

PRRS. Nuevas cepas de alta virulencia.

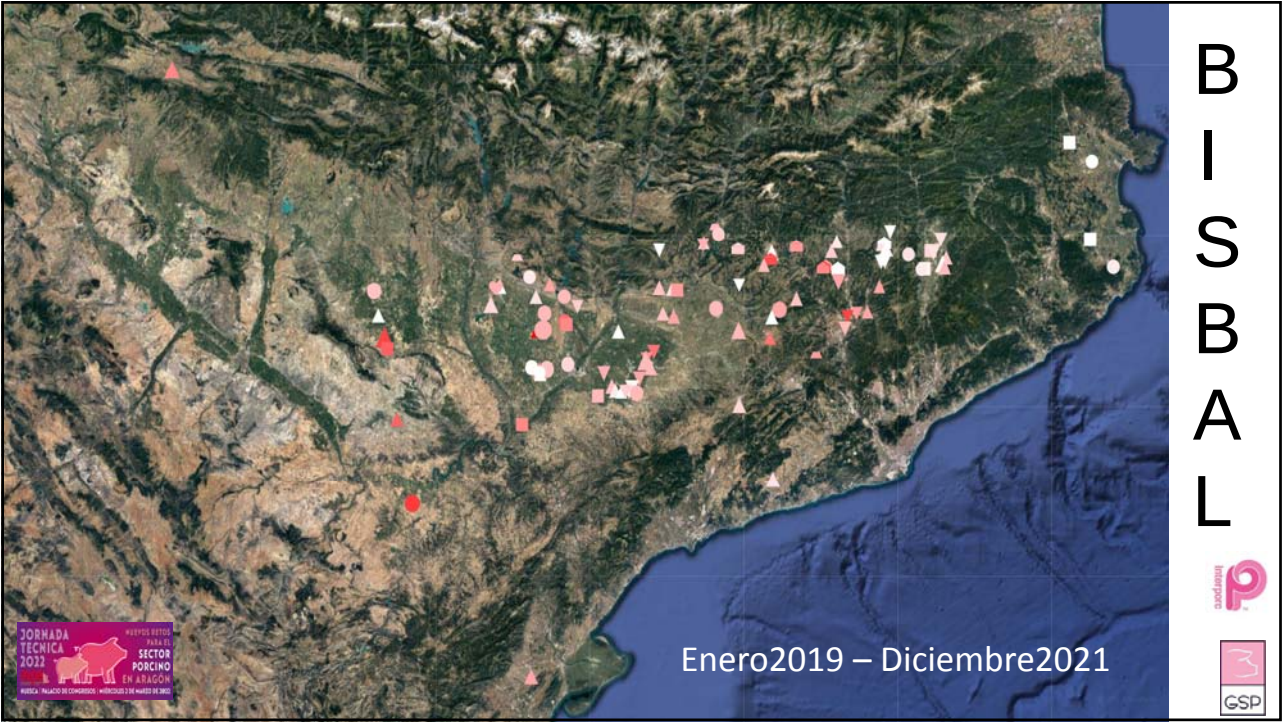
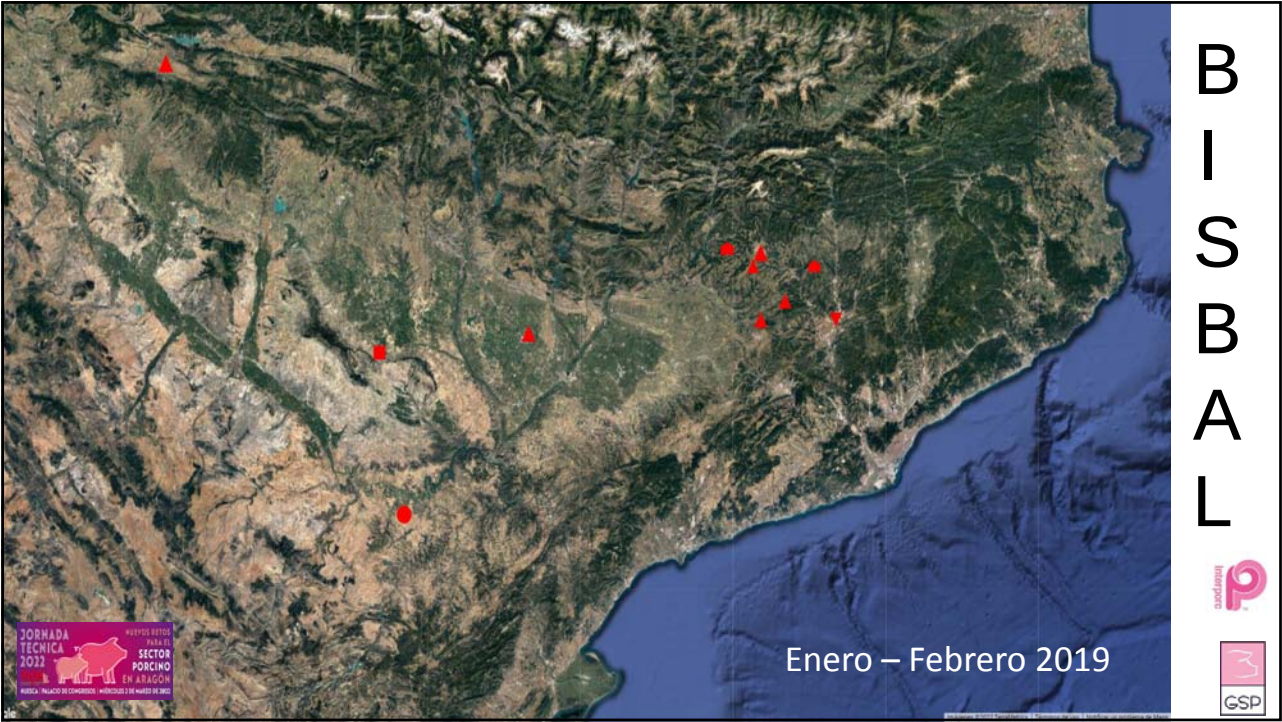
Jordi Baliellas – GSP / INTERPORC

