH

가

가

(Encephalomyocarditis)

(HI,

Hemagglutination Inhibition test)

가

가

가

(Swine influenza)

S1N1 H3N2 2가

(Atrophic rhinitis)

*B. bronchiseptica* ,

가 .

(Swine erysipelas)

*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

(Growth agglutination test) 가 .

(Mycoplasma pneumonia)

*Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* ,

ELISA(Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) .

sonicator , Sephacryl S-300

gel(Pharmacia) 100 .

(Brucellosis)

가 (Buffered plate agglutination test)

, *Brucella abortus*

0.5% 가 crystal violet brilliant

green .

(Toxoplasmosis)

(1995)

(*Toxoplasma gondii*, RH strain)



가

4) slaughter check endemic disease  
slaughter check (lesion  
monitoring) endemic disease  
prevalence feed back

(1) (9 633 ) (7 403 )  
47.6% (range 37.6% ~65.6%)

70.7% (range 60.0% ~73.8%) ,  
mean pneumonic score 3.4 6.4  
( $p < 0.01$ ).

(2) 7.6% ,  
13.4% ( $p < 0.01$ ), pleuritis  
10.6%, 15.4%

(3) (% of more than  
score 2) 38.2% (range 26.7% ~53.3%), 47.2% (range  
37.0% ~59.5%) , mean rhinitis score 1.16, 1.49

가

(4) 7.0% (range  
0.0% ~28.9%), 14.4% (range 0.0~21.4%) 가 ,  
77.8% (2/9), 85.7%

- (5) check 11 ( 6 , 4 ) 72.7% (8 ) 17.3% (range 10.0~25.0%) .
- (6) (5 ) (4 ) 272 100% 16.7% (range 6.7%~27.3%) .
- (7) (275 ) (198 ) (35 ) 473 *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* 49 , *Pasteurella multocida* 116 , *Streptococcus suis* 64 , *Haemophilus parasuis* 13 *Staphylococcus aureus* 4 , *Actinomyces pyogenes* 4 . *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephalothin, ciprofloxacin , amikacin, erythromycin, kanamycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, streptomycin sulfadimethoxine, tylosin . *Pasteurella multocida* amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, ciprofloxacin, penicillin G , amikacin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, sulfadimethoxine, streptomycin . *Streptococcus suis* amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, ciprofloxacin, enrofloxacin. penicillin G , amikacin, erythromycin, kanamycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, tylosin .
- (8) salmonella 가 16.2% (87/537) , 7.1%~29.4% . 87 salmonella serotyping 가 84 (96.6%) ,

untypable 3 (3.4%) . 3 serotype  
 33.3% (3/9), 2 serotype 44.4% (4/9)  
 1 serotype 22.2% (2/9) .  
 salmonella species serotypes *S. typhimurium*  
 10 serotypes , *S. typhimurium*  
 (42.5%), *S. reading*(17.2%), *S. derby*(10.3%), *S. enteritidis* (8.1%), *S.*  
*worthington*(6.9%), *S. meleagridis*(3.4%), *S. saintpaul*(3.4%), *S.*  
*schwarzengrund*(2.3%), *S. californica*(1.2%) *S. senftenberg*(1.2%)

(9) (4 ), (1 )

slaughter check

4~6 2~3 ,

, 가 , lung lesion score

. B1 slaughter check

enzootic pneumonia 45.8% (11/24), % lung lesion score

2.5, pleuritis 8.3% control

enzootic pneumonia

34.6% % lung lesion score 1.5 pleuritis

3.8% 가 . modern confined system

B1 B2 B4 B1

700

B5

AIAO 가 mean enzootic

pneumonia prevalence가 40% ,

AIAO가



, 가 .

, ,

(3) 5 가

(4) 가

2.

1)

2) ( 1966-58 )

3) lesion monitoring seromonitoring

( '97 )

4) prevalence feed back

## Summary

Many of the diseases that affect grower-finisher pig performance and productivity do not cause observable signs of disease. In severe cases, pigs with pneumonia will look depressed, refuse to eat and develop an obvious cough, but many pigs will perform poorly when suffering milder symptoms. It can be difficult to distinguish these sub-clinically affected pigs from healthy ones, yet their performance may significantly reduce piggery profitability. Abattoir monitoring of a disease allows a more accurate assessment of disease levels, by evaluating the lesions of disease and not the signs. It is quick, reliable way of measuring the level of disease in a group of pigs, and supplements on farm assessment such as death, daily feed intake, growth rate and others.

The health status of pigs can be quantified during their most costly phase of production, the grow/finish phase, by monitoring a range of organ systems from a representative sample of pigs taken from the grow/finish population. Thus monitoring of pathological conditions in slaughter pigs plays an important role in providing an effective veterinary service to commercial pig herds. The national slaughter surveillance schemes developed in Scandinavia contributed significantly to the ongoing international trend away from individual animal health management to a herd- and industry-based approach.

The increasing intensification of production systems and rising social pressures for assurances on animal welfare and product safety will likely

make disease surveillance at slaughter an essential component of effective pig herd health management. The primary objective of slaughter pig monitoring has been to improve the diagnosis of subclinical diseases, so action can be taken to decrease disease on a herd basis. Secondary objectives have been to provide a cost effective mechanism for reducing losses during growth and processing and to decrease the herd-to-herd spread of diseases via the ongoing monitoring of breeding stock source herds. Such surveillance schemes also have been aimed at minimizing the use of antibiotics and reducing the risk of residues. Abattoir monitoring for this purpose is now used in several countries and is an integral part of the National Pig Herd Health Scheme in Scandinavian countries, many European countries including Great Britain, Australia and North America.

This paper describes a similar slaughter pig monitoring scheme developed in Korea and reports the results from the initial trials of operation. Pig health monitoring can only provide a profile of diseases in finishing pigs. The accuracy of interpreting results depends on how many pigs are inspected. The number of pigs inspected in each batch is determined by the size of the herd and is calculated so that at least one positive will be detected if the disease is present in the herd at a prevalence of 10%, and so the within herd prevalence of disease can be estimated with an accuracy of 10% (90% confidence level).

Gross lesions monitored in the present study include those conditions commonly associated with economically significant subclinical herd infections: pneumonia, pleurisy, pericarditis, peritonitis, pleuropneumonia, sarcoptic mange, ascaris liver spots, ileitis, and atrophic rhinitis. The lesions and

scoring systems used for conditions routinely monitored have been described in some detail. The morphology of lesions monitored in the present study has been described by Pointon *et al.*(1992) and Straw *et al.*(1986b); other lesions were classified by criteria used in slaughter monitoring schemes operating in Australia(Pointon *et al.*, 1987). However, methods for conducting the slaughter inspections need to be adapted to the chain speed and working facilities at individual plants. A total of 1,036 slaughter pigs of which 633 pigs were from 9 breeders including Swine Testing Station and the remaining 403 from 7 farrow-to-finish fattening herds were investigated according to the slaughter check procedures established and the results obtained are as follows.

No herds involved in the present study were free from enzootic pneumonic lesions. The prevalence of enzootic pneumonia in breeders and fattening farms were 47.6%, and 70.7%, respectively and mean pneumonic scores 3.4, 6.4, respectively. Typical pleuropneumonic lesions were detected from both breeders and fatteners with the rate of 7.6% and 13.4%, respectively indicating that the condition is prevalent throughout the industry. Incidence of atrophic rhinitis was 38.2% for breeders and 47.2% for fatteners and mean rhinitis score of 1.16 and 1.49 were recorded for breeders and fatteners, respectively. Fourteen among 16(87.5%) herds had ascaris infestation and 72.7%(8/11 herds) of herds monitored had sarcoptic mange problems. As herd prevalence increases so does the severity of lesions, some trials needed to relate severity of pathology to performance. All of the herds investigated had ileitis problems and mean herd prevalence of the condition was 16.7%(range 6.7~27,3%).



Respiratory pathogens such as *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Streptococcus suis*, *Haemophilus parasuis* and *Actinomyces pyogenes* were recovered from pneumonic lung of slaughter pigs of almost all farms. Their antibiograms were investigated and forwarded to producers for proper management of respiratory diseases of their own farm. Salmonella organisms were isolated from mesenteric lymph nodes of slaughter pigs with mean prevalence of 16.2% (range 7.1-29.4%) and the three most frequently isolated serotypes in the order of frequency were *S. typhimurium*, *S. reading* and *S. derby*.

A detailed report was forwarded to producers showing the prevalence of each disease in the batch of pigs examined and the severity of the more important conditions. The results of the previous inspection are compared so that the effect of any management changes or treatments given could be evaluated. A preliminary result with a limited trial indicated that herd health could be improved by the proper implementation of control measures for endemic diseases established according to slaughter check and seromonitoring results, although further work is needed to prove the benefit of the health scheme for the industry as a whole.

Swine sero-monitoring technique was successfully developed and this technique in slaughter house provided invaluable information to understand health status of the farm and for the disease control. Seven viral disease and 5 bacterial diseases were selected for the standardization of the sero-monitoring technique in the research.

Sero-monitoring provided very important clue for the identification of the notifiable disease infected animals and their origin. Aujeszky's disease

sero-positive pigs were identified in a slaughter house located in Kyungpook by ELISA test and subsequently these animals found to be submitted from a swine farm in Kyunggi-do area. A contagious infectious disease hog cholera virus infection considered to be the most important disease to the swine industry in Korea and government launched eradication program but sero-monitoring showed that this effort may not be successful because of malpractice in vaccination and wide spread non-vaccinated animals throughout the country. Data generated from sero-monitoring would provide effective vaccination program and identification of the non-vaccinated herd for the successful eradication program policy. We believe that sero-monitoring result to many viral and bacterial disease include HC, ADV, PRRSV, JEV, EMCV, PPV, TGEV, AR, *P. multocida*, APP, *Mycoplasma*, and SE play a pivotal role for the improvement of the health status in Korean swine industry. Farms exporting pork to foreign country had animals with sero-positive to toxoplasmosis and other zoonotic diseases. This result raised concern in public health and necessities in effective control measures to these diseases.

Conclusively, sero-monitoring technique was successfully developed and applied for the control of the infectious diseases in swine industry. Data collected from sero-monitoring were crucial for the environment friendly swine industry operation and guide line for the disease control as well as healthy pork production for the consumer.

# Content

Chapter	Page Number
1. General Introduction .....	27
2. Considerations for Performing Slaughter Inspection and Inspection Procedures .....	33
1) Introduction .....	33
2) Materials and Methods .....	34
3) Results and Discussion .....	34
4) Summary .....	50
3. Health Management of Pig Farms through Slaughter Check .....	54
1) Introduction .....	54
2) Materials and Methods .....	56
3) Results .....	65
4) Discussion .....	81
5) Summary .....	90
4. Development of Seromonitoring Procedures and Seromonitoring of Slaughter pigs .....	94
1) Development of Seromonitoring Procedures .....	94
2) Analysis of Seromonitoring Results of Slaughter pigs .....	125
3) Seromonitoring of Slaughter pigs for Export .....	155
4) Summary .....	160
5. References .....	161

1	.....	27
2	PigMon Slaughter Check Procedures .....	33
1	.....	33
2	.....	34
3	.....	34
4	.....	50
3	Slaughter Check .....	54
1	.....	54
2	.....	56
3	.....	65
4	.....	81
5	.....	90
4	seromonitoring .....	94
1	seromonitoring .....	94
2	seromonitoring .....	125
3	seromonitoring .....	155
4	.....	160
5	.....	161

1

20

가 7,064 . 1970 1,126 6.3  
( ) .

. 16.8  
20.8 4 , (100kg)  
166.8\$ 83.29\$ 가  
( , 1996). 20

가

(?)

WTO

가

가 UR

. 1996

O157:H7

가 ?

가 가 가

4

가 가 1 26가 2 25가  
51 가

(Office International des Epizooties; OIE)

3 List

A 15 , List B 90 , List C 32 137

70

(OIE,1992).

가 가

가

29

( )

. 1960

(Swine Erysipelas), (Hog Cholera),

(Japanese B Encephalitis), (Transmissible Gastroenteritis)

(Actinobacillus

Pleuropneumonia), (Aujeszkys Disease), (Porcine

Epidemic Diarrhea), (Porcine Reproductive &

Respiratory Syndrome)

( , 1996 a, b). OIE

20%

12,920

20% 2,584

( ,1996 a, b).

가

,

,

,

,

.

,

,

,

,

가

. 1992~3

30%

,

가

1.43

.

60

30%

18

가

1.43

18

×

1.43

=

25 7

.

93

14

가 2,296

.

가

.

1996

10

가

6,924

2897

(41.8%)가

2,582

(89.1%)가

가

,

( , 1997a).

(PRRS)

가

가

가

가

),

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가



가

55%

(가

).

가

(Crowd Poisoning)

가

WTO

가

가

,

가

(lesion monitoring seromonitoring)

slaughter check

pig health monitoring scheme

slaughter check

pig health

monitoring scheme

slaughter

check 가

가

(herd

health scheme)

industry-based health approach

. '97 7

“

”

'94

“ ” 5% 20  
 slaughter check 가  
 seroprevalence  
 .  
 PigMon  
 Slaughter Check standard protocol . WTO  
 가  
 slaughter check  
 가 .  
 가 lesion  
 monitoring seromonitoring endemic diseases  
 health management program herd-base industry-base  
 .  
 slaughter check(lesion monitoring seromonitoring) standard  
 protocols , protocol lesion  
 monitoring seromonitoring  
 endemic disease  
 seroprevalence  
 가 feed back

## 2 PigMon Slaughter Check Procedures

### 1

Slaughter check pig health monitoring scheme  
, ,  
slaughter check  
pig health  
monitoring scheme slaughter  
check 가 가 (herd  
health scheme) industry-based health approach  
PigMon Slaughter Check standard  
protocol  
가  
(Pointon, 1992).  
feed  
back  
lesion monitoring  
, grow/finish phase

(Lindqvist, 1974; Aalund , 1976; Backstrom and Bremer, 1978; Flesja , 1984).

lesion monitoring

slaughter check standard procedures

2

?

1)

2)

3) ( , ) quality control

4) feedback

5) ,

slaughter

check procedures pig health monitoring scheme

monitoring procedures

3

1. ( )

가 .

(Straw , 1986a, b; Pointon , 1987, 1992; Moore and Pointon, 1995).

proliferative enteritis

(Straw , 1986 a, b; Mercy and Brennan, 1987; Moore and Pointon, 1995). slaughter lesion check

(Straw , 1986a, b).

slaughter check

(Backstrom & Bremer, 1976; Straw , 1986a; Pointon . 1992).

가 slaughter check

가

, , , , tail biting, , , pale exudative muscles (Penny & Hill, 1974; O'Brien, 1969; Osborne , 1981; Straw , 1986a).

14

(Pointon , 1987).

ileitis, sarcoptic mange, nephritis

monitoring

(Pointon , 1992).

Table 2- 1

( )	(liver ascaris spot)
( )	,
9	.
1996 9 2	“ ”
,	,
7가	.
( )	,
mite	.
slaughter check	.
2. sample	sampling guideline
,	가
infection)	(endemic chronic
	가
sample	가
	lesion
Pig Health Monitoring Schemes(PHMS)	PigMon Slaughter Check

Program 가 500  
 가 가 PHMS 가  
 (Backstrom and Bremer,  
 1976; Straw , 1986; Mercy and Brennan, 1987; Moore and Pointon, 1995;  
 Pointon , 1987; Pointon and Hueston, 1990).

48~70 (Moore and Pointon, 1995). 가  
 1 70 1 가  
 2~3 .

20~30  
 (Pointon , 1990; Moore and Pointon, 1995). Straw (1986a, b)

가

30 ,

Morrison (1984)

sample

가

. Pointon (1992)

Table 2-2 Cannon Roe(1982) sample

guideline

PigMon Slaughter Check Sampling Guideline .

10% endemic disease

가 100~3000

25~28

95%

가

. sample size

.

가

slaughter check sample size 25~28 가

(Table 2-2 & 2-3).

3. Slaughter check

가

slaughter check

(Table 2-4).

(Christian & Baker, 1973; Socha, 1980; Linquist, 1974; Osborne

, 1981; Straw , 1986a). 가

가

가 . 가

가

가 (Christian & Baker, 1973; Osborne

, 1981; Pointon , 1992; Straw , 1986a; Straw , 1994).

가 (De Jong,

1992), 4~5 . 7~8

가 1~2 가

(Socha, 1980; Straw *et al*, 1986a). Ascaris liver lesion

가

( , 1998; Backstrom & Bremer, 1976; Lindqvist, 1974;

Penny, 1977; Straw , 1986a; Pointon , 1992). 1 ~3

(Osborne , 1981).

mange (Davies

, 1991; Hollanders & Vercruysee, 1990; Martineau , 1987; Shehan, 1974).

(seasonal infertility)

7~8 (Straw ,

1986a). monitoring

1 Straw



(1986) slaughter check 1, 4, 7, 10 1  
 . 1 1 2 slaughter check  
 peak monitoring

cost-benefit가 1 가 .  
 1987~1990 Pig Health Monitoring Scheme  
 slaughter check 1  
 Table 2-5 >500 2.2 1  
 51~100 6.5 1  
 . 200 slaughter check  
 1 2 1  
 monitoring

slaughter check 1 .  
 PigMon Slaughter Check

?

