Between batch variability of hepatitis E virus infections in slaughter pigs points to future farm interventions

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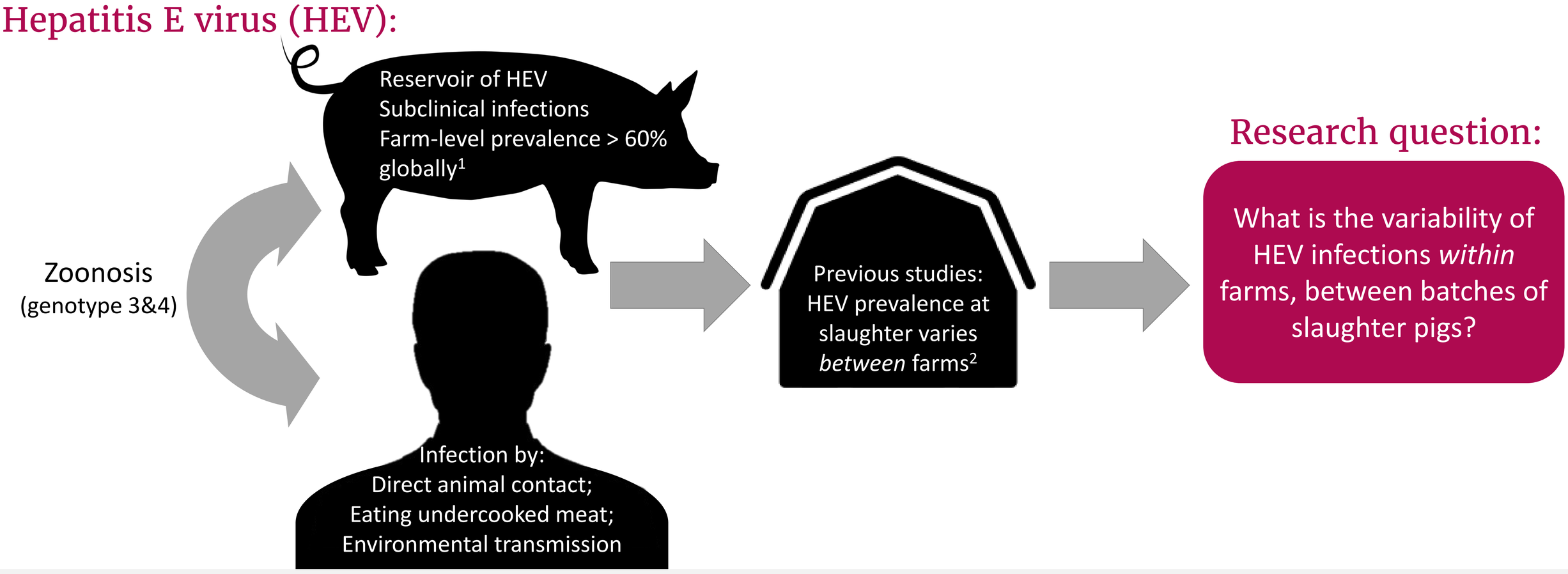
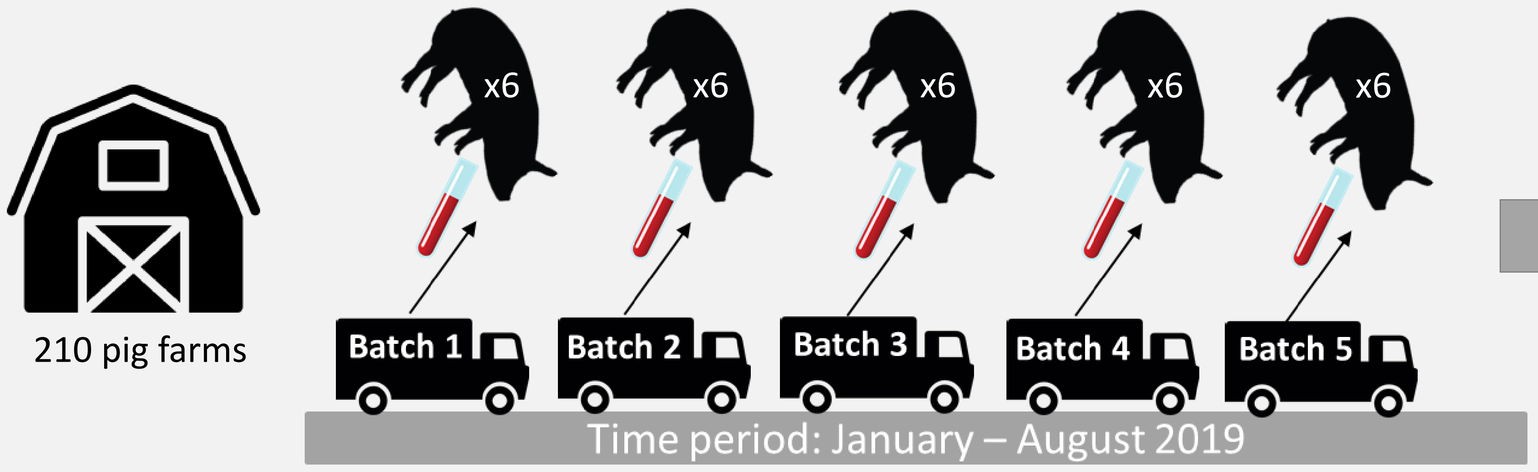
Hepatitis E virus (HEV):