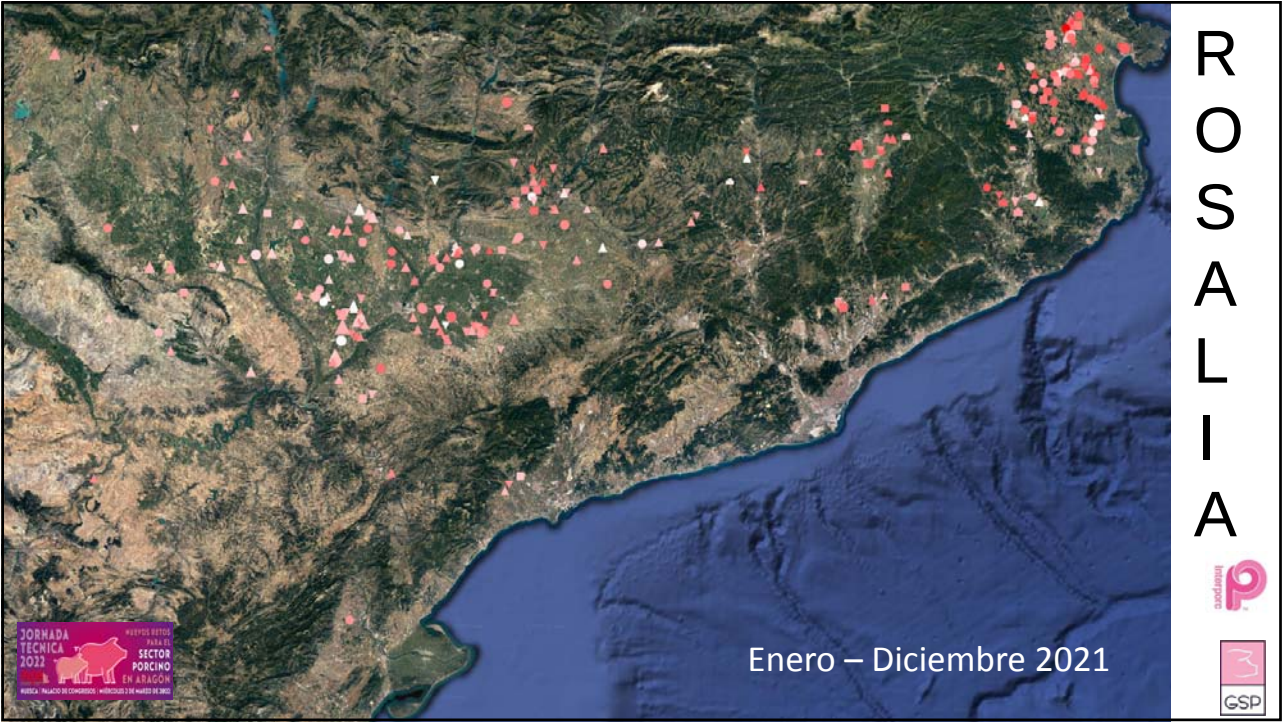
Huesca 2 de marzo de 2022

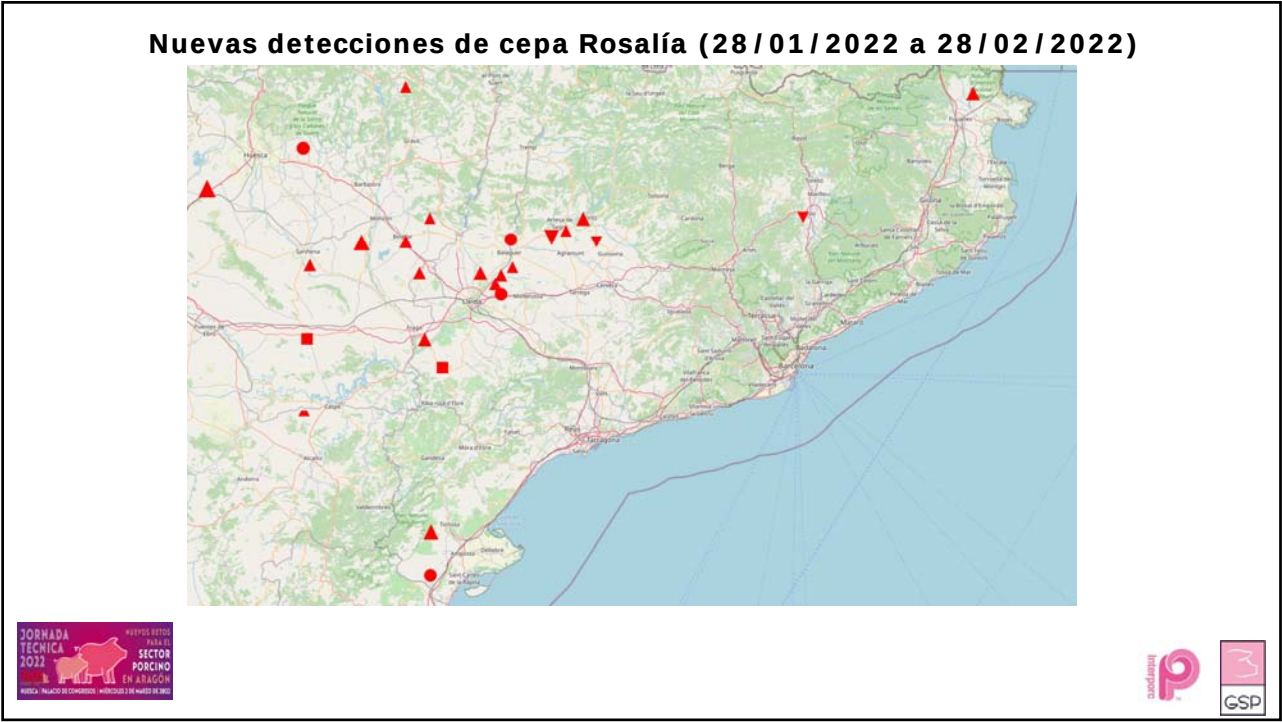
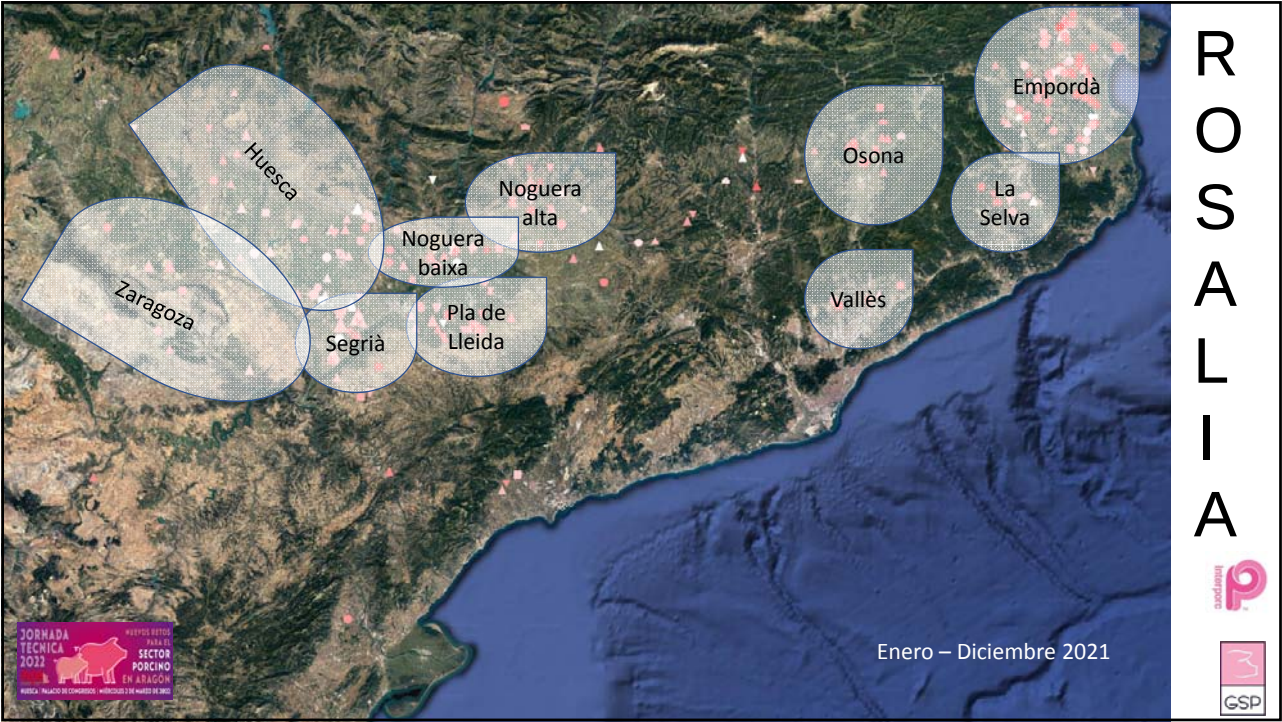