. Slaughter lesion

, healing ?

Table 2-6 .

가

16 pre-market population 16 가

sample size (Pointon , 1992, Pointon , 1996).

Table 2-2 & 2-3 preslaughter population 16-week preslaughter pig population . ascaris liver spot, ileitis lesion(ileal thickening) (3~6 weeks)

prevalence 가 .

4. (Procedures for lesion surveillance)

PigMon Slaughter Check lesion monitoring Straw (1986b)

Pointon (1992) ,

Pig Health Monitoring Scheme (Pointon , 1987).

lesion monitoring .

, ,

가

.

lesion monitoring

.

가.

lesion monitoring (Straw ,

1986b).

(Pointon , 1987; 1992). 가

가

, 가 가 가

(Straw, 1986b; 1994; Pointon, 1987; 1992).

*Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* 2

(cranio-ventral consolidation)가

(Ross, 1992; Whittlestone, 1973).

*Mycoplasma*

*hyopneumoniae*

, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Streptococcus*

*suis*, *Haemophilus parasuis*, *Mycoplasma hyorhinis*

opportunistic

pathogen

(Ross,

1992; Whittlestone, 1973, Pizoan,1992).

lesion monitoring

(consolidation)

가

Table 2-7

(Christensen & Mousing, 1992; Morrison, 1985; Heilmann, 1988),

가

/

. Straw (1986b)

Fig.2-1

consolidation

active lesion

Pointon (1996) criteria

(Table

2-8).

active

state

(Pointon, 1987; 1992; 1996).

. (Pleuritis)  
 Grade 1, (thoracic wall),  
 (mediastinum) Grade 2,  
 가  
 N1, N2 ;  
 P1, P2  
 PIPn(pleuropneumonia) (Pointon , 1987; 1992; 1996).

. (Pleuropneumonia)  
 (dorsal aspect)  
 . actinobacillus pleuropneumonia  
 가  
 ( ) (Straw , 1986b; Nicolet,  
 1992). Brandreth & Smith(1985)  
 가 (cavitation)  
 , Done (1990) minor taxon haemophili  
 가  
 (embolic pneumonia)

(Straw , 1986b; Pointon , 1987; 1992; 1996).

. (Pericarditis)  
 viscera tray  
 (Pointon , 1987; 1992; 1996).

. (Peritonitis)  
 viscera tray .

(Pointon , 1996).

. (Liver ascaris spot)  
 viscera tray liver white spot

white spot liver spot

prevalence가 liver spot

. straw (1986b) normal(no lesion), mild(1 or 2 spots),  
 moderate(3 to 15 spots), severe infestation(more than 15 milk spots)

monitoring 3 Grade 0(no  
 lesion), Grade 1(less than 10 white spots), Grade 2(10 or more white spots)

(Pointon , 1992; 1996).

. (Papular dermatitis)  
 (scalding)  
 scalding

Grade 0~3 monitoring .

Grade 1 79% sarcoptic mite hypersensitivity

(Davies , 1991a), Grade 2 3 mite  
 hypersensitivity lesion highly specific(>98%) (Pointon  
 , 1996). score Figure  
 2-2 .



0~5

(Table3- 2)

Figure 3-4

( , , , , , )  
 가 .  
 가 .  
 가 .  
 가 .

Pig Health Monitoring Scheme

Table 2- 1. Diseases or lesions monitored at slaughter check

Conditions monitored	Severity scored	Others
Atrophic rhinitis	Yes	
Enzootic pneumonia	Yes	Active/Chronic
Pleuritis	Yes	with or without pneumonia
Pericarditis	No	
Peritonitis	No	
Pleuropneumonia	No	
Liver white spots	Yes	
Ileal thickening	Yes	
Papular dermatitis	Yes	

Other conditions monitored in Pig Health Monitoring Schemes(PHMS) in Australia: nephritis(leptospirosis), arthritis, erysipelas, abscesses, tail biting, esophagogastric ulcers

Table 2-2. Sample sizes necessary to detect lesions at low prevalence in populations of different sizes

Preslaughter population	Percentage of diseased animals in population					
	5%		10%		15%	
	90% a	95a	90% a	95% a	90% a	95% a
100	36	44	20	25	10	13
150	39	48	20	26	10	13
175	40	50	21	26	10	13
200	41	52	21	27	10	13
300	42	53	21	27	10	13
450	43	55	22	28	10	13
650	43	56	22	28	10	13
750	44	56	22	28	10	13
3,000	45	58	22	28	10	13

a Confidence level

Adapted from Cannon and Roe(1982)

Table 2-3. Guide to selecting sample size to estimate prevalence and to assist in interpreting results

Population Size	Estimated Prevalence(%)a	90% confidence level		95% confidence level	
		± 5% b	± 10% b	± 5%	± 10%
		No animals sampled		No animals sampled	
200	10	66	22	82	30
	20	93	36	111	47
500	10	82	24	109	35
	20	129	24	109	35
700	10	86	24	116	35
	20	139	43	116	35
1000	10	97	24	122	35
	20	148	43	122	35
> 3000	10	97	24	138	35
	20	173	43	246	61

Extracted from Cannon & Roe(1982) and Pointon (1992).

a Proportion of pigs with lesions in the population sampled.

b Accuracy(Range of prevalences in which the true population prevalence falls)



Table 2-4. The seasonal pattern of diseases found in slaughter pigs

Disease	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Pneumonia <sup>a</sup>		+	+++	+
Pleurisy	+++	+++	+++	+
Atrophic rhinitis	+	+++	+	+
Ascaris		+++	+	+
Mange <sup>b</sup>	+++	+		+++

Note: +++ = peak prevalence; + = least prevalence

a Extracted from Straw *et al.* 1986

b Extracted from Flesja & Ulvester(1979); Mercy & Brennan(1988)

Table 2-5. Average number of groups of pigs monitored at slaughter per year according to herd size(1987- 1990)

Number of Sows	_Number of inspections/year		Average interval between inspection (month)
	South Australia	Western Australia	
1~25	0.9(8)	1.13(5)	12.1
26~50	1.23(42)	1.36(46)	9.2
51~100	1.90(55)	1.77(61)	6.5
101~200	2.42(19)	2.09(24)	5.3
201~500	3.94(6)	3.36(10)	3.4
>500	6.52(9)	4.14(6)	2.2
Finishing herd	(0)	1.95(8)	6.2

Note: ( ) = number of herds

Table 2-6. Estimated time for resolution of lesions monitored at slaughter

Condition	Risk population (Period before market)	References
Atrophic rhinitis	4- 5 months	Straw , 1986; Scheidt , 1990
Enzootic pneumonia	8- 16 weeks	Backstrom & Bremer, 1976; wallgren , 1990; Noyes , 1990
Pleuritis	8- 12 weeks	Martinsson & Lundheim, 1985; Mousing, 1988
Pleuropneumonia	10- 12 weeks	Pointon , 1992;
Liver white spots:		
Mild 1st exposure	2- 3weeks	Christensen & Mousing, 1992
Moderate/severe reinfection	6- 12 weeks	Eriksen, 1982;
Ileal thickening (Proliferative enteritis)	4- 6 weeks	Rowland & Lawson, 1992
Sarcoptic mange	<5 weeks	Pointon , 1992

Table 2-7. Relative weights of lung lobes as percent of total lung weight

Study	Left Lung Lobes			Right Lung Lobes				Na
	Apical	Cardiac	Diaphr.	Apical	Cardiac	Diaphr.	Interm.	
A	7	7	32	12	8	30	5	11
B	5	7	32	6	9	36	5	20
C	5	6	29	11	10	34	5	13

Note: A = Morrison *et al.* 1985; B = Heilmann *et al.*1988;

C = Christensen 1990. Rounding of numbers may cause total percentages to equal more than 100.

a = number of pigs examined in each study

Table 2-8. Active and chronic classification for lung consolidation

Active	Chronic
o Confluent with normal lung or swollen	o Shrinkage of affected portion and/or interlobular fissure
o Rounded edges to lobes	o Sharp edges to lobes
o Soft texture	o Firm texture
o Pale color	o Dark
o Moist exudate in airways	o Dry
o Swollen lobes	o Catarrhal exudate
o Edema	o Scarring

NB: If active and chronic lesions are present in the same lung then the lung is classified as active.

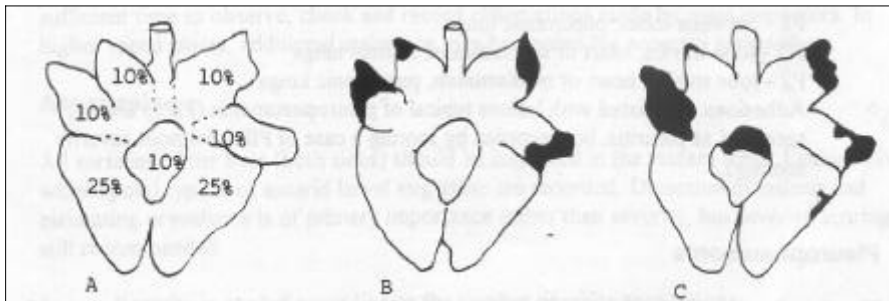


Figure 2-1. Example of pneumonia scores (Straw 1986b).

A: normal lung and percent of whole for each lobe.

B: Lung with lobe score of 12%.

C: Lung with lobe score of 20%

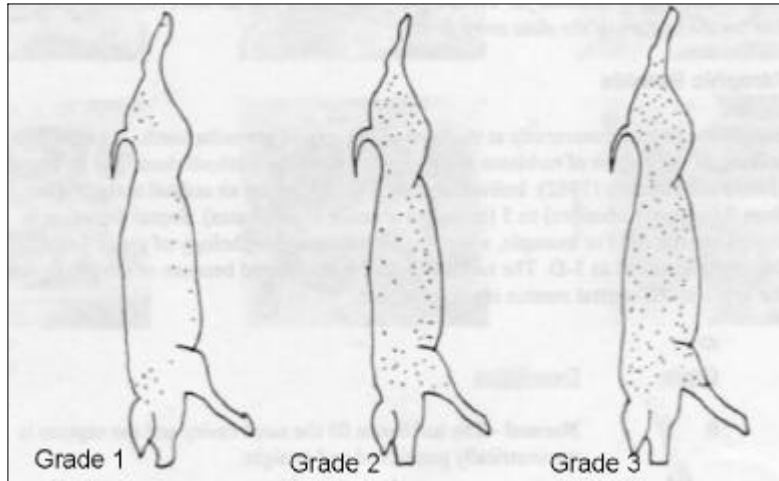


Figure 2-2. Examples of severity score for papular dermatitis  
 Grade 1: lesions located mainly on head, belly and buttock  
 Grade 2: Generalized, mild to moderate density  
 Grade 3: severe, generalized with areas of high density

4

slaughter check

가

lesion monitoring  
 (from stable to table)

가

slaughter check program

pig health monitoring schemes

1. slaughter check ( )

endemic disease monitoring

(enzootic pneumonia),

, , , , , , ,  
( ) 9가

2.

,  
가  
(chronic endemic infection)

sample 가 .

chronic endemic disease  
prevalence 10% 95%  
sample 16  
100~3,000 25~28 .

3.

가 .  
가 .  
peak prevalence .  
cost/benefit 가 .  
200 1 1 , 4 , 7 , 10  
, 100 1 2 .

4.

(enzootic pneumonia)

가

25%, 10%

%

( )

가 Grade 1(P1),

(mediasternum) Grade 2(P2)

가 N1, N2

(dorsal aspect)

가 PIPn

가 ( ) 가

(cavitation) 가

viscera tray

viscera tray

. viscera tray가

white spot

Grade 0(no lesion), Grade 1(less than 10 white spots), Grade 2(10 or more white spots)

Grade 0, Grade 1~3 mite hypersensitivity lesion

가 (severe case) Grade 3, 가 moderate Grade 2, hypersensitivity lesion

Grade 1, Grade 2~3 lesion 가 가

terminal ileum 20~30cm 가 가

. 2~3

2 (premolar teeth)

Runnels(1982)

Grade 0~5

### 3 Slaughter Check

1

slaughter check      pig health monitoring scheme

slaughter check

(Aalund , 1976; Backstrom & Bremer, 1976; Flesja & Ulvesaester, 1979; Mercy & Brennan, 1988; Pointon , 1994).

pig health monitoring scheme

slaughter check      가      가

(herd health scheme)      industry-based health

approach      . 1994      “

”      1997      7      “      ”

5%      20      slaughter check

가      seroprevalence

slaughter check standard protocol

. WTO      가

slaughter

check      가

( , 1996).





lesion monitoring

endemic disease

feed back

2

1.

slaughter check

				, 8	7	926
			90	1,036	.	
1	4	, 3	3	,	2~1	6
3~2	,	1	1		.	

2.

9 ( 1, 5, 3 )

가

4

Table 3- 1

가.

(enzootic pneumonia; mycoplasma induced pneumonia)

, , 10% ,

25% (Pointon

, 1992; Straw , 1986a, b).

40%

(percentage of lung with pneumonia) 13% .  
(dorsal & ventral aspects)  
(Figure 3-1).  
가  
( ) ,  
(cavitation)  
가 (Pointon , 1987).  
가 Grade 1, (thoracic wall),  
, (mediasternum) Grade 2 ,  
가  
N1, N2 ,  
, P1, P2 .  
PIPn(pleuropneumonia)  
9 grading system Table 3-1

Table 3-1. Summary of slaughter check grading systems used in the present study

Conditions(Lesions) Monitored	Severity Scored
Atrophic Rhinitis	Grade 0~5
Mycoplasma Pneumonia*	%(Active, Chronic)
Pleuritis	P1, P2; N1, N2
Pericarditis	Positive, Negative
Peritonitis	Positive, Negative
Pleuropneumonia	Positive, Negative
Liver White Spots	Grade 0~2
Ileal Thickening	Positive, Negative
Papular Dermatitis	Grade 0~3

\* Enzootic Pneumonia(Mycoplasma induced pneumonia)

(viscera tray)가

viscera tray

가

viscera tray

가

20~30cm

가

(Figure 3-2).

liver white spots

liver white spot

Grade

0, liver white spot 10

(<10) Grade 1, 10

Grade 2

(Figure 3-3).

가

( , )

(snout) 2 (premolar teeth)

Runnels(1982)

(Table 3-2; Figure 3-4).

Table 3-2. Grading system for evaluation of snouts(Runnels, 1982)

Grade	Description
0	Normal - The turbinates fill the nasal cavity and the septum is symmetrically positioned and straight.
1	Slight_Localized_Changes - Slight atrophy or abnormal morphology confined to the ventral scrolls of the ventral turbinate.
2	Mild_Atrophy - Obvious, but not extensive atrophy of one or both ventral scrolls with dorsal scrolls essentially normal or with slight degenerative changes.
3	Moderate_Changes - Moderate to marked atrophy of ventral scrolls, usually with some involvement of the dorsal scrolls.
4	Marked_Changes - Marked atrophy of ventral and dorsal scrolls. Fibrous replacement of ventral scrolls.
5	Severe_Changes - Complete loss of dorsal and ventral scrolls(unbranched vestiges only) of ventral turbinates on both sides and loss and/or degenerative changes of the dorsal turbinates.

(scalding)

Pointon (1996)

Grade 0, 1, 2, 3

enzootic pneumonic lesion

Kim & Jung(1994),

Ahn & Kim(1994), Soh (1996)

salmonella International Standard ISO 6579:1993(E)

"Microbiology - General Guidance on Methods for the Detection of  
Salmonella" salmonella

salmonella polyvalent O, H factor sera(Difco)

3

가.

8 543 ( ) 90  
633 7 (farrow - to- finish farm) 403  
Table 3- 3~4 (enzootic pneumonia; mycoplasma pneumonia) 가  
37.6% 65.6% 47.6%  
60.0%  
73.8% 70.7% 가  
percent mean pneumonic score Table 3- 3 3- 4 3.4  
6.4 가  
pneumonic lesion 가 가  
633 48  
(7.6%) 1.8% 23.3%  
가  
23.3% 가  
가  
13.4% (54/403 )가  
가 ( : 11.3% ~17.3%).  
10.6% (67/633),

15.4% (62/403) . pleuritis *Pasteurella multocida*,  
*Streptococcus suis*, *Haemophilus parasuis* enzootic  
 pneumonia, actinobacillus pleuropneumonia

(Table 3- 13~14).

