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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON PORCINE REPRODUCTIVE AND RESPIRATORY SYNDROME IN RUSSIA OVER THE PAST FOUR YEARS

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Some data on immunomonitoring of PRRS on the territory of Russia over the past four years are reported. The results of examination of animals on more than 150 pig farms in different regions of the country have given evidence that reproductive failure in sows is basically characteristic of the PRRS in Russia and respiratory distress is often recorded in animals of other sexual and age groups.It should be noted that undulated manifestation is characteristic of PRRS in pigs from the same farm over the four-year period of observation.
It is concluded that the signs of PRRS are capable of recurring in 20-30% of sows at 12-14 months after recovery.

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The severity of the disease and damage depend largely upon the ecology on the farm. The amount of the PRRS economic damage is directly proportional to the concentration of microorganisms in the environment. Regular disinfection of the pig houses has lessened the severity of the disease process. The efficacy of vaccines against leptospirosis, salmonellosis and hog cholera is reduced.

In equal severity of the disease process the PRRS damage on the farms with early weaning (at 23-30 days) followed by isolation of pigs is far less as compared with the farms where late weaning of pigs is practised (at 45-60 days).

All that has been a cause for immunisation of pigs at the age of 20-30 days (i.e. in the presence of colostral antibodies) with inactivated vaccine against PRRS.

In addition to the virus of PRRS, Chlamydia, Leptospira, Salmonella and parvovirus have been isolated from aborted and newborn nonviable piglets. Furthermore, Mycoplasma, Streptococcus and Hemophilus have been isolated from affected sows.

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