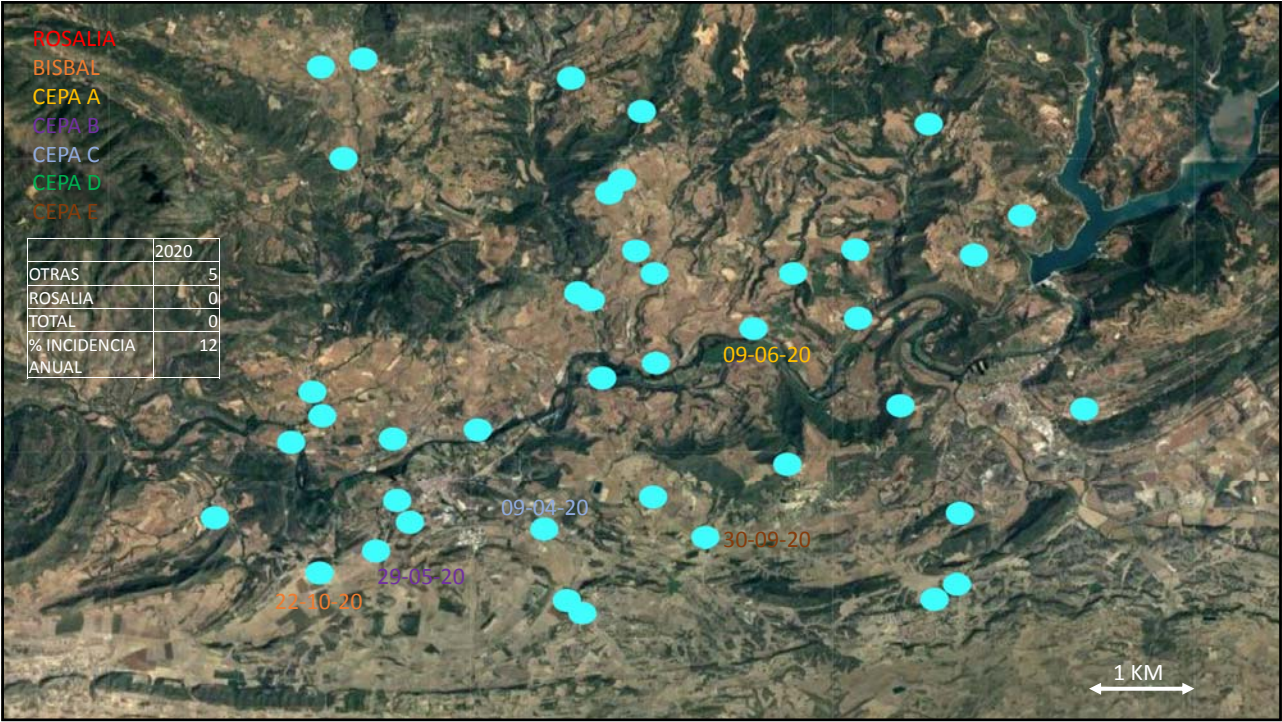
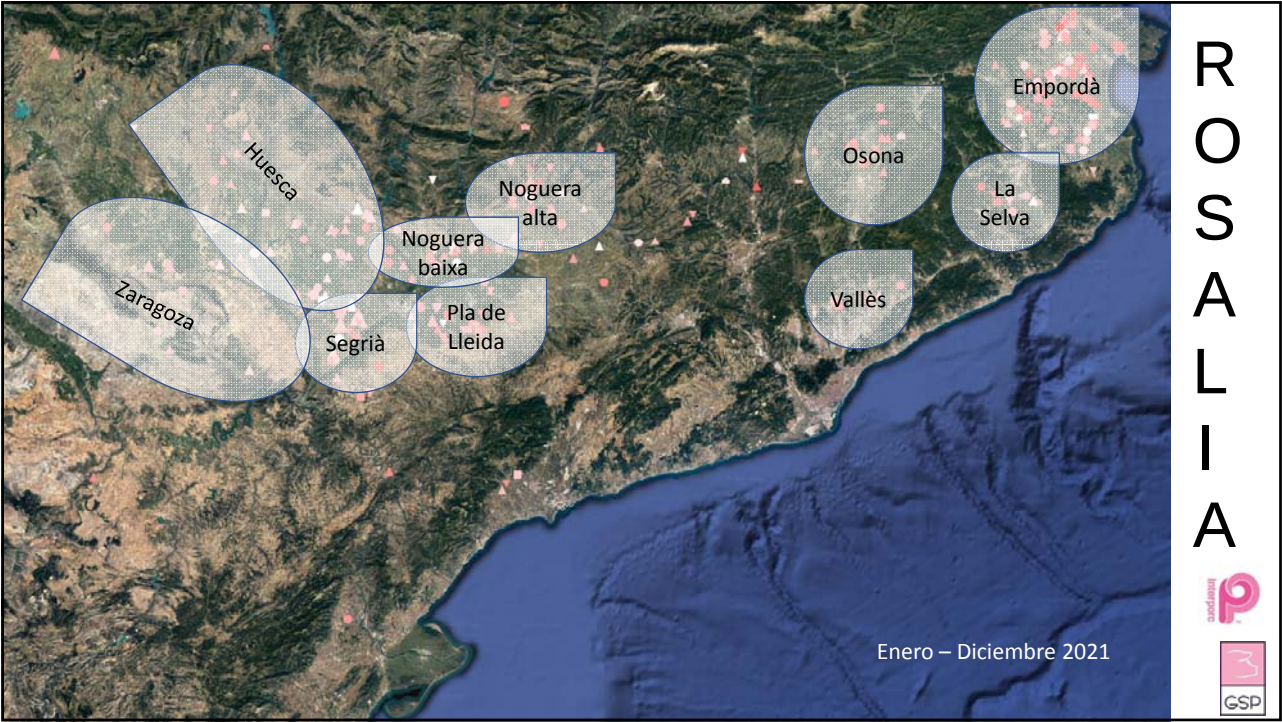
1.Últimos casos de cepas de patogenicidad atípica.