8 633  
 Table 3-7 . mean rhinitis score 1.0  
 1.62 1.16 . rhinitis score 0 1  
 34.4%, 27.4% 61.8%  
 37.4 score 2~3, 0.5% score 4 .  
 가 25.5% (score 2) 60.5% .  
 (score 3) 11.9% ( score  
 4 ) 0.5% (3/633) .  
 (farrow - to - finish fattening farms) 386

Table 3- 8 rhinitis score 0~1  
 52.8% score 2 27.2%, score 3 13.2%, score 4  
 6.8% . mean rhinitis score 1.23 1.74, 1.49

가 rhinitis score 3  
 11.6% 24.1%

(ascaris liver spots)  
 Table 3- 9~10 . 8 3~4  
 liver white spots 1 (B1 )



, 1

B2 6

77.8%

7.2% 1.1%

28.9% 가 28.9%

10%

2 all-in all-out(AIAO)가

Table 3-10 7 6

(85.7%) , 6.7%, 21.4%

14.4%

6 , 4 503

Table 3-11 4

(57.1%) 1 (25.0%)

가

8.0% 23.7%

12.2%

5 , 4 272

Table 3-12

30cm 가

272 43 (16.7%) 가 .  
 가 100% ,  
 6.7% 27.3% .  
 6.7%~16.7% 13.3%  
 27.3%

가

275 가 198

Table 3-13 14

.  
*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* 25  
 , *Pasteurella multocida* 65 , *Streptococcus suis* 37 , *Haemophilus parasuis* 7  
*Staphylococcus aureus* 4 , *Actinomyces pyogenes* 2

가 *Pasteurella multocida* type A(65/275; 23.6%)가 가 , *Streptococcus suis*(37/275; 13.5%) .  
*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*가  
 9 8 (88.9%)  
 . *Haemophilus parasuis* 6  
 (66.7%) 2

.  
*Pasteurella multocida*,  
*Streptococcus suis*, *Actinobacillus pleuroneumoniae*, *Haemophilus parasuis*  
*Actinomyces pyogenes* 2 *Staphylococcus aureus*

4 .

7 가

198 Table

3- 14 *Pasteurella multocida* 51 , *Streptococcus suis* 29 ,  
*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* 24 , *Haemophilus parasuis* 6  
*Actinomyces pyogenes* 2 . *Pasteurella multocida* type  
A(51/198; 25.8%)가 가  
, *Streptococcus suis* 14.6% (29/198) . *Actinobacillus*  
*pleuropneumoniae* 가 가  
. *Haemophilus parasuis* 7 5  
. *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*  
9.1% (25/275) 12.1% (24/198) .  
*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* 가  
가  
. *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella*  
*multocida*, *Streptococcus suis* Table  
3- 17~19 . *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*  
amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephalothin, ciprofloxacin  
, amikacin, erythromycin, kanamycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, streptomycin  
sulfadimethoxine, tylosin . *Pasteurella multocida*  
amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, ciprofloxacin, penicillin G  
, amikacin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, sulfadimethoxine, streptomycin

. *Streptococcus suis* amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, ciprofloxacin, enrofloxacin. penicillin G, amikacin, erythromycin, kanamycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, tylosin

Salmonella  
537 salmonella serotyping  
Table 3-15 16  
salmonella 가  
16.2% (87/537), 7.1%~29.4%  
87 salmonella serotyping 가 84 (96.6%)  
untypable 3 (3.4%) 3 serotype  
33.3% (3/9), 2 serotype 44.4% (4/9) 1 serotype  
22.2% (2/9) salmonella  
species serotypes *S. typhimurium* 10 serotypes  
, *S. typhimurium*(42.5%), *S. reading*(17.2%), *S. derby*(10.3%),  
*S. enteritidis* (8.1%), *S. worthington*(6.9%), *S. meleagridis*(3.4%), *S.*  
*saintpaul*(3.4%), *S. schwartzenrund*(2.3%), *S. californica*(1.2%) *S. senftenberg*  
(1.2%)

(slaughter check) feed back  
slaughter check (4 ),  
(1 ) slaughter check  
4~6 2~3

Table 3-20  
B1 slaughter check enzootic pneumonia  
45.8% (11/24), % lung lesion score 2.5, pleuritis 8.3%

control ( shower in- shower out, all in- all out, in feed pulse medication, strict sanitation measures )

enzootic pneumonia 34.6% mean pneumonic score(% lung lesion score) 1.5 pleuritis 3.8% 가

. modern confined system B1 B2 B4

B1 .

700 B5

AIAO 가 mean enzootic pneumonia prevalence가 40% , .

AIAO가 F1

enzootic pneumonia 73.3% (22/30), mean pneumonic score(% lung lesion) 6.7, gross pleuropneumonic lesion 20.0%, pleuritis 23.3% 가 slaughter check

(Table

3- 20). pleuropneumonia pleuritis

performance

slaughter check

Table 3- 20 enzootic pneumonia, pleuropneumonia, pleuritis 73.3%, 20.0%, 23.3%

10 enzootic pneumonia, pleuropneumonia, pleuritis 64.0%, 8.0%, 8.0% mean pneumonic score 6.7 5.4 .

slaughter check

가

. (Appendix 1)

Table 3-3. Pneumonic lesions and pleuritis of slaughter pigs from 8 breeding farms and Swine Testing Station(STS)

Farm	No. of pigs examined	No.(%) enzootic pneumonia	No.(%) pleuropneumonia	No.(%) pleuritis	Mean pneumonic score
B1	105	40(38.1)	3(2.9)	6(5.7)	2.2
B2	90	41(45.6)	7(7.8)	9(10.0)	2.9
B3	60	28(46.7)	5(8.3)	5(8.3)	2.8
B4	88	42(47.7)	3(3.4)	5(5.7)	2.7
B5	85	32(37.6)	2(2.4)	5(5.9)	3.5
B6	55	27(49.1)	1(1.8)	9(16.3)	3.8
B7	30	14(46.7)	3(10.0)	3(10.0)	3.7
B8	30	16(53.3)	3(10.0)	6(20.0)	4.3
STS	90	59(65.6)	21(23.3)	19(21.1)	5.8
Total	633	301(47.6)	48(7.6)	67(10.6)	3.4

Mean pneumonic score : Average percentage of lung lesion

Table 3-4. Pneumonic lesions and pleuritis of slaughter pigs from 7 farrow-to-finish farms

Farm	No. of pigs checked	No.(%) enzootic pneumonia	No.(%) pleuropneumonia	No.(%) pleuritis	Mean pneumonic score
F1	79	55(69.6)	12(15.2)	12(15.2)	6.1
F2	80	59(73.6)	9(11.3)	14(17.5)	7.2
F3	55	33(60.0)	9(16.4)	10(18.2)	5.8
F4	80	58(72.5)	9(11.3)	10(12.5)	6.2
F5	23	17(73.8)	4(17.3)	3(13.0)	5.9
F6	44	32(72.7)	6(13.6)	7(15.7)	6.0
F7	42	31(73.8)	5(11.9)	6(14.3)	7.1
Total	403	285(70.7)	54(13.4)	62(15.4)	6.4

Mean pneumonic score : Average percentage of lung lesion

Table 3-5. Severity of enzootic pneumonia lesion of slaughter pigs in 8 breeding farms and Swine Testing Station

Farm	No. of pigs checked	Percentage of lung with pneumonia							
		0	1- 5	6- 10	11- 15	16- 20	21- 25	26- 30	> 30
B1	105	58.1	21.9	13.3	4.9	0.95	0.95	0.0	0.0
B2	90	54.4	24.4	14.4	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
B3	60	59.0	25.6	7.7	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
B4	88	47.7	27.3	13.6	6.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
B5	85	45.9	22.4	15.3	10.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.0
B6	55	50.9	21.8	16.4	5.5	1.8	3.6	0.0	0.0
B7	30	53.3	20.0	16.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
B8	30	46.7	23.3	3.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
STS	90	38.9	16.7	26.7	10.0	5.7	2.2	0.0	0.0
Total	633	77.9	22.7	15.7	6.3	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.0

Table 3-6. Severity of enzootic pneumonia lesion of slaughter pigs from 7 farrow - to- finish farms

Farm	No. of pigs checked	Percentage of lung with pneumonia							
		0	1- 5	6- 10	11- 15	16- 20	21- 25	26- 30	> 30
F1	79	30.4	24.1	24.1	15.2	5.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
F2	80	26.3	22.5	26.3	11.3	7.5	3.8	2.5	0.0
F3	55	40.0	14.5	23.6	12.7	5.5	3.6	0.0	0.0
F4	80	27.5	26.3	28.8	8.6	2.5	5.0	1.3	0.0
F5	23	26.1	39.1	17.4	4.3	4.3	8.7	0.0	0.0
F6	44	33.8	25.0	31.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	2.3	0.0
F7	42	26.2	19.0	28.6	14.3	7.1	4.8	0.0	0.0
Total	403	29.3	23.3	26.3	11.2	5.4	3.5	1.0	0.0

Table 3-7. Severity of atrophic rhinitis infection in 8 breeding farms and Swine Testing Station(STS)

Farm	No. of SC*(No. of pigs )	Percentage of pigs with:						Mean rhinitis score
		Score 0	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	
B1	4(105)	37.2	32.4	20.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	1.07
B2	3(90)	26.7	20.0	31.1	20.0	2.2	0.0	1.44
B3	2(60)	35.0	38.3	20.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.00
B4	3(83)	33.7	22.9	26.5	16.9	0.0	0.0	1.39
B5	3(85)	32.9	25.9	28.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	1.18
B6	2(55)	34.5	20.0	29.1	16.4	0.0	0.0	1.62
B7	1(30)	50.0	23.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.10
B8	1(30)	23.3	30.0	36.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.37
STS	3(90)	40.0	32.2	20.0	6.7	1.1	0.0	0.97
Total	22(633)	34.4	27.4	25.5	11.9	0.5	0.0	1.16

\* SC = Slaughter check

Table 3-8. Severity of atrophic rhinitis infection in 7 farrow-to-finish farms

Farm	No. of SC*(No. of pigs )	Percentage of pigs with:						Mean rhinitis score
		Score 0	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	
F1	3(75)	25.3	26.7	26.7	14.7	5.3	1.3	1.52
F2	3(79)	25.3	26.6	24.1	17.7	5.1	1.3	1.54
F3	2(45)	24.4	31.1	26.7	11.1	6.7	0.0	1.44
F4	3(78)	28.2	34.6	25.6	9.0	2.6	0.0	1.23
F5	1(23)	21.7	26.1	30.4	8.7	8.7	4.3	1.70
F6	2(44)	25.0	25.0	28.5	11.4	9.1	0.0	1.55
F7	2(42)	21.4	19.0	33.3	16.7	9.5	0.0	1.74
Total	16(386)	25.1	27.7	27.2	13.2	6.0	0.8	1.49



Table 3-9. Percentage of slaughter pigs with liver white spots in 8 breeding herds and Swine Testing Station(STS)

Herds	No.of pigs examined	Score 0	Score 1	Score 2	% positive
B1	105	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
B2	90	98.9	1.1	0.0	1.1
B3	60	96.7	3.3	0.0	3.3
B4	83	94.0	3.6	2.4	6.0
B5	85	97.6	2.4	0.0	2.4
B6	55	53	3.6	0.0	3.6
B7	30	90.0	6.7	3.3	10.0
B8	30	83.3	10.0	6.7	16.7
STS	90	71.1	13.3	15.6	28.9
Total	633	93.0	4.0	3.0	7.0

Table 3-10. Percentage of slaughter pigs with liver white spots in 7 farrow - to- finish farms

Farms	No.of pigs checked	Score 0	Score 1	Score 2	% positive
F1	75	85.3	8.0	6.7	14.7
F2	80	82.5	10.0	7.5	16.5
F3	45	93.3	6.7	0.0	6.7
F4	80	83.8	10.0	6.3	16.3
F5	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F6	44	84.1	6.8	9.1	15.9
F7	42	78.6	9.5	11.9	21.4
Total	389	85.5	8.1	6.3	14.4

Table 3- 11. Percentage of slaughter pigs with papular dermatitis lesions

Farm	No. of pig checked	Percentage of pig with papular dermatitis score			
		0	1	2	3
B1	55	100	0	0	0
B2	55	100	0	0	0
B3	44	79.6	9.1	6.8	4.5
B4	55	76.3	10.9	7.3	5.5
B5	50	82.0	10.0	4.0	4.0
B6	50	92.0	4.0	2.0	2.0
STS	20	75.0	5.0	10.0	10.0
F1	44	88.6	4.5	4.5	2.3
F2	45	77.8	6.7	11.1	4.4
F3	40	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F4	45	84.4	6.7	6.7	2.2
Total	503	87.8	5.0	4.4	2.8

Table 3- 12. Percentage of ileal thickening of slaughter pigs

Farm	No. of pigs checked	No. normal ileum	No. ileal thickening	% ileal thickening
B1	30	28	2	6.7
B2	30	26	4	13.3
B3	30	27	3	10.0
B4	28	25	3	10.7
B6	25	21	4	16.0
STS	30	25	5	16.7
F1	25	20	5	20.0
F2	30	22	8	26.7
F6	22	19	3	13.6
F7	22	16	6	27.3
Total	272	229	43	16.7

Table 3-13. Microorganisms isolated from pneumonic lesion of slaughter pigs from 8 breeding farms & Swine Testing Station

Farm	No.of lung tested	APPa	PMb	St. suis	HPSc	Others
B1	40	2	6	5	1	1
B2	41	5	13	6	0	0
B3	28	1	5	3	1	0
B4	42	4	9	4	1	1
B5	32	1	6	2	0	0
B6	27	3	11	4	1	1
B7	14	0	2	2	1	0
B8	16	1	3	2	0	1
STS	35	8	10	9	2	2
Total	275	25	65	37	7	6

a : *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*

b : *Pasteurella multocida*

c : *Haemophilus parasuis*

Others: *Stap. aureus*(4); *Actinomyces pyogenes*(2)

Table 3-14. Microorganism isolated from pneumonic lung of slaughter pigs from the 7 farrow-to-finish farms

Farm	No. of lungs tested	APPa	PMb	St. suis	HPSc	Others
F1	35	3	9	5	1	0
F2	38	5	9	6	0	1
F3	31	3	6	4	1	0
F4	34	4	8	4	1	0
F5	17	2	4	2	0	0
F6	22	4	8	4	1	1
F7	21	3	7	4	2	0
Total	198	24	51	29	6	2

a : *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*

b : *Pasteurella multocida*

c : *Haemophilus parasuis*

Others: *Actinomyces pyogenes*(2)

Table 3- 15. Salmonella serotypes isolated from mesenteric lymph nodes of slaughter pigs

Farms	No. of Samples	No.(%) of Salmonella isolated	Serotypes identified
B1	33	7(21.2)	<i>S. senftenberg</i> 1 <i>S. typhimurium</i> 6
B2	20	3(15.0)	<i>S. typhimurium</i> 3
B3	42	3(7.1)	<i>S. typhimurium</i> 3.
B4	56	15(26.8)	<i>S. typhimurium</i> 13 <i>S. schwarzengrund</i> 2
B5	32	9(28.1)	<i>S. reading</i> 4 <i>S. enteritidis</i> 5 <i>S. reading</i> 11
TF1	51	15(29.4)	<i>S. saintpaul</i> 3 <i>S. enteritidis</i> 1 <i>S. typhimurium</i> 11
MK	142	15(10.6)	<i>S. enteritidis</i> 1 Untypable 3
TF2	81	9(11.1)	<i>S. worthington</i> 6 <i>S. meleagridis</i> 3 <i>S. derby</i> 9
TF3	80	11(13.6)	<i>S. typhimurium</i> 1 <i>S. caljornia</i> 1
Total	537	87(16.2)	10 serotypes including <i>S. typhimurium</i>

Table 3- 16. Isolation frequency of Salmonella serotypes from mesenteric lymph nodes of slaughter pigs

Salmonella serotypes	No. of isolates	% of isolates
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	37	42.53
<i>S. reading</i>	15	17.24
<i>S. derby</i>	9	10.34
<i>S. enteritidis</i>	7	8.05
<i>S. worthington</i>	6	6.90
<i>S. saintpaul</i>	3	3.45
<i>S. schwarzengrund</i>	2	2.30
<i>S. caljornia</i>	1	1.15
<i>S. senftenberg</i>	1	1.15
Untypable	3	3.45
Total	87	100.0

Table 3-17. Antimicrobial drug susceptibility of 49 isolate of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* from pneumonic lungs of slaughter pigs

Drug	Minimum	Maximum	MIC50	MIC90
Amikacin	0.1	25	12.5	25
Amoxicillin	0.1	6.25	0.2	0.39
Ampicillin	0.1	12.5	0.39	0.78
Ceftiofur	0.1	0.39	0.1	0.1
Cephalothin	0.2	3.13	0.39	0.78
Ciprofloxacin	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chloramphenicol	0.2	25	0.78	1.56
Erythromycin	1.56	25	3.13	12.5
Kanamycin	3.13	25	6.25	25
Lincomycin*	6.25	50	25	50
Oxytetracycline	1.56	100	12.5	100
Penicillin G*	0.39	25	0.78	3.13
Streptomycin	3.13	100	12.5	25
Sulfadimethoxine	25	100	100	100
Tylosine	25	100	100	100

MIC50, MIC90 = Minimum Inhibitory Concentration( $\mu$ g/ml) for 50%, 90% of isolates tested.

\* unit/ml

Table 3-18. Antimicrobial drug susceptibility of 116 isolates of *Pasturella multocida* from pneumonic lungs of slaughter pigs

Drug	Minimum	Maximum	MIC50	MIC90
Amikacin	3.13	50	12.5	25
Amoxicillin	0.1	6.25	0.2	0.39
Ampicillin	0.1	12.5	0.1	0.2
Ceftiofur	0.1	6.25	0.2	0.78
Cephalothin	0.1	12.5	0.2	3.13
Ciprofloxacin	0.1	0.39	0.1	0.1
Chloramphenicol	0.1	1.56	0.1	0.78
Erythromycin	0.2	12.5	0.2	6.25
Kanamycin	1.56	25	6.25	12.5
Lincomycin*	3.13	100	12.5	50
Oxytetracycline	0.39	50	12.5	50
Penicillin G*	0.1	25	0.2	0.39
Sulfadimethoxine	6.25	100	25	100
Streptomycin	1.56	100	12.5	100

MIC50, MIC90 = Minimum Inhibitory Concentration( $\mu$ g/ml) for 50%, 90% of isolates tested.