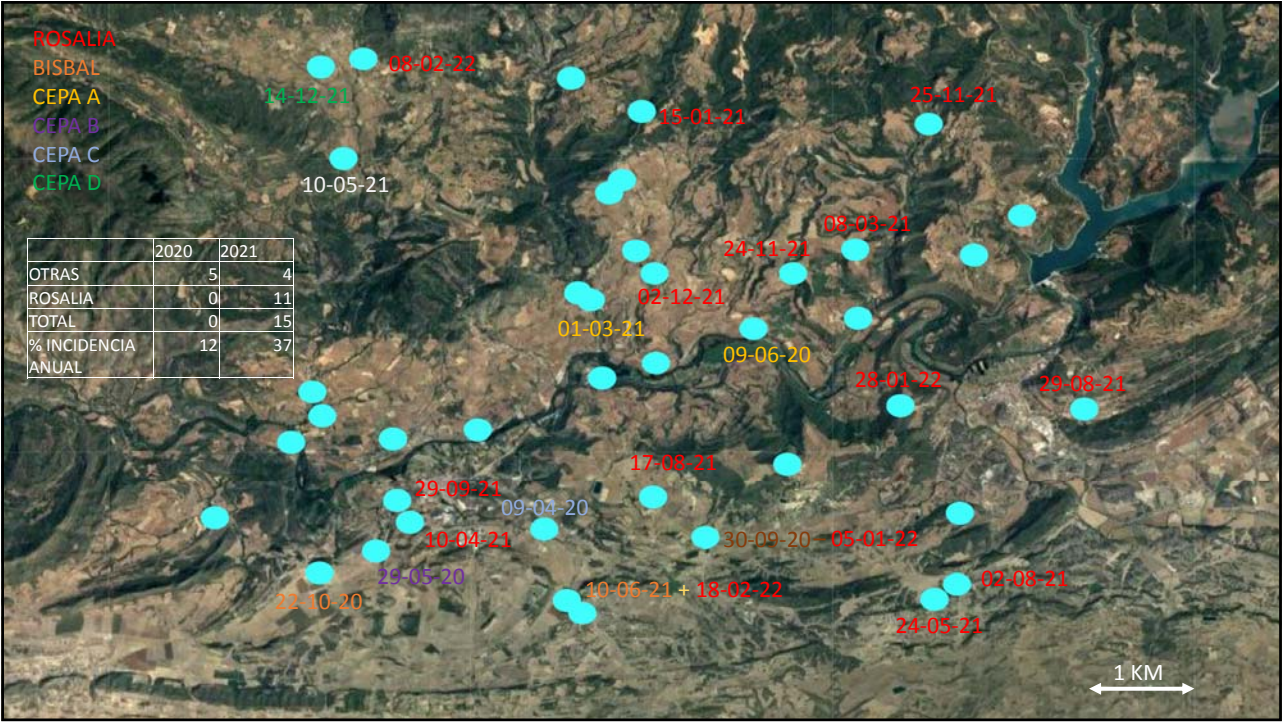
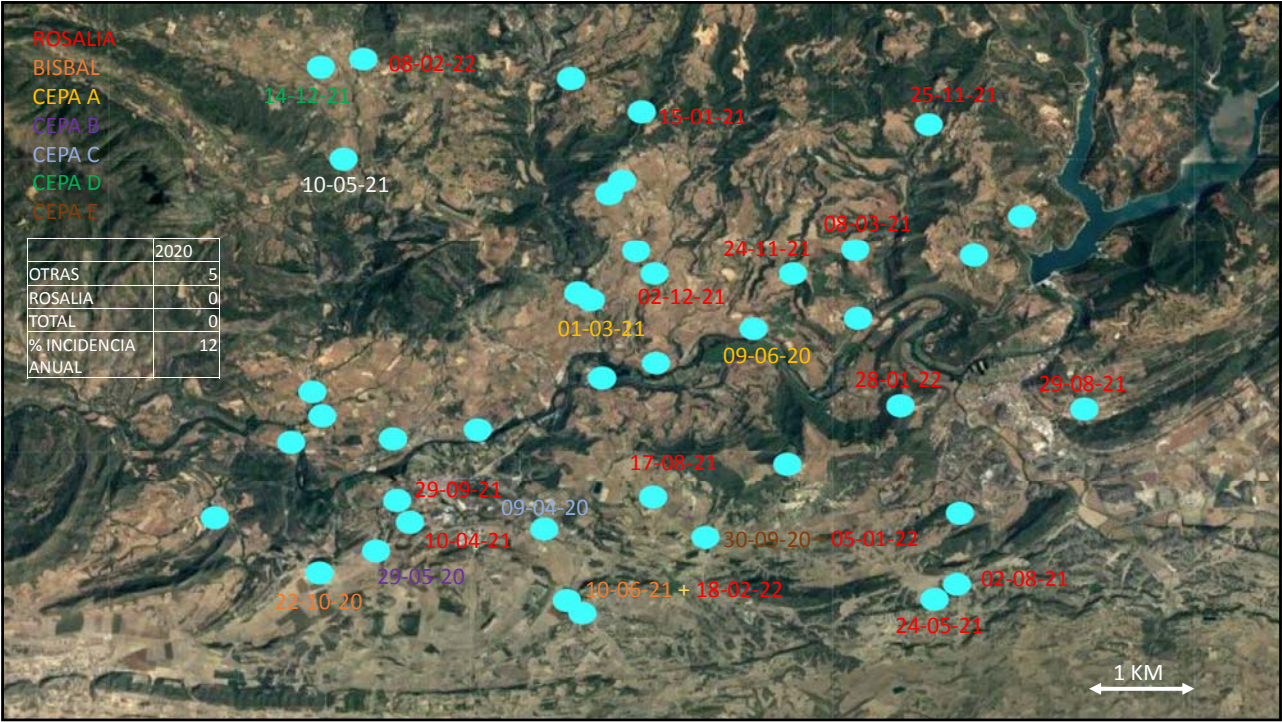


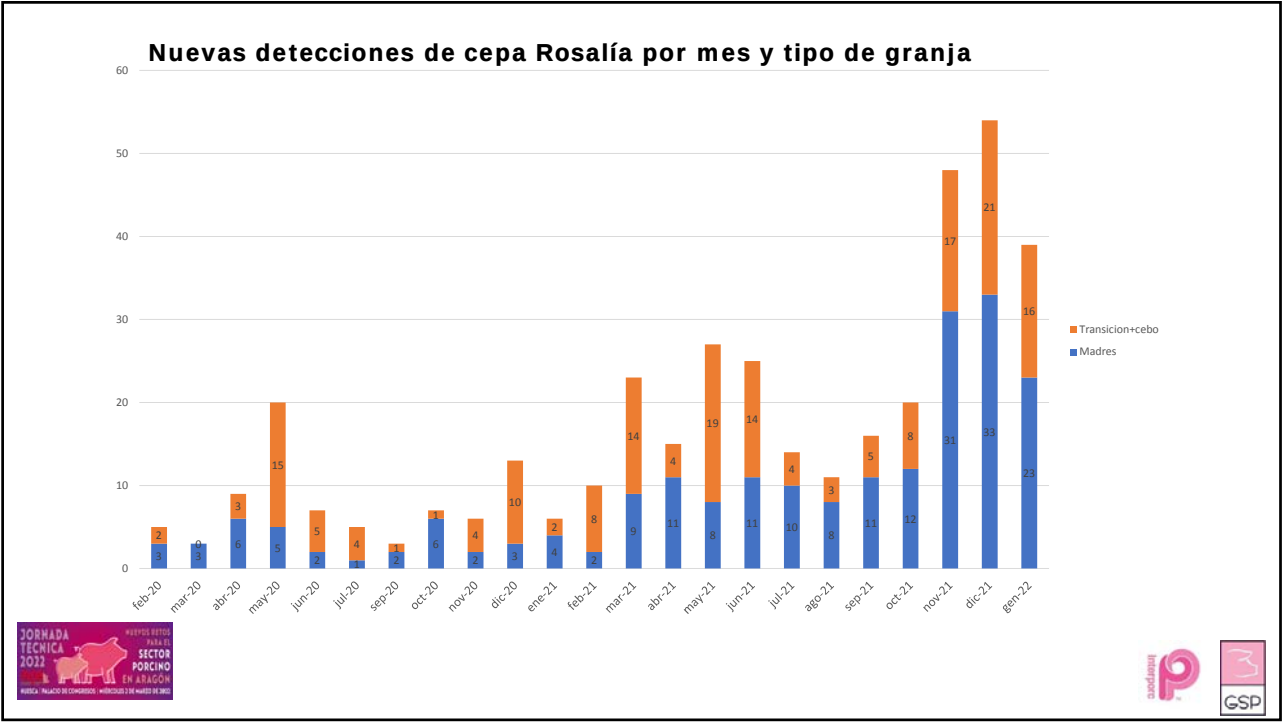
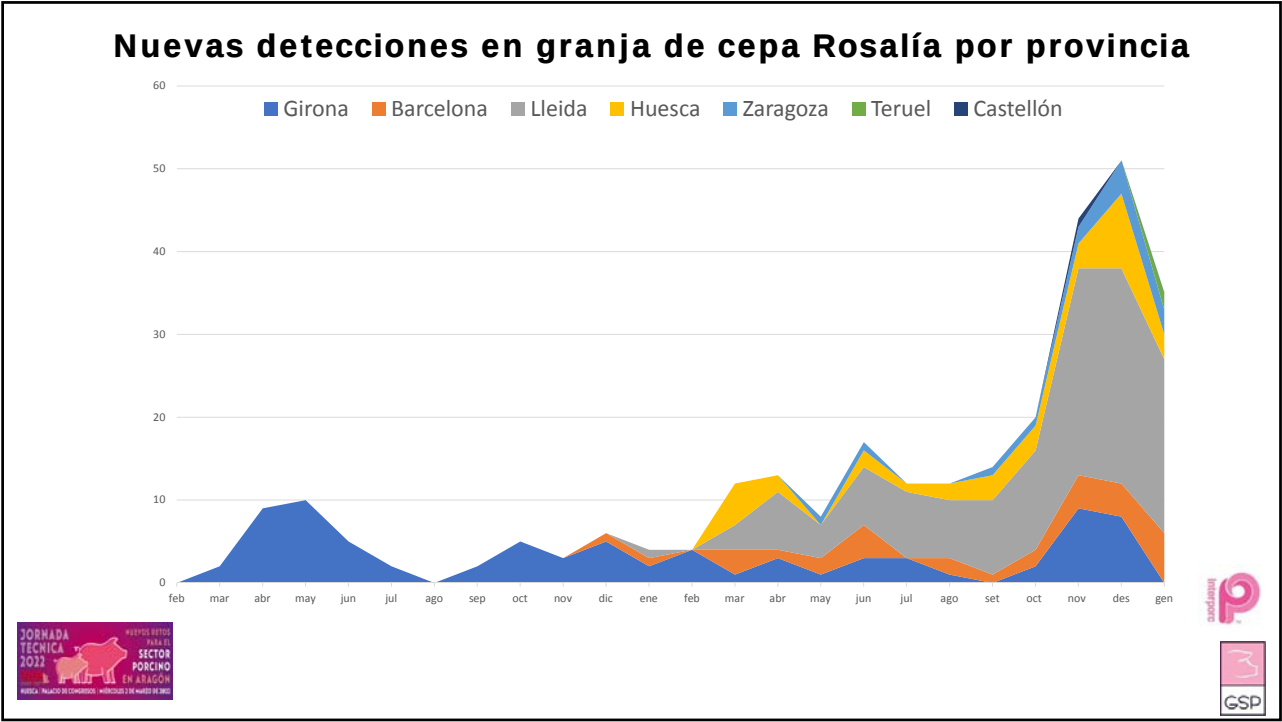










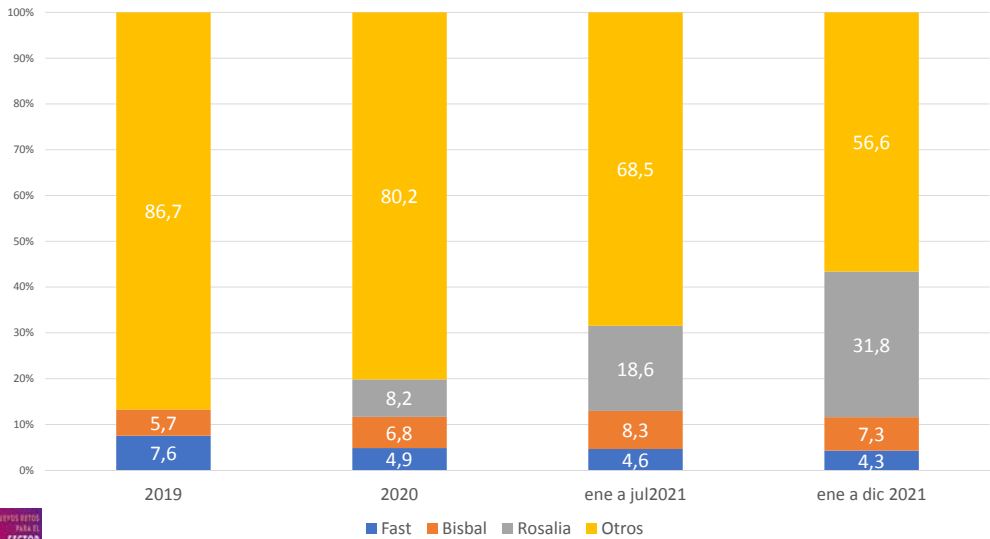


Detecciones cepa Rosalía entre 01/01/2020 - 15/01/2022

Tipo de granja	Número de detecciones
Producción 6kg	57 (20,5%)
Producción 18kg	77 (27,7%)
Ciclo cerrado	33 (11,9%)
Transición	15 (5,4%)
Transición+Engorde	15 (5,4%)
Engorde	81 (29,1%)
Total	278 (100%)



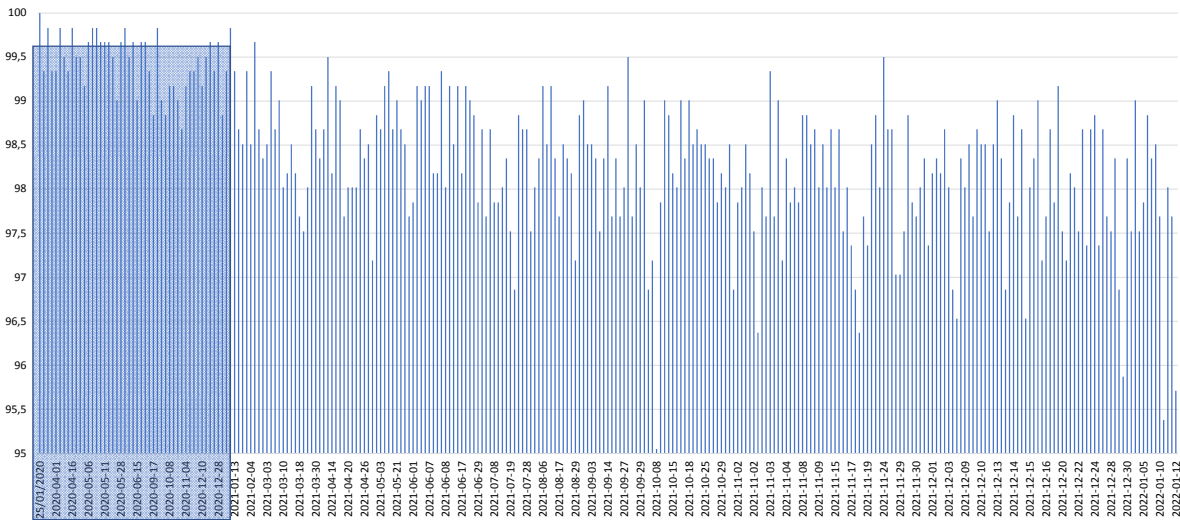
% de secuencias detectadas en granja según cepa