\* unit/ml

Table 3-19. Antimicrobial drug susceptibility of 66 isolates of *Streptococcus suis* from pneumonic lungs of slaughter pigs

Drug	Minimum	Maximum	MIC50	MIC90
Amikacin	1.56	100	25	50
Amoxicillin	0.1	0.78	0.1	0.2
Ampicillin	0.1	0.78	0.1	0.39
Ceftiofur	0.1	3.13	0.1	0.39
Cephalothin	0.1	6.25	0.2	3.13
Chloramphenicol	1.56	6.25	6.25	6.25
Ciprofloxacin	0.1	6.25	1.56	1.56
Enrofloxacin	0.1	6.25	1.56	1.56
Erythromycin	0.1	100	100	100
Gentamicin	0.39	25	6.25	12.5
Kanamycin	12.5	100	25	50
Lincomycin	0.2	100	25	100
Oxytetracycline	0.78	100	100	100
Penicillin G	0.1	3.13	0.2	0.39
Tylosin	0.39	100	100	100

MIC50, MIC90 = Minimum Inhibitory Concentration ( $\mu$ g/ml) for 50%, 90% of isolates tested.

\* unit/ml

Table 3-20. Percentage of pigs with pneumonia in 5 herds and Swine Testing Station(STS) for which control measures were implemented

Herd	Slaughter check	No. pigs tested	% enzootic pneumonia	Mean pneumonic score	% pleuro-pneumonia	% pleuritis
B1	1st	24	45.8	2.5	0.0	8.3
	2nd	25	36.0	2.4	8.0	8.0
	3rd	30	36.7	2.2	0.0	0.0
	4th	26	34.6	1.5	4.0	3.8
B2	1st	30	53.3	4.6	13.3	13.3
	2nd	30	46.7	3.4	6.7	10.0
	3rd	30	36.7	2.2	3.3	6.7
B4	1st	30	56.7	3.0	0.0	0.0
	2nd	25	48.0	2.9	8.0	12.0
	3rd	33	39.4	2.4	3.0	6.1
B5	1st	30	40.0	3.9	0.0	6.7
	2nd	30	36.7	3.5	3.3	6.7
	3rd	25	40.0	3.1	0.0	4.0
STS	1st	30	73.3	6.2	33.3	26.7
	2nd	30	66.7	5.8	30.0	23.3
	3rd	30	56.7	5.3	6.7	13.3
F1	1st	30	73.3	6.7	20.0	23.3
	2nd	24	70.8	5.7	16.7	12.5
	3rd	25	64.0	5.4	8.0	8.0

pathological lesion monitoring PigMon Slaughter Check

Procedures 가

lesion check mobile viscera tray

가

slaughter check 가

가 slaughter check

가 가

(enzootic pneumonia; mycoplasma pneumonia)

가

37.6% 65.6% 47.6%

60.0% 73.8%

70.7% 가

가

가

(Goodwin, 1982; Pointon 1990). percent

mean pneumonic score 3.4

6.4 가

pneumonic lesion

가 가

(Pointon 1992; Straw 1994).

가

(Mueller & Abbott, 1986; Lium & Falk, 1991; Goodwin, 1982; Whittlestone, 1979), SPF 40~60%

10~20%

(Goodwin, 198). Mueller Abbott(1986) enzootic pneumonia가 79.4%가 , Lium Falk(1991) 70%가 enzootic pneumonia

. enzootic pneumonia

가 (Morrison , 1985; Pointon , 1985; Straw , 1989, 1990), . SPF enzootic pneumonia (Ross, 1992).

633 48

(7.6%) 1.8% 23.3%

가 .

23.3%

가

가

13.4% (54/403 )가 ,

가 ( : 11.3%~17.3%).

가

가 가

lesion monitoring



(Alexander, 1995; Alexander & Harris, 1992; Brandreth & Smith, 1985; Christensen & Mousing, 1992; Straw 1994).

10.6% (67/633),  
 15.4% (62/403) . Straw (1994) 4.1%  
 pleuritis 가 .  
 pleuritis *Pasteurella multocida*, *Streptococcus suis*,  
*Haemophilus parasuis* enzootic pneumonia, actinobacillus  
 pleuropneumonia (Lium Falk, 1991; Nicolet, 1992; Pijoan, 1992)

가 가  
 (Aalund 1976; Flesja  
 1979, 1984; Mousing, 1989; Lium Falk, 1991; Nicolet, 1992; Straw  
 1983).

8 633  
 rhinitis score 0 1 34.4%, 27.4% 61.8%  
 37.4 score 2~3, 0.5% score 4 .  
 가 25.5% (score 2)  
 60.5% . (score 3) 11.9%  
 ( score 4 ) 0.5% (3/633)  
 . mean rhinitis score 1.0 1.62  
 1.16 . (farrow - to- finish  
 fattening farms) 386 rhinitis  
 score 0~1 52.8% score 2- 3 27.2%, score 3  
 13.2%, score 4- 5 6.8% . mean rhinitis score 1.23

1.74, 1.49

가 6.8%

performance

(De Jong, 1992;

Straw, 1994; Scheidt, 1990).

가 rhinitis score 3

11.6% 24.1%

. Straw (1994)

rhinitis score 0.6

3.0

1.74가 가

. Pointon (1987) 16

rhinitis score 0.3~2.2

가

가

8

3~4

liver white spots

1 (B1 )

, 1

B2

6

77.8%

7.2%

1.1%

28.9%

가

28.9%

10%

2

all-in all-out(AIAO)가

B3, B5, B6

가

7

6

(85.7%)

6.7%, 21.4% 14.4%

가 (Copeman & Gaafar,

1972; Bimardo, 1990; Stewart & Hale, 1988).

6, 4 503  
, 4 (57.1%) 1 (25.0%)

가

가

(Cargill & Dobson, 1979; Davies

, 1991; Eriksen, 1982; Hollander & Verduyck, 1990; Martineau, 1987)

가 가

가 ,

8.0% 23.7%

12.2%

5, 4 272

30cm 가

272 43 (16.7%) 가  
 가  
 100% , 6.7% 27.3%  
 6.7%~16.7%  
 13.3% 27.3%

*Lawsonia intracelluralis*

(Rowland & Hutchings, 1978; Ward & Winkelman, 1990; Jones , 1993),  
 Salmonella infection, *Serpulina pilisicoli*

가 (Rowland &  
 Lawson, 1992).

275 가 198

*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* 25 , *Pasteurella multocida* 65 ,  
*Streptococcus suis* 37 , *Haemophilus parasuis* 7 *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 4 , *Actinomyces pyogenes* 2 가

*Pasteurella multocida* type A(65/275;  
 23.6%)가 가 , *Streptococcus suis*(37/275; 13.5%)  
 . *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*가 9  
 8 (88.9%)

. *Haemophilus parasuis* 6 (66.7%)  
 2

*Pasteurella multocida*, *Streptococcus*

*suis*, *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Haemophilus parasuis*

*Actinomyces pyogenes* 2

*Staphylococcus aureus* 4

mycoplasma infection 가

immunocompromised pigs

(Nicolet, 1992; Pijoan, 1992; Ross, 1992).

7

가

198

*Pasteurella*

*multocida* 51 , *Streptococcus suis* 29 , *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* 24

, *Haemophilus parasuis* 6 *Actinomyces pyogenes* 2 .

*Pasteurella multocida* type A(51/198; 25.8%)가 가

, *Streptococcus suis* 14.6% (29/198)

. *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* 가

가

. *Haemophilus*

*parasuis* 7

5

. *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*

9.1% (25/275)

12.1% (24/198)

가

가

가

paradigm

*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*

가

가

salmonella

가 16.2% (87/537) .

7.1%~29.4% . 87 salmonella serotyping 가

84 (96.6%) , untypable 3 (3.4%) .

3 serotype 33.3% (3/9), 2 serotype

44.4% (4/9) 1 serotype 22.2% (2/9) .

salmonella species serotypes *S. typhimurium*

10 serotypes , *S. typhimurium* (42.5%), *S. reading* (17.2%), *S. derby* (10.3%), *S. enteritidis* (8.1%), *S. worthington* (6.9%), *S. meleagridis* (3.4%), *S. saintpaul* (3.4%), *S. schwarzengrund* (2.3%), *S. californica* (1.2%) *S. senftenberg* (1.2%) .

salmonella serotypes Currier (1986), Davies (1997), Tay (1989) *S. derby*가 가

Murray(1994, Alexander(1998) *S. typhimurium* 가

. salmonella 가

(Alexander, 1998; Bager , 1994; Davies & Wray, 1997; Maguire , 1993; Nielsen , 1997; Tronstad, 1997).

(slaughter check) feed back

(4 ), (1

) 가

slaughter check .

slaughter check

(Aalund , 1976; Backstrom & Bremer, 1976;

Flesja, 1979; Mercy & Brennan, 1988; Pointon, 1987). B1 slaughter check enzootic pneumonia 45.8% (11/24), mean lung lesion score 2.5, pleuritis 8.3%

control ( shower in- shower out, all in- all out, in feed pulse medication, strict sanitation measures ) enzootic pneumonia 34.6% % lung lesion score 1.5 pleuritis 3.8% 가 . modern confined system

B1 B2 B4 B1 700

B5 AIAO 가 mean enzootic pneumonia prevalence가 40% , . AIAO가

F1 enzootic pneumonia 73.3% (22/30), mean pneumonic score(% lung lesion) 6.7, gross pleuropneumonic lesion 20.0%, pleuritis 23.3% 가 slaughter check . pleuropneumonia pleuritis .

performance slaughter check , enzootic pneumonia, pleuropneumonia, pleuritis 73.3%, 20.0%, 23.3% 10 enzootic pneumonia,

pleuropneumonia, pleuritis 64.0%, 8.0%, 8.0%

mean pneumonic score 6.7 5.4 .

가

가

WTO

5

slaughter check(lesion monitoring) endemic disease prevalence feed back .

1. (9 633 ) (7 403 )

47.6% (range 37.6%~65.6%)

70.7% (range 60.0%~73.8%) , mean

pneumonic score 3.4 6.4

(p<0.01).

2. 7.6%, 13.4%

(p<0.01), pleuritis 10.6%, 15.4% .

3. (% of more than score 2)

38.2% (range 26.7%~53.3%), 47.2% (range 37.0%~59.5%) , mean

rhinitis score 1.16, 1.49

가



4. 7.0% (range 0.0%~28.9%), 14.4% (range 0.0~21.4%) 가 , 77.8% (2/9), 85.7% (1/7) .

5. monitoring 11 ( 6 , 4 ) 72.7% (8 ) 17.3% (range 10.0~25.0%) .

6. (5 ) (4 ) 272 100% 16.7% (range 6.7%~27.3%) .

7. (275 ) (198 ) (35 ) 473 *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* 49 , *Pasteurella multocida* 116 , *Streptococcus suis* 64 , *Haemophilus parasuis* 13 *Staphylococcus aureus* 4 , *Actinomyces pyogenes* 4 . *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephalothin, ciprofloxacin , amikacin, erythromycin, kanamycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, streptomycin, sulfadimethoxine, tylosin . *Pasteurella multocida* amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, ciprofloxacin, penicillin G , amikacin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, sulfadimethoxine, streptomycin . *Streptococcus suis* amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, ciprofloxacin, enrofloxacin. penicillin G , amikacin, erythromycin, kanamycin, lincomycin, oxytetracycline, tylosin .

8. salmonella 가 16.2% (87/537) , 7.1%~29.4% . 87 salmonella serotyping

가 84 (96.6%) , untypable 3 (3.4%) .

3 serotype 33.3% (3/9), 2 serotype 44.4% (4/9) 1 serotype 22.2% (2/9) .

salmonella species serotypes *S. typhimurium* 10 serotypes , *S. typhimurium*(42.5%), *S. reading*(17.2%), *S. derby*(10.3%), *S. enteritidis* (8.1%), *S. worthington*(6.9%), *S. meleagridis*(3.4%), *S. saintpaul*(3.4%), *S. schwartzengrund*(2.3%), *S. california*(1.2%) *S. senftenberg*(1.2%) .

9. (4 ), (1 ) slaughter check 4~6 2~3 , , 가 , lung lesion score . B1 slaughter check enzootic pneumonia 45.8% (11/24), % lung lesion score 2.5, pleuritis 8.3%

control enzootic pneumonia 34.6% % lung lesion score 1.5 pleuritis 3.8%

가 . modern confined system B1 B2 B4 B1 B5 . 700 AIAO 가 mean enzootic pneumonia prevalence가 40% , AIAO가 F1 enzootic pneumonia 73.3% (22/30), mean pneumonic score(% lung lesion) 6.7, gross pleuropneumonic lesion 20.0%, pleuritis 23.3% 가

slaughter check

. pleuropneumonia pleuritis

slaughter check

enzootic pneumonia, pleuropneumonia, pleuritis 73.3%,  
20.0%, 23.3% 10

enzootic pneumonia, pleuropneumonia, pleuritis  
64.0%, 8.0%, 8.0% mean pneumonic score 6.7

5.4 . slaughter check

tool .

## 4 seromonitoring

### 1 Seromonitoring

1.

가 (Table 4-1-1).

Table 4-1-1. Diseases checked through seromonitoring

Diseases	Etiological agent
Hog cholera	Hog cholera virus
Aujeszky's disease	Aujeszky's disease virus
PRRS*	PRRS virus
Porcine parvovirus infection	porcine parvovirus
Encephalomyocarditis	Encephalomyocarditis virus
Japanese encephalitis	Japanese encephalitis virus
Swine influenza	Swine influenza virus
Mycoplasmal pneumonia	<i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i>
Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia	<i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i>
Atrophic rhinitis	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>
Swine erysipelas	<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>
Swine brucellosis	<i>Brucella suis</i>
Toxoplasmosis	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>

\* Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

2.

Seromonitoring

(1997)

Table 4- 1- 2

Table 4- 1- 2. Summary of serological tests used in the present study

Diseases	Serological tests
Aujeszky's disease(PR)	ELISA <sup>a</sup> , gp1
PRRS	Indirect fluorescent antibody test
Hog cholera(HC)	NPLA <sup>b</sup>
Swine influenza(SIV)	Hemagglutination inhibition test
Porcine parvovirus infection(PPV)	Hemagglutination inhibition test
Atrophic rhinitis(AR)	Agglutination test
Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae	Agglutination test
Mycoplasma pneumonia(SEP)	ELISA
Swine erysipelas(SE)	Growth agglutination test
Swine brucellosis	Tube agglutination test
Toxoplasmosis	Latex agglutination test

a = Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

b = Neutralizing peroxidase-linked assay

3.

가. (Aujeszky's Disease, Pseudorabies)

가

IDEXX

“HerdCheck Anti- PRV- gp1 assay” ELISA kit

kit

96- well plate 2

가 가 1 가 -  
(gp1 ) (Ag:Ab complex).  
, Anti- PRV- gp1 monoclonal antibody conjugate 가 2  
gp1 . 가 gp1  
가 , conjugated gp1 antibodies gp1  
- (Ag- gp1:Conjugate complex), 가  
gp1 가 , gp1 gp1  
. 2 conjugate ,  
/ (substrate/chromogen) 가 . substrate가  
chromophore .

(1)

sheet , 96well plate , 가  
(kit ) 1:2 . ,  
plate(kit ) sheet .

(2)

(가) Kit

1	PRV- coated plate	6	30	
2	Anti- PRV- gp1:HRPO conjugate	60Mℓ	350Mℓ	gentamicin
3	Porcine negative control	5Mℓ	5Mℓ	PRV- gp1 , sodium azide
4	PRV- gp1 positive control	5Mℓ	5Mℓ	PRV gp1 , sodium azide
5	Sample diluent	120Mℓ	300Mℓ	sodium azide
G	Wash concentrate (10 ×)	250Mℓ	1500Mℓ	gentamicin , * 1:10
H	TMB substrate	60Mℓ	315Mℓ	
I	Stop solution	60Mℓ	315Mℓ	0.125% hydrofluoric acid

( ) 가

50 100 $\mu$ l multi micropipette

( 500M $\Omega$  )

96- well plate ELISA reader

( )

가

가

PRV

PRV

가

- plate PRV

kit

TMB substrate stop solution

sodium azide

kit

copper or lead azide complex( )

anti- PRV- gp1:HRPO conjugate

가

TMB substrate

2 7 , 가  
 2 7 .  
 Wash concentrate ,  
 . , 1:10 .  
 , Kit .  
 , 가 kit  
 .  
 , ,  
 .  
 ( )  
 , .  
 plate sheet .  
 1:2 (A1, A2, A3) (A4 A5)  
 plate well .  
 가 . plate  
 , plate .  
 1 .  
 Well 300 $\mu$ l 가 3 5 well  
 , conjugate 가 plate가  
 . plate 가  
 .  
 Anti-PRV-gp1:HRPO conjugate well 100 $\mu$ l .  
 20 . TMB substrate .