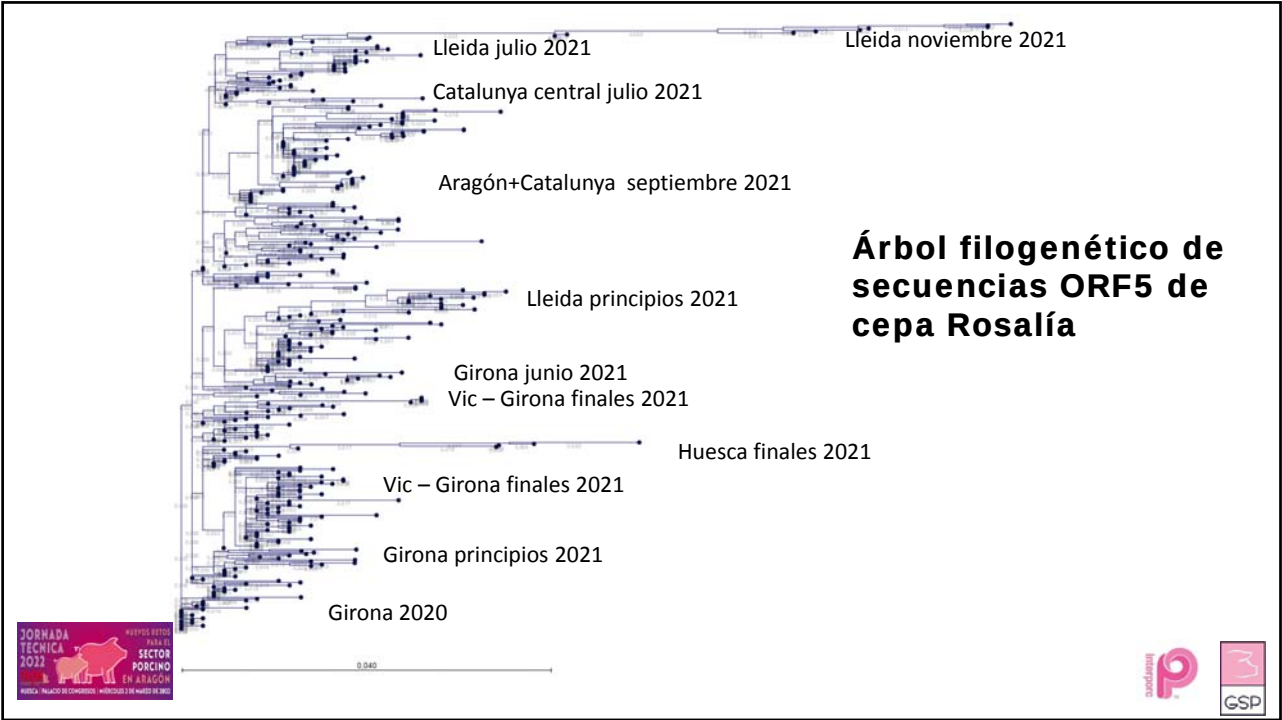


2.Variabilidad genética.

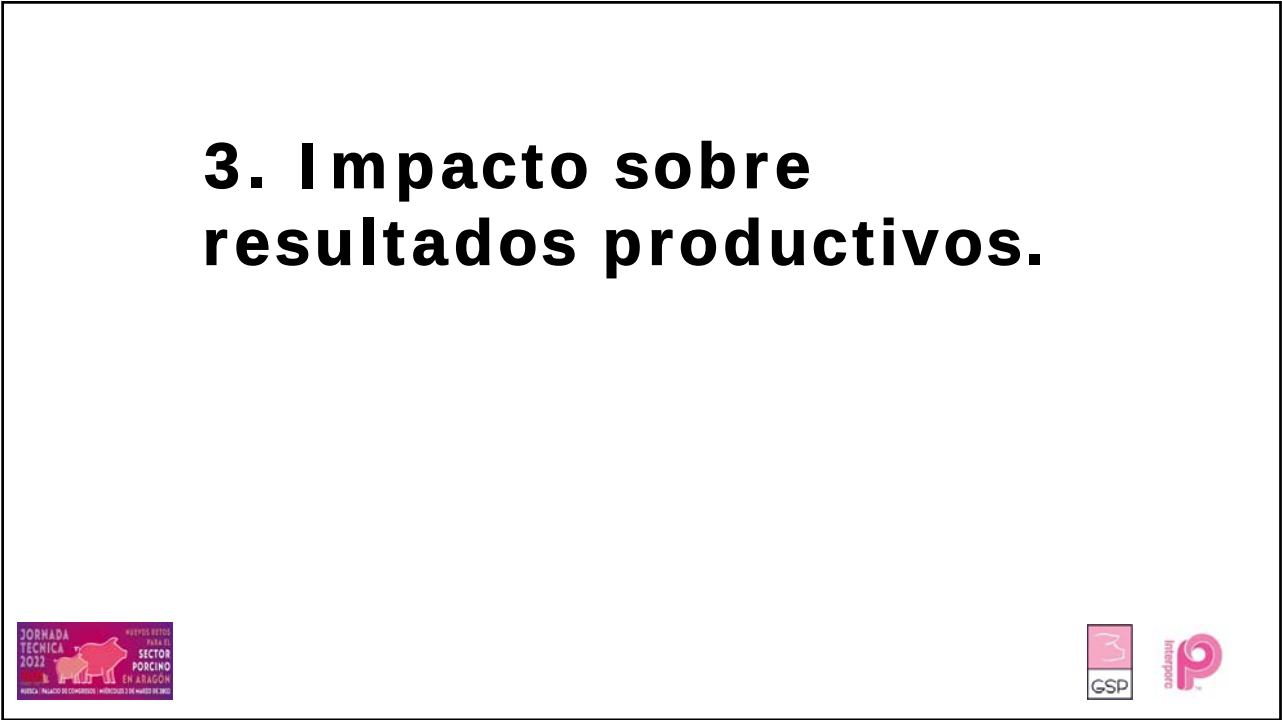


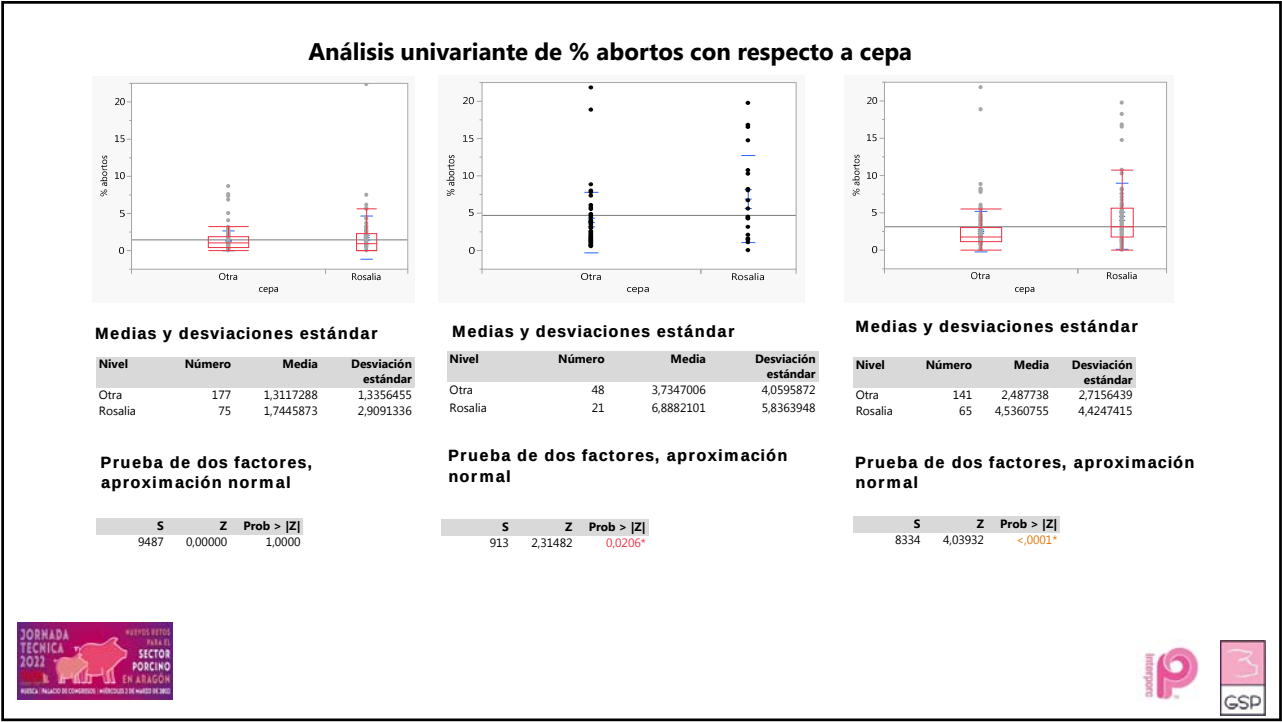
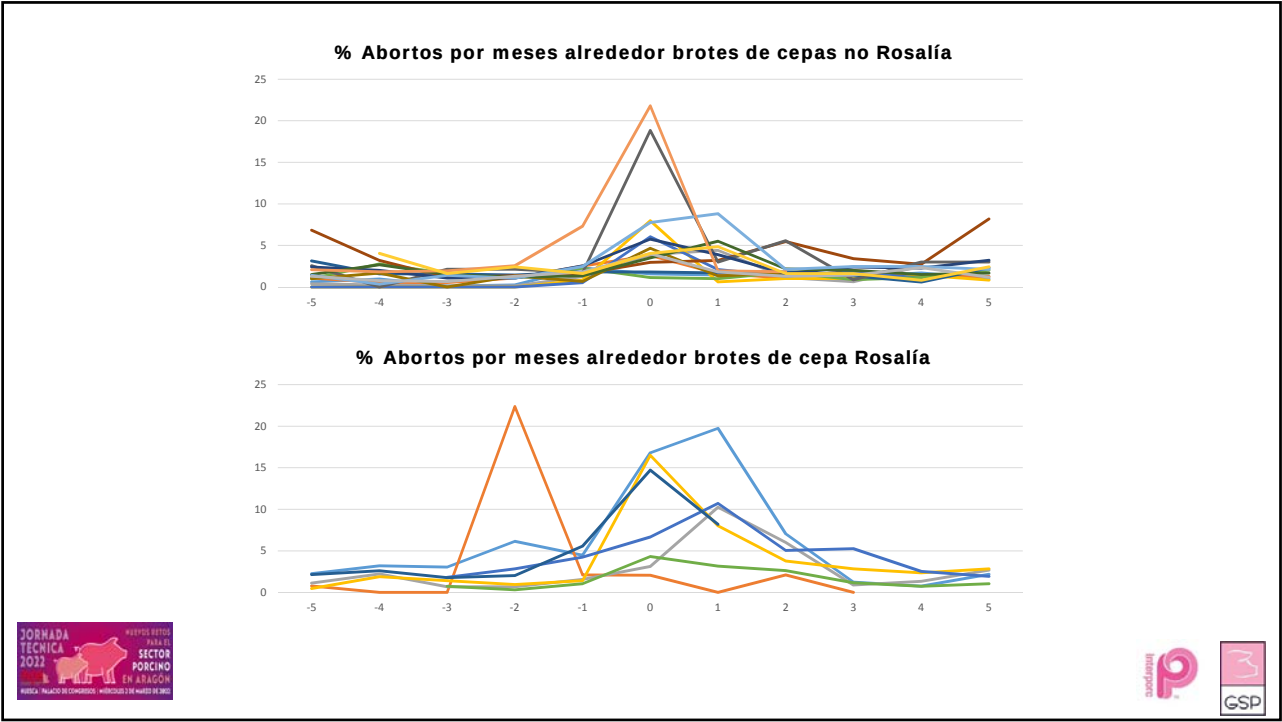
Evolución del % similitud en ORF% respecto primera detección





3. Impacto sobre resultados productivos.





Box plot showing the mortality of hemlock (muerde estuque) for two cepa groups: Otra and Rosalia. The y-axis represents Mortalidad hemlock (muerde estuque) from 0 to 80. The x-axis shows the cepa groups. For 'Otra', the median is around 10, with a range from approximately 2 to 28. For 'Rosalia', the median is around 15, with a range from approximately 2 to 35. Both groups show significant variability, with several outliers above the upper whisker.

Box plot showing the distribution of mortality (Mortalidad hembras (muertes/ estacas)) for two cepa (Otra and Rosalia). The y-axis ranges from 0 to 30. The 'Otra' group has a median around 14, while the 'Rosalia' group has a median around 16. Both groups show a wide range of data points, with 'Rosalia' having higher maximum values.