(NPLA, Neutralizing Peroxidase- Linked Assay)

가

(1)

가 56 30

(2)

(가) HCV monoclonal antibody(MoAb) :

, (2%) PBS

( ) Vectorstain ABC kit(Vector PK- 4100)

( ) Biotinylated anti- mouse IgG(H+L) (Vector BA- 2000)

( ) Peroxidase substrate kit, DAB (Vector SK- 4100) Sigma fast  
TM 3',3' - Diaminobenzidine tablet(Sigma)

( ) PBS- T : 0.05% Tween 20 PBS

( ) Biotinylated anti- mouse IgG : PBS 10Ml Biotinylated  
anti- mouse IgG 1 drop(50μl) 0.1Ml( 1% )  
가 ,  
1Ml 가 2 10  
μg/Ml .

( ) AB solution

PBS- T(0.05% Tween- 20 PBS) 10Ml

A sol.(Avidin DH) 100μl(2 )

B sol.(Biotinylated HRP) 100μl(2 )

( ) DAB substrate(Vector SK- 4100 ) : 5Ml

가

Buffer stock 2  
 DAB stock 4  
 Hydrogen peroxidase sol. 2

(3)

(가)

96 well plate ( - MEM) 50 $\mu$ l .  
 well 가 50 $\mu$ l 가 2 .  
 HCV(ALD strain) 200 TCID<sub>50</sub>/50 $\mu$ l well 5 $\mu$ l 가  
 . -70  
 20 , 37 60

10% FBS PK-15 cell(20 /Ml) , 100 $\mu$ l  
 well 가 , 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 2 .  
 2 (46-48 ) , , PBS 1  
 , plate . 가  
 cell .

80% cold acetone 100 $\mu$ l well 가 -20 10  
 .  
 , PBS 1 .  
 -20 .

( ) Kit

HCV monoclonal antibody(MoAb,  
 ) 2% PBS , well  
 100 $\mu$ l 가 37 60 .

PBS 3-4 .  
 Biotinylated anti- mouse IgG well 25 $\mu$ l .  
 37 40- 60 .  
 AB solution 30 60 .

PBS 4 .  
 AB sol. well 50 $\mu$ l 37 40- 60

PBS- T 3 , PBS 1 .  
 plate

DAB substrate well 100 $\mu$ l well 7 $\mu$ l 2- 10  
 , 5 .

(Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome,  
 PRRS)

*Nidovirales, Arteriviridae* PRRS

virus가 (IFA, Indirect Fluorescent Antibody  
 Test)

(1)

가 56 30 , PBS 1:10

(2)

(가) MA-104 cell MA- 104

( ) PRRS virus : PL96- 1

( ) Methanol (Fluka 65542) : - 20

( ) FITC- conjugated rabbit IgG fraction to swine IgG(whole molecule,

Cappel cat No. #55824) : 2Mℓ ,  
 100μℓ - 20 , PBS

(3)

(가) IFA plate

175cm<sup>2</sup> flask MA-104 cell 96well plate 10

2 monolayer가 PRRS (103

104 TCID<sub>50</sub>/100μℓ) well 100μℓ . 1 10 ,

11 12 .

37 , 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator 48 - 60 .

PBS 1-2 , plate .

well

. 가

가

plate , 37 5

- 20 cold methanol(100%) 100μℓ 10

, - 20 .

( ) IFA

sheet 가 , sheet

plate 가 10μℓ PBS 90μℓ 1:10

,

100μℓ sheet IFA plate

100 $\mu$ l , 37 ,  
 30  
 PBS well 300 $\mu$ l 가 3-5 ,

anti-swine IgG(FITC conjugated) well  
 50 $\mu$ l  
 37 30  
 PBS well 300 $\mu$ l 가 3 5 ,

(Porcine Parvovirus infection)

Porcine parvovirus가

(HI, Hemagglutination Inhibition Test) 가  
 가 가

가

가

(1)

(가) 가 56 30  
 ( ) PBS 1:5 ( 0.2M $\ell$  + PBS 0.8M $\ell$ ) , 20  
 mg acid-washed kaolin 가 , 30  
 ( ) 1,000rpm, 15

( ) (0.25M $\ell$ ) 50% packed RBC(0.25M $\ell$ ) 20

mg kaolin 30 , ,

(2)

(가) HI : 4HA units/25 $\mu$ l 가

( ) Acid washed kaolin

( ) 96 well plate(round bottom)

( ) PBS

( ) Plate mixer

(3)

(가) 2 12 well(A H) PBS 25 $\mu$ l , 1  
well 50 $\mu$ l , 25 $\mu$ l

well 2 .

( ) (4 HA titer) 25 $\mu$ l 1 11

well .

( ) .

: (1:5) 50 $\mu$ l + 50 $\mu$ l:

: PBS 50 $\mu$ l + 50 $\mu$ l:

Back titration: PBS 25 $\mu$ l + 25 $\mu$ l +

50 $\mu$ l: 가 .

( ) plate mixer 1 , 1 .

( ) well 0.5% 50 $\mu$ l .

( ) , 4 6

(4)

가 가

(가) (++) :

( ) (-) : 가 well

( ) (+) : : well

( ) ±

(5)

(가) ( 가 )

( ) HI titer ( )

( ) back titration , 가가 (8U/25μℓ)

, 4U/25μℓ 가 HI 가

. 가가 , 16U/25μℓ

가 HI 가

( ) 가 1:5 가 5 2

. Kaolin

가 10 가

(Japanese encephalitis)

(HI, Hemagglutination inhibition test)

가

pH

가



가

(1)

- (가) 2 , 5  
20 10  
well 10  
가 0.2Mℓ  
Borate saline(pH 9.0) 0.8Mℓ  
Kaolin(25% ) 1.0Mℓ  
( ) (1,500rpm, 10 )  
( ) RBC (packed) 0.25Mℓ 가  
( ) 가 4 20  
( ) (1,000rpm, 10 )

(2)

(가) Acid- Dextrose (ACD)

- Sodium citrate ( $\text{Na}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) 11.26g
- Citric acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{C}_6\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) 4.0g
- Dextrose(Glucose) 11.0g
- D.W. q.s 500Mℓ

(10lb, 10 )

( ) Dextrose- Gelatin- Veronal (DGV)

- Veronal(Barbital, 5.5- diethyl barbituric acid) 0.58g
- Gelatin 0.60g
- Sodium Veronal(Na 5.5- diethyl barbiturate) 0.38g

- Calcium chloride (CaCl <sub>2</sub> ), anhydrous		0.02g
- MgSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O		0.12g
- NaCl		8.5g
- Dextrose		10.0g
- D.W. q.s		1,000Mℓ
Veronal, sodium veronal	Gelatin	250Mℓ D.W. 가
		(DW) 1,000Mℓ
가	(10lb, 10 )	.

( ) Stock sodium sol.

1.5 M Sodium chloride

- NaCl	87.675g
- D.W. q.s	1,000Mℓ

2.0 M Dibasic sodium phosphate

- Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Sigma S-0876)	284.0g
- D.W. q.s	1,000Mℓ

2.0 M Monobasic sodium phosphate

- NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Sigma S-0751)	240.0g
- D.W. q.s	1,000Mℓ

0.5M Boric acid

- H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	30.92g
- Hot D.W.	700Mℓ
- D.W. q.s	1,000Mℓ

4% BSA (Fraction V)

- BSA	4.0g
- Borate saline sol. (pH 9.0)	90Mℓ (pH )

- Borate saline sol. q.s 100Mℓ

( ) Working sodium sol. : stock sol. ,

0.15M NaCl - 0.2M Na2HPO4

- 1.5 M NaCl 100Mℓ

- 2.0 M Na2HPO4 100Mℓ

- D.W. q.s 1,000Mℓ

0.15M NaCl - 0.2M NaH2PO4

- 1.5 M NaCl 100Mℓ

- 2.0 M NaH2PO4 100Mℓ

- D.W. q.s 1,000Mℓ

Borate saline solution, pH 9.0

- 1.5 M NaCl 80Mℓ

- 0.5 M H3BO3 100Mℓ

- 1.0 N NaOH 24Mℓ

- D.W. q.s 1,000Mℓ

pH 9.0 .

(3)

(가) dDW

, 1 4 .

( ) 4 . 4

10 가 .

(4)

(가) : .

( )

ACD 1.5Mℓ

8.5Mℓ

4

DGV 3

ACD (1,000rpm, 10 )

DGV(10Mℓ ) 가

(1,000rpm, 10 )

2

( ) : Packed RBC( 가 RBCs) 1Mℓ

DGV 13.3Mℓ 가, . 4

3 가

( ) pH PBS

pH	0.15M NaCl - 0.2M Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	0.15M NaCl - 0.2M NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>
5.75	3.0 Mℓ	97.0 Mℓ
6.0	12.5 Mℓ	87.5 Mℓ
6.2	22.0 Mℓ	78.0 Mℓ
6.4	32.0 Mℓ	68.0 Mℓ
6.6	45.0 Mℓ	55.0 Mℓ
6.8	55.0 Mℓ	45.0 Mℓ
7.0	64.0 Mℓ	36.0 Mℓ
7.2	72.0 Mℓ	28.0 Mℓ
7.4	79.0 Mℓ	21.0 Mℓ

pH PBS .

RBC pH PBS 1:24 , HA test

. 15

가

(5) ( , HA)

(가) 96 well plate 1 well 50 $\mu$ l .

( ) well(1-12 ) 0.4% BABS 50 $\mu$ l 가 .

( ) 1 well 11 well .

\* 12 well RBC

( ) 1:24 50 $\mu$ l well 가 . PBS pH 2

. pH pH 6.0 6.4

4가 pH buffer

. .

( ) , 37 30 , .

o 가 (HA)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A					pH 6.0							R
B												
C					pH 6.2							C
D												
E					pH 6.4							
F												
G					pH 6.6							
H												

*	1:2	1:4	1:8	1:16	1:32	1:64	1:128	1:256	1:512	1:1024	1:2048	
* HA 가 (/50 $\mu$ l)	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048	

- ( ) :  
 가(HA titer) .
- (++) :  
 (-) : 가 well
- (+) : : well
- ±
- ( ) : pH 가  
 가가 , end point pH buffer  
 . pH PBS  
 (8 HA unit/25 $\mu\ell$ ) , HI test .
- (6) (HI, Hemagglutination Inhibition test)
- (가) 가 ( ) 25 $\mu\ell$  1 well .
- ( ) 0.4% BABS 25 $\mu\ell$  1 12 well .
- ( ) 1 well 25 $\mu\ell$  2 11 .
- ( ) 25 $\mu\ell$  12 well well 가 .( 가  
 16 HA unit)
- ( ) 가 (back titration) HA test .
- ( ) 12 well BABS 25 $\mu\ell$  가 .
- ( ) 4 18-24 ( ) .
- ( ) pH RBCs 50 $\mu\ell$  well 가 .
- ( ) 37 30 , .
- ( )

( 가 )

HI titer ( )

1:10 가 10 2

back titration 가가 (8U/25μℓ)

, 4U/25μℓ 가 HI가

가가

16U/25μℓ 가 HI가

(Encephalomyocarditis)

(HI,

Hemagglutination Inhibition test)

가

가

가

(1) ( )

(가) 56 30 ( )

( ) PBS 1:5 ( 0.2Mℓ + PBS 0.8Mℓ)

, 4 0.2Mℓ 25% Kaolin (

) 가

( ) 5 30

( ) (1,000rpm, 15 )

(2)

(가) HI : 4HA units/25μℓ 가

( ) Acid washed kaolin

( ) 0.4%

(3)

(가)

( ) 가 4 HA unit/25 $\mu$ l(8 U/50 $\mu$ l)

가 1

( ) 0.4% GP-RBC , 90

(4)

(가)

( ) kaolin 가 1:10 가 10

2

(Swine influenza)

S1N1 H3N2 2가

(1) ( )

(가) 56 30

( ) PBS 1:5 ( 0.2Ml + PBS 0.8Ml)

, 4 0.2Ml 25% Kaolin (

) 가

( ) 4

( ) (1,000rpm, 15 )

(2)

(가) HI : 4HA units/25 $\mu$ l 가



( )

(3)

(가)

( ) 가 4 HA unit/25 $\mu$ l(8 U/50 $\mu$ l) ,

가 1 .

( ) 0.5% chicken-RBC , 90

(4)

(가) 가 1:10 가

10 2 .

(Atrophic rhinitis)

*B. bronchiseptica* ,

가 .

(1)

(가) :

( ) : 0.2Ml .

( ) : 56 , 30 .

(2)

(가) V U microplate

( ) Micropipette (25 $\mu$ l, 50 $\mu$ l )

( ) Mixer (microplate )

( ) , ,

( ) (0.01 M PBS, pH 7.2)

o Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> 12H<sub>2</sub>O 2.85 g

o KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 0.38 g

o NaCl 8.5 g

o D.W. to 1,000 Mℓ

121 , 30

(3)

(가) *B. bronchiseptica* blood agar ,

, 50Mℓ Tryptic Soy broth 4 8

( ) 500Mℓ Tryptic Soy broth 24 48

( ) (2,000 rpm, 15 ) ,

3 . ( )

( ) PBS MacFaland No. 3 ,

0.3% 가 4 4

( ) 가 , .

: Sodium azide 0.1% (w/v) 가 .

(stabilizer) : Tween 80 0.1% (w/v) 가 .

( ) PBS .

PBS 5

, Spectrophotometer O.D. O.D. 620 nm

0.420 ,

(4)

(가) Microplate . 1:10

- ( ) well well 25 $\mu\ell$  .
- ( ) 가 well 50 $\mu\ell$  .
- ( ) 50 $\mu\ell$  well .
- ( ) 25 $\mu\ell$  multipipette well (A)
- (H) 2 .
- ( ) 25 $\mu\ell$  well .
- ( ) Microplate , plate 37
- 2 , plate 4 .
- ( ) Plate 15 ,
- plate

(5)

(Swine Erysipelas)

*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

(Growth agglutination test) 가 .

(1)

- (가) :
- ( ) : 0.5M $\ell$  .
- ( ) : 가 56 30

(2)

- (가) 2
- ( ) Micropipette ( 1,000 $\mu\ell$  )
- ( ) Vortex mixer ( tube )

( ) 37 incubator (shaking 가 )

( ) : Tryptic soy broth (TSB)(Difco) 0.05% Tween  
80 가 .

( ) : Tryptic soy broth (TSB)(Difco)

(3)

(가) blood agar ,

( ) Blood agar 1 500Mℓ

37 18 24 .

( )

( )

(4)

(*E. rhusiopathiae*)

56 30 가 .

(5)

(가) 2 가 6

( 1:2).

( ) (TSB) 0.5Mℓ .

( ) 가 0.5Mℓ 가 , 6 2

( ) 0.5Mℓ .

가 가

( ) , 37 .

(6)

(가)

가 . 가

( )

: 18

: ,

( ) 가

가 well

( )

(*Mycoplasma pneumonia*)

*Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* ,

ELISA(Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)

sonicator , Sephacryl S-300

gel(Pharmacia) 100 .

(1)

(가) Carrier surface : ELISA 96 well microplate

( ) Coating buffer

A solution : NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 8.401g + NaN<sub>3</sub> 0.2g 1 DW

B solution : Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 10.599g + NaN<sub>3</sub> 0.2g 1 DW



( ) Blocking buffer 150 $\mu\ell$  , 37 1

( ) Washing buffer 3 ( 5 ) .

( ) plate 2

( ) well well PBS 100 $\mu\ell$  .

( ) well PBS 180 $\mu\ell$  가 20 $\mu\ell$  ,

100 $\mu\ell$  well 12 well

2 , well 100 $\mu\ell$

( ) 가 plate , 37 2

( ) Washing buffer 3 .

( ) Conjugate(Anti-pig IgG peroxidase conjugated) blocking  
buffer ( ) 37 1

( ) Washing buffer 4 .

( ) Substrate well 100 $\mu\ell$  .

( ) 10 stopping sol. 50 $\mu\ell$  well ,

ELISA reader(492nm) OD .

(4)

(가) 가 OD / OD = 2.0

가 .

( ) 100 OD

( )

Conjugate : well PBS

가 .

well OD .

Substrate : well conjugate

PBS 가 . blank .

:

(Brucellosis)

가

(Buffered plate agglutination

test)

, *Brucella abortus*

0.5%

가

Crystal

violet Brilliant green .

(1)

56 30 .

(2)

(가)

( )

(3)

(가)

가,

(M <sub>0</sub> )	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.005
(M <sub>1</sub> )	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	1:25	1:50	1:100	1:200	1:400



( ) 4 (20 )

, 8 .

( ) :

1/50	1/100	1/200	
-	-	-	
±	-	-	
+	-	-	
+	±	-	
+	+	-	
+	+	±	
+	+	+	

: 가 가 .

:

: - , 가

가 .

(Toxoplasmosis)

(1995)

(*Toxoplasma gondii*, RH strain)

가

(1)

(가)

( ) ( )

( ) (2.0M AMP Buffer)  
 : 2.0M stock AMP 100Mℓ 10% BSA 10Mℓ 10%  
 NaN<sub>3</sub> 1Mℓ 가 , pH 8.0  
 1 .  
 2.0M stock AMP : AMP-HCl 125.6g 500Mℓ  
 ( ) .

( ) 96 well microplate(U- bottom)

( ) (20- 100μℓ 가 )

( ) (25μℓ 가 )

(2)

(가) 1:16 .

( ) 25μℓ  
 1:32, 1:64 2 well 25μℓ

( ) 1:16, 1:32, 1:64 well

( ) 25μℓ .

( ) 가 ,

12- 15 .

( ) .

(3)

(가) +3 : 가 .

( ) +2 : 가 가 .

( ) +1 : 가 .

( ) +0.5 : 가 .

( ) 0 : 가 .

(4)

(가) 1:64 +1

( ) 1:64 +0.5

( ) 1:64 0

(5)

(가) 10

( ) .

( )

## 2 Seromonitoring

1.

가

가

가

가 .

ELISA kit

IDEXX

1

Screen kit 가 gp1 ELISA kit

Table 4-2-1

1850

가 354

18%

가

7 ('96-7 )

100 15 가

가

가

Table 4-2-1. Prevalence of antibodies to ADV by ELISA test in 1996-97(1st year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Vaccine antibody		Field antibody	
		No positive	% positive	No positive	% positive
96-1	103	3	2.9	0	0
96-2	514	55	10.7	0	0
96-3	334	74	22.1	0	0
96-4	94	6	6.3	0	0
96-5	50	1	2	0	0
96-6	50	1	2	0	0
96-7	100	20	20	15	15
96-8	49	8	16.3	0	0
96-9	50	3	6	0	0
97-1	93	0	0	0	0
97-2	237	161	67.9	0	0
97-3	64	21	32.8	0	0
97-4	112	1	0.9	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.91</b>

1	96	12	1,334 ( ,
22	76	)	, 5
73	17	,	,
		,	,
		,	5
3		,	,
2			,
			,
		M	29 가
			,
		M	,
			3 (2,839
)	107	(1,510 )	4,300
	가		,
	가		,
			,
		M	,

(Table 4- 2-2).

Table 4-2-2.

( )

○	○ ,	○ , ○ , ○ ,
○	○ ○ ( )	○ ○ ( ) 가 .
○	○  가	○  - -

1

2

. 98 9

841

(Table 4-2-3).

Table 4-2-3. Prevalence of antibodies to ADV by ELISA test in 1997-98(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	No positive	% positive
97- 7	30	0	0
97- 8	33	0	0
97- 9	17	0	0
97- 10	33	0	0
97- 11	50	0	0
97- 12	22	0	0
97- 13	23	0	0
97- 14	40	0	0
97- 15	16	0	0
98- 1	40	0	0
98- 2	49	0	0
98- 3	100	0	0
98- 4	50	0	0
98- 5	74	0	0
98- 12	314	0	0
98- 13	50	0	0
Total	941	0	0

2.

1993

가

( , 1994),

80

( , 1993).

PRRS Nidovirales, Arteriviridae positive stranded RNA

virus virus genome 8 open reading frame ,

가 ,

(Zimmerman , 1997).

Lelystad virus( prototype)

VR-2332 strain

strain

가

(Andreyev , 1997).

, strain  
 가 . PRRS  
 가 ( , 1998a),  
 .  
 ,  
 (PL 96-1 strain)  
 (Indirect immunofluorescent assay) ,  
 ( , 1998).  
 ELISA kit 98%  
 .  
 1 1880  
 , 155 가 8.2%  
 (1998) .

Table 4-2-4. Prevalence of antibodies to PRRSV by IFA test in 1996-97(1st year)

Series of test	No serum tested	No positive	% positive
96- 1	103	10	9.7
96- 2	514	65	12.6
96- 3	334	6	1.8
96- 4	94	20	0.2
96- 5	50	4	0.1
96- 6	50	1	0.02
96- 7	100	0	0.0
96- 8	49	2	0.04
96- 9	50	5	0.1
97- 1	93	8	0.09
97- 2	237	16	0.07
97- 3	64	10	0.2
97- 4	112	8	7.14
97- 5	30	0	0
T total	1880	155	8.2



2 1,508 , 171 가

13% 1 . ,

30% .

Table 4-2-5. Prevalence of antibodies to PRRSV by IFA test in 1996-97(2nd year)

Series of test	No tested	No positive	% positive
97- 7	30	25	83.3
97- 8	33	0	0
97- 9	17	0	0
97- 10	33	0	0
97- 11	50	0	0
97- 12	22	2	9.1
97- 13	23	0	0
97- 14	40	3	7.5
97- 15	16	0	0
98- 1	40	0	0
98- 2	49	2	4.1
98- 3	100	0	0
98- 4	50	5	10.0
98- 5	74	3	4.1
98- 6	252	23	9.12
98- 7	30	7	23.3
98- 8	25	0	0
98- 9	97	18	18.5
98- 10	164	58	35.3
98- 12	314	25	7.9
98- 13	50	0	0
Total	1,509	171	11.3

가 ,

(Zimmerman , 1997).

90

가

가

,

가

.

PRRS

가

.

3.

가

가

.

가

가

.

.

가

,

95%

70%

90%

가

(NPLA)

가

. 1

536

, 33% 177 가 4

가

,

70%

가

.



Table 4-2-7. Neutralizing antibody titers to HCV by NPLA test(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titer			
		<4	8- 16	32- 64	> 128
97- 7	30	0	4	7	19
97- 8	33	1	6	10	16
97- 9	17	0	1	8	8
97- 10	33	1	15	12	5
97- 11	50	15	19	12	4
97- 12	22	0	6	9	7
97- 13	23	0	1	11	11
97- 14	40	28	1	6	5
97- 15	16	0	4	6	6
98- 1	40	3	10	25	2
98- 2	49	6	10	26	7
98- 3	100	49	8	31	12
98- 4	50	1	21	25	3
98- 5	74	21	24	20	9
98- 6	251	104	72	64	11
98- 7	30	6	13	11	0
98- 8	25	3	9	11	2
98- 9	96	16	54	25	1
98- 10	164	125	38	1	0
98- 11	40	32	8	0	0
Total	1183	411	324	320	128
(%)	(100.0)	(34.8)	(27.4)	(27.0)	(10.8)

4.

가 ( , 1998).

가 , Table 3-2- 8

가 . 1

918 , 160

가

38%(251 ) 가 가  
. 1 2 400 , 50%  
160 가

Table 4-2-8. Hemagglutination inhibition antibody titers to PPV(1st year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		5	10- 80	160- 1280	2560
96- 1	87	64	0	2	21
96- 2	514	306	18	81	109
96- 9	50	22	0	2	26
97- 1	91	36	0	12	43
97- 3	64	14	0	12	38
97- 4	112	107	0	2	3
Total	918	549	18	111	240
(%)	(100.0)	(59.8)	(2.0)	(12.1)	(26.1)

Table 4-2-9. Hemagglutination inhibition antibody titers to PPV(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		5	10- 80	160- 1280	2560
97- 8	33	20	2	1	10
97- 9	17	17	0	0	0
97- 10	33	24	0	0	9
97- 11	50	0	0	2	48
97- 12	22	8	0	2	12
97- 13	22	8	0	0	14
97- 14	40	27	0	0	13
97- 15	16	1	0	0	15
98- 1	40	26	0	0	14
98- 7	30	16	1	2	11
98- 9	97	33	2	14	48
Total	400	180	5	21	194
(%)	(100.0)	(45.0)	(1.3)	(5.2)	(48.5)

5.

Influenza virus type A C가 , type  
A , H1N1 , H3N2가  
가 (Easterday and Hinshaw, 1992).  
(1998) H1N1 H3N2 2가  
가 1 60  
, 2가 (Table  
4- 2- 10), 2 1,300 .

Table 4- 2- 10. Distribution of antibody titers to SIV by HI test(1st year)

Serotype	Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
			<20	40- 160	320- 1280	>2560
H1N1	97- 5	30	30			
	97- 6	30	24	4	2	
	Subtotal	60	64	4	2	
H3N2	97- 5	30	30			
	97- 6	30	15	7	6	2
	Subtotal	60	45	7	6	2

Table 4-2-11. Distribution of antibody titers to SIV(H1N1) by HI test(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	20- 160	320- 1280	>2560
97- 7	30	24	4	2	
97- 8	33	18	15		
97- 9	17	17			
97- 10	33	33			
97- 11	50	50			
97- 12	21	11	10		
97- 13	23	20	3		
97- 14	40	24	16		
97- 15	16	16			
98- 1	40	40			
98- 2	49	43	6		
98- 3	100	54	46		
98- 4	50	29	18	1	2
98- 5	74	65	6	3	
98- 6	251	178	69	4	
98- 7	30	23	6	1	
98- 8	25	19	6		
98- 9	97	57	33	4	
98- 12	314	263	38	12	3
98- 13	50	17	31	2	1
Total	1343	1001	307	29	6

Table 4-2-12. Distribution of antibody titers to SIV(H3N2) by HI test(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	20-160	320-1280	>2560
97-7	30	15	7	6	2
97-8	33	0	9	24	
97-9	17	0	14	3	
97-10	33	13	6	13	1
97-11	50	3	11	36	
97-12	21			15	6
97-13	23			23	
97-14	40	1	5	33	1
97-15	16			16	
98-1	40	18	4	18	
98-2	49	43	4	1	1
98-3	100	90	6	4	
98-4	50	50			
98-5	74	53	11	10	
98-6	251	179	39	18	15
98-7	30	30			
98-8	25	25			
98-9	97	69	28		
98-12	314	261	46	7	
98-13	50	47	3		
Total	1343	897	193	227	26

1,343

, 2가

30%

(Table 4-2-11, 4-2-12)

2가

가



가

가

가 가

6.

*Culex tritaeniohynchus*

가 . 1954

가

가 (Chu and Joo, 1992).

가 . 2 1346

가 , 86.6%

1166 180 (13.4%)

, 160 가 7%

13% , Table

4-2-13

Table 4-2-13. Antibody titers to JEV by HI test(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	20- 80	160- 320	>640
97- 7	30	30			
97- 8	33	27	2	3	1
97- 9	17	17			
97-10	33	33			
97-11	50	49			1
97-12	22	21			1
97-13	23	18	1	3	1
97-14	41	40	1		
97-15	16	16			
98- 1	40	37	1	2	
98- 2	49	41	1	4	3
98- 3	100	80	18	2	
98- 4	50	35	8	7	
98- 5	74	63	9	2	
98- 6	252	202	12	21	17
98- 7	30	30			
98- 8	25	17	6	0	2
98- 9	97	76	9	11	1
98-12	314	284	17	9	4
98-13	50	50			
total	1346	1166	85	64	31
(%)	(100.0)	(86.6)	(6.3)	(4.8)	(2.3)

7.

, . 1958 가  
 - (Joo HS, 1992), 1991  
 가 , ( ,  
 1991). ,  
 가 .

Table 4-2-14. Antibody titer to encephalomyocarditis virus by HI test(1st year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		< 10	20- 80	160- 640	> 1280
97- 5	30	30			
97- 6	30	30			
Total	60	60			

1      60      2      402  
가

가

Table 4-2-15. Antibody titer to encephalomyocarditis virus by HI test(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		< 10	20- 80	160- 640	> 1280
97- 8	33	33			
97- 9	17	17			
97- 10	33	33			
97- 11	50	50			
97- 12	22	22			
97- 13	23	23			
97- 14	41	41			
97- 15	16	16			
98- 1	40	40			
98- 7	30	30			
98- 9	97	97			
Total	402	402			

8.

3- 4

1

*Bordetella bronchiseptica*가

, *Pasteurella multocida*

( capsular type D)가 2

(De Jong MF, 1992).

*Bordetella bronchiseptica* 가 . 1

1808 , 2 1500 3300 ,

20 1280 .

가

Table 4-2-16. Distribution of antibody titers to *B. bronchiseptica*(1st year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	40- 80	160- 320	>640
96-1	103	8	54	32	9
96-2	514	11	166	220	117
96-3	333	1	73	188	71
96-4	94	0	21	59	14
96-5	50	11	29	7	3
96-6	50	16	22	7	5
96-7	100	20	48	21	11
96-8	49	11	15	19	4
96-9	50	16	14	16	4
97-1	93	0	19	48	26
97-2	237	20	88	106	23
97-3	64	5	22	22	15
97-4	112	14	58	34	6
97-5	30	0	4	17	9
97-6	30	0	5	17	8
Total	1,909	133	638	813	325

Table 4-2-17. Distribution of antibody titers to *B. bronchiseptica*(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	40- 80	160- 320	>640
97- 7	30		5	17	8
97- 8	33			18	15
97- 9	17		6	8	3
97- 10	33			1	32
97- 11	50		21	27	2
97- 12	22		4	13	5
97- 13	23			5	18
97- 14	40		5	22	13
97- 15	16		3	9	4
98- 1	40	1	12	20	7
98- 2	49	9	19	10	11
98- 3	100	31	52	17	
98- 4	50	11	15	14	10
98- 5	74	28	34	7	5
98- 6	252	60	104	48	40
98- 7	30	12	15	3	0
98- 8	25	15	8	2	0
98- 9	97	16	37	26	18
98- 10	164	93	43	17	11
98- 12	314	123	144	34	13
98- 13	50	8	25	17	
Total	1509	407	552	335	215

9.

*Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*

가 .

(Ross RF, 1992). ELISA *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* 가 .

가

1, 2 1600 가

, 20 1280 (Table 4-2-18, 19). 1280

13% 가

Table 4-2-18. Distribution of antibody titers to *M. hyopneumoniae*(1st year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<10	20-80	160-640	>1280
97-4	112			83	29
97-5	30		23	7	
97-6	30		15	15	
Total	172		38	105	29

Table 4-2-19. Distribution of antibody titers to *M. hyopneumoniae*(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		< 10	20- 80	160- 640	> 1280
97- 7	30		15	15	
97- 8	33		26	7	
97- 9	17	1	12	4	
97- 10	33		1	30	2
97- 11	50		25	25	
97- 12	22		5	17	
97- 13	23		4	15	4
97- 14	40		20	20	
97- 15	16		7	9	
98- 1	40		25	13	2
98- 2	49		8	40	1
98- 3	100		7	85	8
98- 4	50		4	27	19
98- 5	74			49	25
98- 6	251		36	182	33
98- 7	30		3	25	2
98- 8	25		6	16	3
98- 9	97		26	67	4
98- 10	164		34	108	22
98- 12	314		166	128	20
98- 13	50		29	21	
Total	1,508	1	459	903	145

10.

*Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*

1, 2, 5, 7 (Nicolet J, 1992).

2, 5 7

가

Table 4-2-20

4-2-25

2, 1 1908, 2 1508 3416

77% 2627 가, 22.8%

781 가 20-80

, 160 가

8 (0.2%)

5, 1 1907, 2 1144 3051

가 1085 (36%)

2

7 1,2 1766, 1508 3274

, 697 (21%)가

5 7, 2

5 7 2



Table 4-2-20. Antibody titers to *A. pleuropneumoniae* serotype 2(1st year)

Series of test	No. serum tested	Antibody titers			
		< 20	40- 80	160- 320	> 640
96- 1	103	93	10	0	0
96- 2	514	443	69	2	0
96- 3	332	270	62	0	0
96- 4	94	63	31	0	0
96- 5	50	50	0	0	0
96- 6	50	48	2	0	0
96- 7	100	99	1	0	0
96- 8	49	44	5	0	0
96- 9	50	50	0	0	0
97- 1	93	66	27	0	0
97- 2	237	159	78	0	0
97- 3	64	60	4	0	0
97- 4	112	103	9	0	0
97- 5	30	0	29	1	0
97- 6	30	0	29	1	0
Total	1908	1548	356	4	0

Table 4-2-21. Antibody titers to *A. pleuropneumoniae* serotype 2(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	40- 80	160- 320	> 640
97- 7	30	0	29	1	0
97- 8	33	3	30	0	0
97- 9	17	0	17	1	0
97- 10	33	1	31	1	0
97- 11	50	1	48	0	0
97- 12	22	19	3	0	0
97- 13	23	21	2	0	0
97- 14	40	22	18	0	0
97- 15	16	16	0	0	0
98- 1	40	27	13	0	0
98- 2	49	35	14	0	0
98- 3	100	82	18	0	0
98- 4	50	46	4	0	0
98- 5	74	70	4	0	0
98- 6	251	223	28	0	0
98- 7	30	25	5	0	0
98- 8	25	21	4	0	0
98- 9	97	57	39	1	0
98- 10	164	157	7	0	0
98- 12	314	206	108	0	0
98- 13	50	47	3	0	0
Total	1,508	1,079	425	4	0

Table 4-2-22. Antibody titers to *A. pleuropneumoniae* serotype 5(1st year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	40- 80	160- 320	> 640
96- 1	103	72	29	2	0
96- 2	514	347	145	22	0
96- 3	332	113	187	32	0
96- 4	94	44	40	10	0
96- 5	50	24	25	1	0
96- 6	50	27	23	0	0
96- 7	100	62	38	0	0
96- 8	49	29	19	1	0
96- 9	50	23	27	0	0
97- 1	93	21	66	6	0
97- 2	237	31	160	45	1
97- 3	64	27	37	0	0
97- 4	111	10	11	80	10
97- 5	30	0	4	12	14
97- 6	30	0	4	22	4
Total	1907	830	815	233	29

Table 4-2-23. Antibody titers to *A. pleuropneumoniae* serotype 5(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	40- 80	160- 320	> 640
97-7	30	0	4	22	4
97-8	33	0	11	18	4
97-9	17	0	12	5	0
97-10	33	1	17	15	0
97-11	50	3	33	14	0
97-12	22	12	9	1	0
97-13	23	2	15	6	0
97-14	40	2	30	8	0
97-15	16	4	10	2	0
98-1	40	0	5	28	0
98-2	49	3	16	22	0
98-3	100	34	61	5	0
98-4	50	0	23	27	0
98-5	74	2	47	25	0
98-6	251	23	95	108	25
98-7	30	4	25	1	0
98-8	25	6	19	0	0
98-9	97	7	53	35	2
98-10	164	152	11	1	0
Total	1,144	255	496	343	35

Table 4-2-24. Antibody titers to *A. pleuropneumoniae* serotype 7(1st year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	40- 80	160- 320	> 640
96-1	103	48	49	6	0
96-2	514	17	242	212	43
96-3	332	12	213	104	3
96-4	94	0	71	22	1
96-5	50	22	28	0	0
96-6	50	16	34	0	0
96-7	100	33	53	11	3
96-8	49	10	37	2	0
96-9	50	18	29	3	0
97-1	93	0	50	41	2
97-2	237	64	119	50	4
97-3	64	8	47	7	2
97-5	30		13	17	
Total	1766	248	985	475	58

Table 4-2-25. Antibody titers to *A. pleuropneumoniae* serotype 7(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<20	40- 80	160- 320	> 640
97- 7	30	24	5	1	0
97- 8	33	16	13	1	3
97- 9	17	14	2	1	0
97- 10	33	31	2	0	0
97- 11	50	34	12	4	0
97- 12	22	9	7	5	1
97- 13	23	5	15	3	0
97- 14	40	13	21	6	0
97- 15	16	2	10	4	0
98- 1	40	7	19	8	6
98- 2	49	6	27	10	6
98- 3	100	60	40	0	0
98- 4	50	0	36	12	2
98- 5	74	22	46	6	0
98- 6	251	2	131	70	48
98- 7	30	10	17	1	2
98- 8	25	11	14	0	0
98- 9	97	14	32	26	25
98- 10	164	132	30	2	0
98- 12	314	36	208	40	30
98- 13	50	1	45	4	0
Total	1,508	449	732	204	123

11.