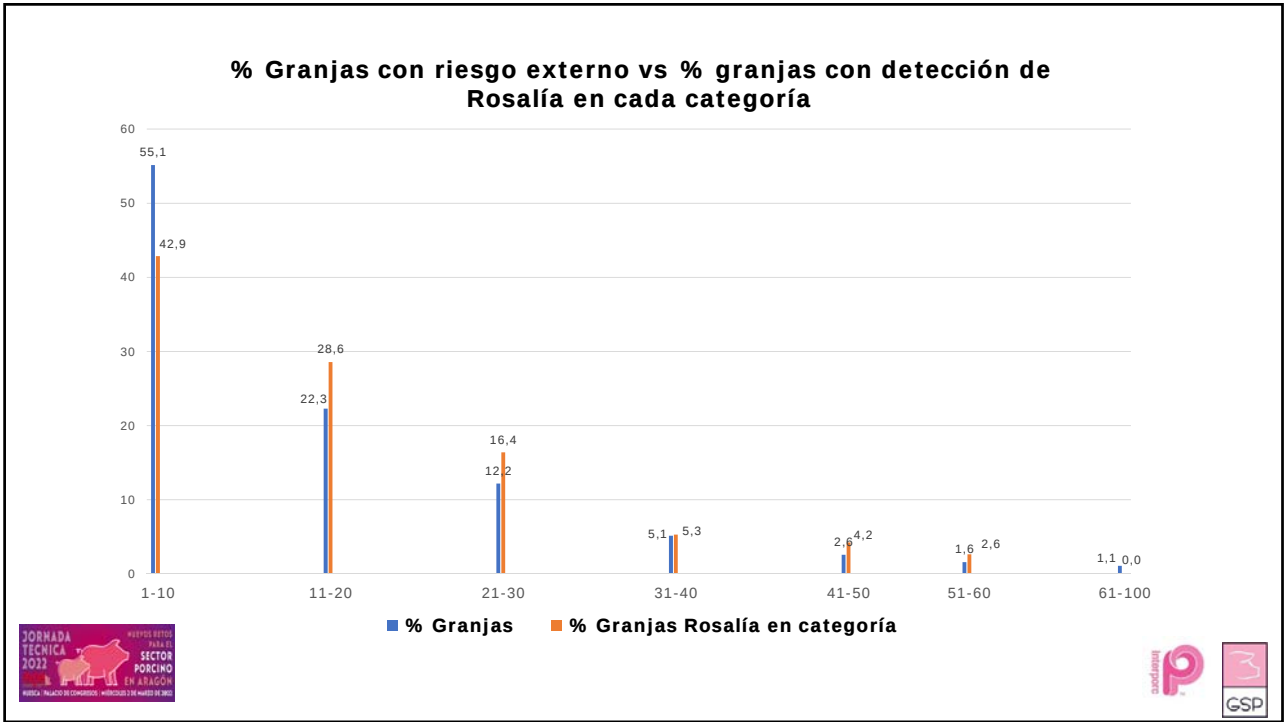
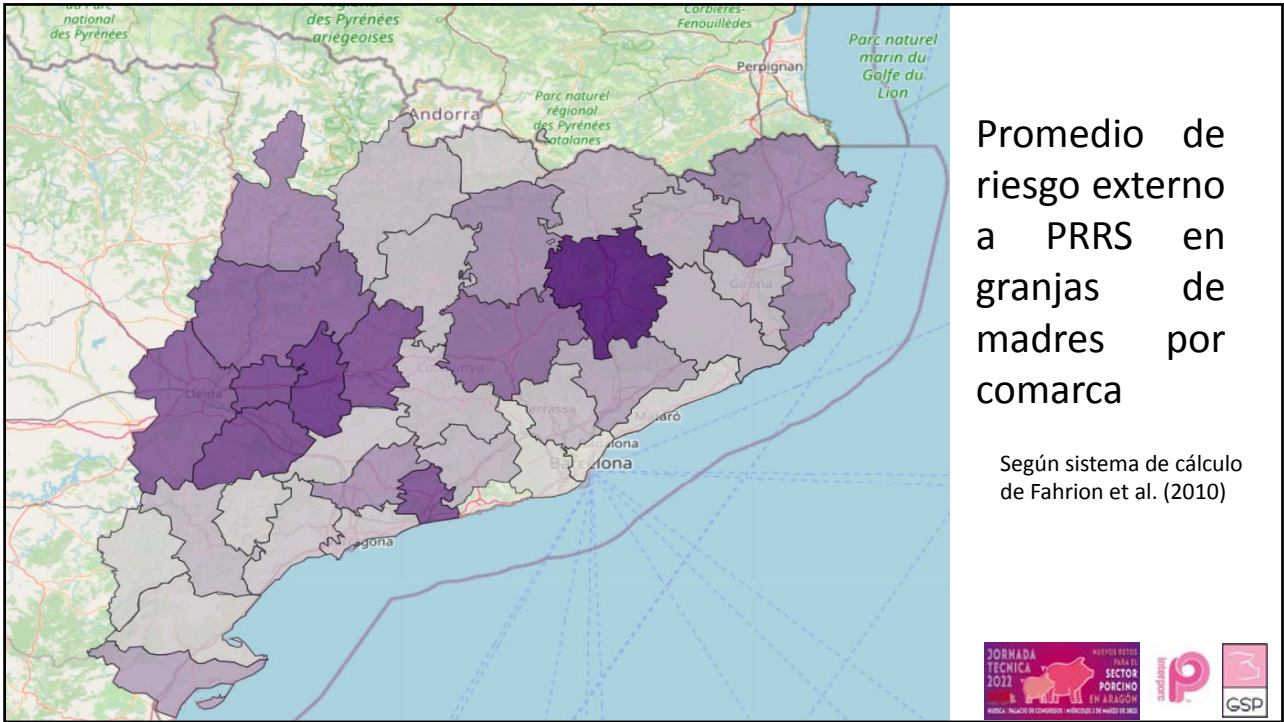
Dot plot showing the mortality of female eutanasias by cepa. The y-axis is 'Mortalidad hembras(muerde+eutanas.)' ranging from 0 to 40. The x-axis is 'cepa' with categories 'Otra' and 'Rosalia'. For 'Otra', the median is approximately 15, with a box from 10 to 21 and whiskers from 7 to 22. For 'Rosalia', the median is approximately 18, with a box from 14 to 26 and whiskers from 8 to 28. Individual data points are overlaid on the box plots.

Nivel	Número	Media	Desviación estándar
Otra	141	15,053156	5,9875539
Rosalía	63	17,073617	8,9703443

Prueba de dos factores, aproximación normal

S	Z	Prob > Z
6809	0,90104	0,3676







Resultados de controles de las importaciones de lechones en planes de control de PRRS (2020/2021)

	POS	NEG
HOLANDA	19 (61%)	12 (39%)
DINAMARCA	5(36%)	9 (64%)
BELGICA	1 (25%)	3 (75%)
FRANCIA	1 (100%)	0 (0%)

JORNADA TÉCNICA 2022

WUOLVES BETTES PARA EL SECTOR PORCINO EN ARAGÓN

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Plan Nacional de Erradicación de PRRS - Hungría

Table 3
Capacity and PRRS infection rate of large-scale fattening units in Hungary in 2015

Country of origin		Transport	Number of pigs	Transport	Number of pigs	PRRS status of the country of origin (2018)
		2013		2018		
Fatteners	Austria	16	5,650	11	4,672	Infected but earlier it was free Majority of the pigs are free Infected but eradication is ongoing Infected and very high reliability of classification Highly infected Infected Infected Infected Infected, ASP
Fatteners	Czech Republic	17	3,347	91	57,315	
Fatteners	Denmark	20	4,591	190	116,916	
Fatteners	Germany	348	236,724	769	498,490	
Fatteners	Netherlands	237	279,036	7	5,256	
Fatteners	Slovakia	103	69,551	74	42,192	
Fatteners	Slovenia	8	3,440	0	0	
Fatteners	Italy	0	0	0	0	
Fatteners	Poland	0	0	34	25,450	
Fatteners	Total:	749	602,339	1,176	750,291	
versus 2013			100%		125%	

Szabó et al. (2019)



Resumen - Conclusiones

- El % de detecciones de cepas de patogenicidad atípica ha aumentado .
- La mejora de la bioseguridad externa continua siendo un reto y una asignatura pendiente en muchas granjas y empresas.
- La importación de lechones, verracos y cerdas genera un aumento de nuevas cepas de PRRSV introducidas en el país.