*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

가  
가

3

(Wood RL, 1992).

가

1 618 , 2 920 1538

가 222 (14%) , 8 가

가 1222 (80%)

가

Table 4-2-26. Antibody titers to *E. rhusiopathiae* type 1(1st year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody titers			
		<4	4-8	16	>32
96-1	97	1	59	32	5
96-2	491	15	251	162	63
96-6	30	1	24	2	3
Total	618	17	334	196	71

Table 3-2-27. Antibody titers to *E. rhusiopathiae* type 1(2nd year)

Series of test	No serum tested	Antibody tested			
		<4	4- 8	16	>32
97- 7	30	1	24	2	3
97- 8	33	3	23	3	4
97- 9	17	4	13		
97-10	17		20	5	8
97-11	50	29	21		
97-12	22	9	12	1	
97-13	23	5	17		1
97-14	40	11	28		1
97-15	16	8	8		
98- 1	40	1	24	8	7
98- 7	30	21	9		
98- 9	93	1	56	28	8
98-10	163	54	108		1
98-12	313	57	255	1	
98-13	50	1	48	1	
Total	937	205	666	49	33



3

### Seromonitoring

2

가

5

10

1.

gp1 ELISA

10

276

Table 4-3-1. Antibody titers to Aujeszky's virus(2nd year)

Farm	No serum tested	No positive	% positive
A	30	0	0
B	17	0	0
C	50	0	0
D	22	0	0
E	16	0	0
F	40	0	0
G	32	0	0
H	20	0	0
I	24	0	0
J	25	0	0
Total	276	0	0

2.

가 . 276  
 가 16  
 가  
 가 .

Table 4-3-2. Antibody titers to hog cholera virus(2nd year)

Farm	No tested	Antibody titers			
		<4	8- 16	32- 64	>128
A	30		1	7	22
B	17		4	8	5
C	50	4	16	21	9
D	22	1	6	13	2
E	16		8	7	1
F	40	3	10	25	2
G	32	1	7	21	3
H	20		10	8	2
I	24	4	14	6	
J	25	3	9	11	2
Total	276	16	85	127	48

3.

strain . 276 5  
 가 2% (1998)

가 , 가

D, H I

Table 4-3-3. Antibody titers to PRRS virus(2nd year)

Farm	No serum tested	no positive	% positive
A	30	-	0
B	17	-	0
C	50	-	0
D	22	2	9.09
E	16	-	0
F	40	-	0
G	32	-	0
H	20	2	10
I	24	1	4.16
J	25	-	0
Total	276	5	1.81

4.

. 10 276 , 260 24  
 (9.2%)가 가 가  
 . A, F, G I 가  
 ,  
 가 .

Table 4- 3- 4. Antibody titers to *Toxoplasma gondii*(2nd year)

Farm	No serum tested	No positive	% positive)
A	16	2	12.5
B	17	0	0
C	50	1	2.0
D	21	0	9.09
E	16	0	0
F	40	9	22.5
G	31	5	16.1
H	20	2	10.0
I	24	5	20.8
J	25	0	0
Total	260	24	9.2

5.

가 . 10 260 ,

Table 4-3-4. Antibody titers to *Brucella suis*(2nd year)

Farm	No serum tested	No positive	% positive)
A	16	2	12.5
B	17	0	0
C	50	1	2.0
D	21	0	9.09
E	16	0	0
F	40	9	22.5
G	31	5	16.1
H	20	2	10.0
I	24	5	20.8
J	25	0	0
Total	260	24	9.2

2

가

4

1.

7

6

2.

가. , 가 .  
가. ,

가

3.

5

가

4.

가

- Aalund O, Willberg P and Riemann H. 1976. Lung lesions at slaughter: Association to factors in pig herd. Nord Vet Med 28:487-495.
- Ahn BC & Kim BH. 1994. Toxigenicity and capsular serotypes of *Pasteurella multocida* isolated from pneumonic lungs of slaughter pigs. Proc IPVS Congress, Bangkok, Thailand, pp. 165.
- Alexander T. 1995. The changing patterns of disease in the modern swine industry. A Lemman Swine Conf(1995) p. 9.
- Alexander TJL & Harris DL. 1992. Methods of Disease Control. In: Diseases of Swine, 7th ed. Iowa State Univ Press, Ames Iowa, p. 808-836
- Alexander TJL, Thornton K, Boon GL, et al. 1980. Medicated early weaning to obtain pigs free from pathogens endemic in the herd of origin. Vet Rec 106:114-119
- Alexander TJL. 1998. Zoonoses. Proc 15th IPVS Congress, Birmingham, England, Vol 1, pp.167-174.
- Andreyev VG, Wesley RD, Mengeling WL, Vorwald AC and Lager KM. 1997. Genetic variation and phylogenetic relationships of 22 porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) field strains based on sequence analysis of open reading frame. Arch Virol, 142:993-1004.
- Backstrom L and Bremer H. 1976. Disease registrations on pigs at slaughter as a method of preventive and therapeutic veterinary medicine in swine production. Svensk Vet Tidn 28:312-336.
- Backstrom L and Bremer H. 1978. The relationship between disease incidence

- of fatteners registered at slaughter and environmental factors in herds.  
Nord Vet Med 30:526-533.
- Bager F, Baggesen DL & Nielsen B. 1994. Control of salmonella in Danish national pig herd. Proc 8th International Congress on Animal Hygiene. St Paul, Minnesota. pp.109-112.
- Belan GW. 1995. Farm level implications of human food safety. AD Leman Swine Conference Proceedings, Univ of Minnesota 22:72-81
- Biering-Sorensen U. 1965. The value of recording disease conditions observed at slaughter houses and disposal plants. Veterinarian(Oxf) 3:87-97.
- Bimardo TM, Doohoo IR, Donald A, Ogilvie T and Cawthorn R. 1990. Ascariasis, respiratory disease and production induces in selected Prince Edward Island Swine Herds. Can J Vet Res 54:267-273.
- Blancou J & Trusczyński M. 1992. OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines, 2nd edition. p 1-783.
- Brandreth SR and Smith IM. 1985. Prevalence of pig herds affected by pleuropneumonia associated with *Haemophilus pleuropneumoniae* in eastern England. Vet Rec 117:143-147.
- Cannon RM and Roe RT. 1982. Livestock Disease Surveys: A field manual for veterinarians. Australian Bureau of Animal Health, Canberra. ISBN- O-664-02101-2.
- Cargill CF & Dobson KJ. 1979. Experimental *Sarcoptes scabiei* infestation in pigs: (1) Pathogenesis. Vet Rec 104:11-14.
- Chase C & Hurley D. 1994. Serology today: What's the value of the tests? A Leman Swine Conf(1994) p. 17.
- Christensen G & Mousing J. 1992. Respiratory System. In: Diseases of



- Swine, 7th ed. Edited by Leman AD. Iowa State Univ Press, Ames, Iowa. p.138-162.
- Christensen G and Mousing J. 1992. Respiratory System. In "Diseases of Swine", 7th edition, Ed. Leman *et al.*, Iowa State University Press, 138-162.
- Christian MK & Baker JR. Observations on disease during the first two years of operation of a large pig fattening unit - Part 1:Incidence. Vet Rec 93:150-153.
- Chu RM and Joo HS. 1992. Japanese B Encephalitis. in Diseases of Swine 7th edition, Iowa State Univ. Press. pp 286-292.
- Copeman DB and Gaafar SM. 1972. Sequential development of hepatic lesions of ascariasis in colostrum-deprived pigs. Aust Vet J 48:263-268.
- Crowther JR. 1995. Methods in Molecular Biology Vol 42. ELISA: Theory and Practice. Humana Press, Towata, New Jersey.
- Currier M, Singleton M, Lee J & Lee DR. 1986. J Food Protect 49:366-368.
- Davies PR, Moore MJ and Pointon AM. 1991. Sarcoptic mite hypersensitivity and skin lesions in slaughtered pigs. Vet Rec 128:516-518.
- Davies PR, Moore MJ and Pointon AM. 1991. Seasonality of swine sarcoptic mange in South Australia. Aust vet J 68:390-392.
- Davies PR, Morrow WEM, Jones FT, Deen J, *et al.* 1997. Prevalence of salmonella in finishing swine raised in different production systems in North Carolina, USA. Epidemiol Infect 119:237-244.
- Davies PR. 1993. Gastric ulcers in pigs and humans: Comparative aspects of etiology and risk factors. Proc AD Leman Swine Conference, Univ of Minnesota, St Paul, MN, p.129-135.

- Davies R & Wray C. 1997. Study of multi-resistant *Salmonella typhimurium* infection in pig herds: Preliminary findings. Pig Journal 40:80-88.
- Dee SA, *et al.* 1994. PRRS eradication: Science behind nursery depopulation. A Leman Swine Conf(1994) p. 219.
- De Jong MF. 1992. Progressive atrophic rhinitis. In: Diseases of Swine, 7th ed. AD Leman ed. Iowa State Univ Press, Ames, Iowa, p.414-435.
- Dial GD, FitzSimmons M, BeVier GW & Wiseman BS. 1994. Systems approaches for improving the productivity of the breeding herd. AD Leman Swine Conference Proceedings 21:84-93
- Done JT, Richardson MD and Herbert GM. 1964. Animal Disease Survey, No. 3, MADD, U.K.
- Done SH, Griffith I and Heath P. 1990. Acute pleuropneumonia lesions in pigs. Proc Int Pig Vet Soc, Switzerland, p.48
- Dritz SS, Nelssen JL, Goodband RD, *et al.* 1994. Application of segregated early weaning technology in the commercial swine industry. Compendium May 1994:677-685
- Dufresne L. 1995. Observations and results in different segregated early weaning and multiple-site production systems. A Leman Swine Conf(1995) p. 170.
- Easterday BC and Hinshaw VS. 1992. Swine Influenza. In Diseases of Swine 7th edition, Iowa State Univ. Press. pp 349-357.
- Emsbo P. 1951. Terminal or regional ileitis in swine. Nord Vet Med 3:1-28.
- Eriksin L. 1982. Experimentally induced resistance to *Ascaris suum* in pigs. Nord Vet Med 34:177-187.
- Fenwick B. 1994 *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* serology. A Leman Swine

Conf(1994) p.9.

Flesja KI, Forus IB and Solberg I. 1984. Pathological lesions in swine at slaughter. VI. The relationship between some mainly non-environmental factors, disease, weight gain and carcass quality. Acta Vet Scand 25:309-321.

Flesja KI and Ulvesaeter HO. 1979. Pathological lesions in swine at slaughter. 1. Baconers. Acta Vet Scand 20:498-514.

Fletcher RH, *et al.* 1988. Clinical Epidemiology, The Essentials. 2nd ed. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore.

Freese WR. 1994. Serological profiling in swine units. A Lemna Swine Conference(1994) p. 68.

Gottschalk M & Bilodeau R. 1995. Detecting carrier animals in herds chronically infected by *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*: the detection of antibodies and the detection of the bacteria. A Lemna Swine Conf(1995) p.82.

Harris DL. 1988. Alternative approaches to eliminating endemic diseases and improving performance of pigs. Vet Rec 123:422-423.

Harris DL. 1990. The use of Isowean 3 site production to upgrade health status. 11th IPVS Congress Proceedings, Lausanne, Switzerland, p. 374

Ha YK, Yoon SM, Jung BT, Park NY, Lee BJ, Chung CY, Kee HY, and Bae SY. 1991. Isolation and cultivation of swine encephalomyocarditis virus. Korean J Vet Res 31: 479-484.

Heilmann P, Muller G and Finsterbusch L. 1988. Lobare deposition radioaktiv markierter *Pasteurella multocida* Aerosole in den Lungen von Ferkeln und Kalbern. Arch Exp Vet Med 42:490-501.

- Hollanders W & Vercruyse J. 1990. Sarcoptic mite hypersensitivity: A cause of dermatitis in fattening pigs at slaughter. *Vet Rec* 126:308- 310.
- Hwang EK, Kim JH, Kim BH, Park CK and Choi SH. 1998. Infectious agents associated with swine abortions and stillbirths in Korea. *RDA J Vet Sci*, 40(1):48- 53.
- ISO 6579. 1993. Microbiology - General guidance on methods for the detection of Salmonella. International Organization for Standardization. Geneve, Switzerland.
- Jones GF, Davies PR, Rose R, Ward GE & Murtaugh MP. 1993. Comparison of techniques for diagnosis of proliferative enteritis of swine. *Am J Vet Res* 54:1980- 1985.
- Jones GF, Ward GE, Gebbart CJ, Murtaugh MP & Collins JE. 1993. Use of a DNA probe to detect the intracellular organism of proliferative enteritis in swine feces. *Am J Vet Res* 54:1585- 1590.
- Jones GF, Ward GE, Murtaugh MP, Lin G & Gebhart CJ. 1993. Enhanced detection of intracellular organism of swine proliferative enteritis, *Ileal symbiont intracellularis* in feces by polymerase chain reaction. *J Clin Microbiol* 312:2611- 2615.
- Joo HS. 1994. Serology of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus infection. 1994. A Lemman Swine Conf(1994) p. 15.
- Jorgensen RJ, Nansen P, Neilsen K, Eriksen L and Andersen S. 1975. Experimental *Ascaris suum* infection in the pig: Population kinetics following low and high levels of primary infection in piglets. *Vet Parasitol* 1:151- 157.
- Keteran K, Brown J & Shotts, Jr EB. 1982. Salmonella in the mesenteric

- lymph nodes of healthy sows and hogs. Am J Vet Res 43:706-707.
- Kim BH & Jung BY. 1994. Serotypes and antimicrobial susceptibility of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* isolated from pneumonic lungs of Korean swine. Proc IPVS Congress, Bangkok, Thailand, pp.126.
- Kweon CH, Kwon BJ, Lee HJ, Cho JJ, Hwang EK, Shin JH, Yoon YD, Kang YB, An SH, Kim YH, Huh W, Jun MH, Wensvoort G. 1994. Isolation of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) in Korea. Korean J Vet Res 34(1): 77-83.
- Lax AJ, Barrow PA, Jones PW & Wallis TS. 1995. Current perspectives in salmonellosis. Br Vet J 151:351-377.
- Lindqvist JO. 1974. Animal health and environment in fattening pigs: A study of disease incidence in relation to certain environment factors, daily weight gain and carcass classification. Acta Vet Scand(Suppl) 51:1-78.
- Lium BM & Falk K. 1991. An abattoir survey of pneumonia and pleuritis in slaughter weight swine from 9 selected herds. 1. Prevalence and morphological description of gross lung lesions. Acta Vet Scand 32:55-56.
- Lloyd BR. 1992. The impact of medication and herd monitoring programs on the performance of Campylobacter affected herds. Proc Aust Assoc Pig Vets, Upjohn, Sydney, p71-72.
- Love RJ, Wilson MR & Rasler G. 1985. Porcine atrophic rhinitis. Aust Vet J 62:377-378.
- Lyoo Y.S., Park C.K. and Chang C.H., 1997. Diagnostic Manual for Animal

- Diseases. I-Kong world press, Seoul, Korea.
- Lyoo YS, Kim RM. 1998b. Seroepidemiology and genetic characterization of swine influenza virus. *Korean J Vet Res* 38(1):53-63.
- Lyoo YS, Park CK and Lee CH. 1998a. RT-PCR and nested PCR amplification of the PRRSV genes from boar semen for the rapid and sensitive differential diagnosis. *Korean J Vet Res* 38(1):77-83.
- Maguire HCF, Codd AA, Mackay VE. *et al.* 1993. A large outbreak of human salmonellosis traced to a local pig farm. *Epidemiol Infect* 110:239-246.
- Martineau GP, Van Neste Dd & Charette Rf. 1987. Pathophysiology of sarcoptes mange in Swine - Part 1. *Compendium* 9:F 51-57.
- Martinsson K and Lundheim M. 1985. Prevalens av olika sjukdomar hos slaktade förmedlingsgrisar. *Svensk Vet Tidning* 37:815-820.
- McCaw MB. 1994. PRV eradication from difficult herds: A systematic approach. *A Leman Swine Conf(1994)* p.101.
- Mercy AR and Brennan CM. 1988. The Western Australian pig health monitoring scheme. *Acta Vet Scand suppl* 84:212-214.
- Molitor T & Shin J. 1995. Porcine reproductive & respiratory syndrome in boars. *A Leman Swine Conf(1995)* p. 101.
- Moore C. 1995. Using high-health technology in a modern production system. *AD Leman Swine Conf(1995)* p.18.
- Moore M and Pointon AM. 1997. *National Pig Health Monitoring User Guide*. Pig Research and Development Corporation, Australia.
- Morrison RB, Hilley HD & Leman AD. 1985. Comparison of methods for assessing the prevalence and extent of pneumonia in market weight

- swine. Can Vet J 26:381-384.
- Morrison RB, Leman AD & Hilley HD. 1984. Interpretative and analytical techniques for slaughter check data. Proc Am Assoc Swine Prac Annu Meet, Kansas City, MO.
- Mousing J. 1989. Chronic pleurisy in pigs: The relationship between weight, age and frequency in 3 conventional herds. Acta Vet Scand suppl 84:253-255.
- Mueller C. 1982. Slaughter checks as a practice builder. Proc Swine Herd Health Proc Conf p.194-200
- Muller RD & Abbott PB. Estimating the cost of respiratory disease in hogs. An Hlth Nutr 1986(Feb);30-35.
- Murray CJ. 1994. Salmonella serovars and phage types in humans and animals in Australia 1987-1992. Aust Vet J 71:78-81.
- Nicolet J. 1992. *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*. In: Diseases of Swine, 7th ed. Edited by Leman AD. Iowa State Univ Press, Ames, Iowa, p. 401-408.
- Nielsen B, Sorensen LL & Emborg HD. 1997. The Danish salmonella surveillance programme for pork. Conference on Salmonella & Salmonellosis, Ploufragen, France. p.619-625.
- Noyes EP, Feeney DA and Pijoan C. 1990. A comparison of antemortem and postmortem pneumonic lesions in swine using a noninvasive radiographic technique and slaughter examinations. J Am Vet Med Assoc 197:1025-1029.
- O'Brien JJ. 1969. Gastric ulceration(of the pars oesophagea) in the pig-a review. Vet Bull 39:75-82.

- O'Brien JJ. 1992. Gastric ulcers. In: Leman, ed. Diseases of Swine, 6th ed. Iowa State Univ Press, Ames, Iowa, p.680- 691.
- Osborne AD, Saunders JR & Sebunya TK. 1981. An abattoir survey of the incidence of pneumonia in Saskatchewan swine and an investigation of the microbiology of the affected lungs. Can Vet J 22:82- 85.
- Park CK, Lyoo YS, Lee CH and Jung JW. 1998. Comparison between indirect immunofluorescent antibody(IFA) test and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA) for the detection of antibody to porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus(PRRSV). Korean J Vet Res 38(2):314- 318.
- Penny RHC & Hill FWG. 1974. Observations of some conditions in pigs at the abattoir with particular reference to tail biting. Vet Rec 94:174- 180.
- Penny RHC. 1977. The influence of management changes on the disease picture in pigs. Vet Ann 17:111- 122.
- Pierson M. 1995. An overview of hazard analysis critical control points(HACCP) and its application to animal production food safety. Proceedings HACCP Symposium, Presented in association with 75th Annual Meeting of CRWAD, Chicago, IL, Nov 12, 1995.
- PigMon Training Results and Interpretation, PigMon Pre-Conference Workshop Proceedings, Sep 16, 1995, AD Leman Swine Conference, Univ of Minnesota
- Pizoan, C. 1992. Pneumonic Pasteurellosis. In: Diseases of Swine, 7th ed. Edited by Leman AD *et al.* Iowa State Univ Press, Ames, Iowa, p.552- 559.
- Pointon AM & Sloane M. 1984. An abattoir survey of the prevalence of



- lesions of enzootic pneumonia of pigs in South Australia. Aust Vet J 61:408-409.
- Pointon AM, Byrt D & Heap P. 1985. Effect of enzootic pneumonia of pigs on growth performance. Aust Vet J 62:13-18.
- Pointon AM, Davies P, Dial G & Marsh W. 1994. PigMon Slaughter Inspection Procedures Manual, Developed through Collaboration of the USDA National Animal Health Monitoring System and University of Minnesota Swine Group
- Pointon AM, Farrell M, Carhill CF and Heap P. 1987. A pilot pig health scheme for Australian conditions. Univ of Sydney Post-Grad Comm Vet Sci Proc No. 95:743-777.
- Pointon AM, Mercy AR, Backstrom L and Dial GD. 1992. Disease surveillance at slaughter. In Diseases of Swine, 7th edition, Ed. Leman *et al.*, Iowa State University Press, p.968-987.
- Pointon AM, Morrison RB, Hill G, Dargatz D and Dial G. 1990. Monitoring Pathology in slaughtered stock: Guidelines for selecting sample size and interpreting results. Proc Int Pig Vet Switzerland p.393.
- Pointon AM. 1989 Campylobacter associated intestinal pathology in pigs. Aust Vet J 66:90-91.
- Pointon AM and Hueston WD. 1990. The national animal health monitoring system (NAHMS): Evolution of an animal health information database system. Proc Vet Epi Prev Med 70~80.
- Ross RF. 1992. Mycoplasmal Disease. In: Diseases of Swine, 7th ed. Edited by Leman AD *et al.* Iowa State Univ Press, Ames Iowa, p.537-551.
- Rowland AC and Hutchings DA. 1978. Necrotic enteritis and regional ileitis

- in pigs at slaughter. Vet Rec 103:338-339.
- Rowland AC and Lawson GHK. 1992. Intestinal Adenomatosis complex. In Diseases of Swine, 7th edition, Ed. Leman *et al.*, Iowa State University Press, p 560-569.
- Runnels LJ. 1982. Infectious atrophic rhinitis of swine. Vet Clin North Am Large Pract 2:301-319.
- Scheidt AB, Mayrose VB, Hill MA, Clark LK, Cline TR, Knox KE, Runnels LJ, Franzt S and Einstein ME. 1990. Relationship of growth performance with pneumonia and atrophic rhinitis detected in pigs at slaughter. J Am Vet Med Ass 196:881-884.
- Shehan BJ. 1974. Experimental *Sarcoptes scabiei* infection in pigs: Clinical signs and significance of infection. Vet Rec 94:202-209.
- Shin JH, Kang YB, Kim YJ, Yeom SH, Kweon CH, Lee WY, Jean YH, Hwang EK, Rhee JC, An SH, Cho IS, Oh JS, Joo HS, Choi CS and Molitor TW. 1993. Sero-epidemiological studies on porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome in Korea: . Detection of indirect fluorescent antibodies. RDA J Agri Sci 35(2):572-576.
- Socha TE. 1980. Influence of breed and season on pneumonia and atrophic rhinitis lesions. Proc Geo A Young Conf, Lincoln, NE. cited by Straw *et al*(1986).
- Soh SH, Cho KJ, Jung BY & Kim BH. 1996. Biochemical and serological characteristics of *Streptococcus suis* isolated from pneumonic lungs of slaughter pigs in Korea. Proc IPVS Congress, Bologna, Italy, p.309.
- Stewart TB & Hale OM. 1988. Losses to internal parasites in swine production. J Anim Sci 66:1548-1554.

- Straw BE, Backstrom L and Lemman AD. 1986a. Evaluation of swine at slaughter, Part 1 - The mechanics of examination, and epidemiologic considerations. *Compend Contin Educ Pract Vet* 8:S41-S48.
- Straw BE, Backstrom L and Lemman AD. 1986b. Examination of swine at slaughter. Part II. Findings at slaughter and their significance. *Compend Contin Educ Pract Vet* 8:S106-S112.
- Straw BE, Burgi EJ, Hilley HD & Lemman AD. 1983. Pneumonia and atrophic rhinitis in pigs from a test station. *JAVMA* 182:607-611.
- Straw BE, Dewey CE & Marrero CE. 1994. Findings from slaughterchecks of swine during a four year period. *Compend Contin Educ Pract Vet, Food Animal* 1994(Feb):245-251.
- Straw BE, Shin SJ & Yeager AE. 1990. Effect of pneumonia on growth rate and feed efficiency of minimal disease pigs exposed to *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. *Prev Vet Med* 9:287-294.
- Straw BE, Tuovinen VK & Bigras-Poulin H. 1989. Estimation of the cost of pneumonia in swine herds. *JAVMA* 12:1702-1706.
- Suh MD, Joo HD and Maass D. 1995. Development of diagnostic kit(Test-MT) for the microplate latex agglutination test of toxoplasmosis in animal. *Korean J Vet Res* 35(3):583-593.
- Tay SCK, Robinson RA & Pullen MM. 1989. Salmonella in the mesenteric lymph nodes and cecal contents of slaughtered sows. *J Food Protect* 52:202-203.
- Thomas P. 1984. The influence of housing design and some management systems on the health of the growing pig, particularly in relation to

- pneumonia. Pig News & Information 5:343-349.
- Tronstad A. 1997. The Swedish ban on antibiotic growth promoters in animal feeds. The Pig Journal 40:89-98.
- Wallgren P, Mattson S, Artursson K and Bolske G. 1990. The relationship between *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* infection, age at slaughter and lung lesions at slaughter. Proc Int Pig Vet Soc Switzerland 82.
- Ward GE & Winkelman NL. 1990. Diagnosing, treating, and controlling proliferative enteritis in swine. Vet Med 85:312-318.
- Whitford HW, *et al.* 1994. Mycoplasmosis in Animals: Laboratory Diagnosis. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa.
- Whittlestone P. 1973. Enzootic pneumonia of pigs(EPP). Adv Vet Sci Comp Med 17:1-55.
- Whittlestone P. 1979. Porcine Mycoplasmas. In: The Mycoplasmas, Vol 2, Human and Animal Mycoplasmas, Tully JG, Whitcomb RF, ed. Academic Press, New York, p.133-176.
- Willberg P, Gebola MA, Kirkegaard Petersen B and Andersen JB. 1984-85. The Danish pig health scheme: Nationwide computer-based abattoir surveillance and follow-up at the herd level. Prev Vet Med 3:79-91.
- Wood RL, 1992. Erysipelas. in Diseases of Swine 7th edition, Iowa State Univ. Press. pp 475-486.
- Wood RL, Pospischil A & Rose R. 1989. Distribution of persistent *Salmonella typhimurium* infection in internal organs of swine. Am J Vet Res 50:1015-1021.
- Zander DV & Mallinson ET. 1991. Principle of Disease Prevention: Diagnosis and Control.

Zimmerman JJ, Yoon KJ, Wills RW, Swenson SL. 1997. General overview of PRRSV: A perspective from the United States. *Vet Microbiology*, 55: 187- 196.

. 1996. 가 ( ), p.307- 354.

, . 1996. 가 , 가 p 1~26.

. 1996a. 가 ( ), p.387- 428

. 1996b. 가 , , p 3~13.

. 1997. ( ) . 1 ( ), p.148- 164

. 1998. 10 , ( ), , . p.353- 461.

, . 1897a. 1992- 3 33:90- 100.

, . 1997b. 1996 . 33:544- 553.

, . 1996. *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* . 36:181- 186.

. 1998. *Mycoplasma* .

## Appendix 1. Example of Slaughter Check Report

000                    Slaughter Check

1. Slaughter Check                    : 1998. 5. 12

2.                    :                    (   ) Slaughter Plant

3.                    :

4.                    :

000    (Slaughter Check)

“PigMon Slaughter Check Procedures”

5.                    :

30

1.

1	998	11	775	21	925
2	868	12	845	22	776
3	846	13	872	23	814
4	926	14	665	24	900
5	878	15	No tag*	25	730
6	829	16	733	26	909
7	659	17	No tag*	27	877
8	830	18	769	28	901
9	804	19	693	29	882
10	910	20	656	30	813

\*    (ear tag)

6.                    :

1)

(1)

(2)                    (                    )

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

2)

(1)

(2)    (PRRS)

(3)

(4)

(5)

7.

1)

2.

	12/30(40.0%)	가 ( )
( )	8/30(26.7%)	No. 7(2), 10(1), 13(1), 14(1), 19(1), 24(1), 29(2), 30(1)
	3/30(10.0%)	No. 1(2D), 10(2), 13(2D)
	20/30(66.7%)	
	9/30(30.0%)	
	7/30(23.3%)	
	0/30(0%)	
	0/30(0%)	
	0/30(0%)	

2)

3.

Sample No.	*			
1	-	-	-	
2	+	-	-	6%
3	+	+	+	20%, <i>A. pleuropneumoniae</i> 1
4	+	+	-	8%, <i>A. pleuropneumoniae</i> 1
5	+	-	-	5%
6	+	-	-	6%
7	+	-	-	10%,
8	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	
11	+	-	-	7%, <i>P. multocida</i> 1
12	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	
14	+	-	+	10%, <i>P. multocida</i> 1
15	+	-	-	12%, <i>Streptococcus suis</i> 1
16	+	-	-	2% ( )
17	+	+	+	14%
18	+	-	-	12%, <i>P. multocida</i> , <i>Strep. suis</i> 1
19	+	-	-	3%,
20	-	-	-	
21	+	+	+	7%, <i>A. pleuropneumoniae</i> 1
22	+	-	-	5%
23	-	-	-	
24	+	+	-	6%
25	-	-	-	

Sample No.	*			
26	-	+	+	10%, <i>A. pleuropneumoniae</i> , <i>Strep. suis</i> 1
27	+	+	+	12%, <i>H. parasuis</i> , <i>Strep. suis</i> 1
28	+	+	-	10%, <i>A. pleuropneumoniae</i> 1
29	+	+	+	19%, <i>P. multocida</i> 1
30	+	-	-	2%,
	20/30 (66.7%)	9/30 (30.0%)	7/30 (23.3%)	<i>A. pleuropneumoniae</i> 5 , <i>P. multocida</i> 4 <i>Strep. suis</i> 4 <i>H. parasuis</i> 1

3)

4.

Sample No.	AR Grade	Sample No.	AR Grade
1	2D(2.5)	16	1
2	0	17	1
3	1	18	0
4	1	19	0
5	0	20	0
6	0	21	1
7	0	22	1
8	1	23	0
9	0	24	1
10	2	25	0
11	1	26	0
12	0	27	1
13	2D(2.5)	28	1
14	0	29	1
15	0	30	1

\* Grade 0~1: Normal; Grade 2: Mild atrophy; Grade 3: Moderate atrophy

Grade 4: Marked change; Grade 5: Severe change

\*\* No. 1, 10, 13: (Mild to moderate atrophy)

4)

Salmonella

(1) 30

(No 23, 26, 30)

3

*Salmonella typhimurium*

5)



5. , PRRS, ,

Sample No.	(AD)	(PRRS)		
1	-	+	-	-
2	-	+	-	-
3	-	+	-	-
4	-	-	-	-
5	-	+	-	-
6	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	+	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-
27	-	+	-	-
28	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-
30	-	+	-	-

\* PRRS 30 7 (23.3%)

6. 가

Sample No.	HC	가	Sample No.	HC	가	Sample No.	HC	가
1	8		11	16		21	16	
2	16		12	4		22	2	
3	4		13	4		23	8	
4	16		14	64		24	32	
5	16		15	64		25	32	
6	32		16	8		26	8	
7	32		17	16		27	32	
8	8		18	2		28	32	
9	8		19	32		29	4	
10	32		20	64		30	8	

7.

- 1) 가 30 12 (40.0%)  
30 8 (26.7%) 가  
( )  
2) 2 가 3 (10%)  
3) 가 30 20 (66.7%)  
4) 가 가 30 9 (30.0%) , 5 *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*가 , *Pasteurella multocida* *Haemophilus parasuis*, *Streptococcus suis*가  
(Mycoplasma Induced Respiratory Disease Complex)  
5) 30 3 (10.0%) Salmonella  
Salmonella  
6) 가 8 43.3%(13/30) PRRS 23.3%(7/30)

8.

1)

2)

3)

4) PRRS 가

5)

9.

- 1.
- 2,
3. 가