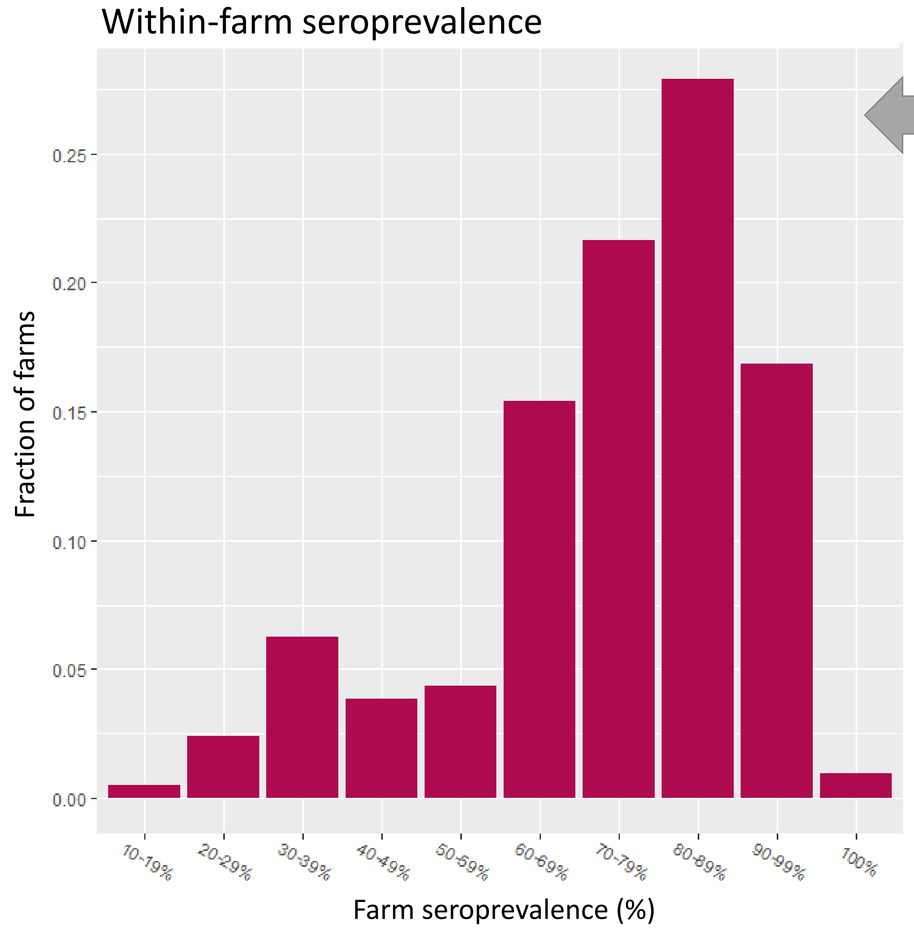


Methods: repeated cross-sectional sampling of batches of pigs delivered to slaughter



Results & Conclusion:

Within-farm seroprevalence

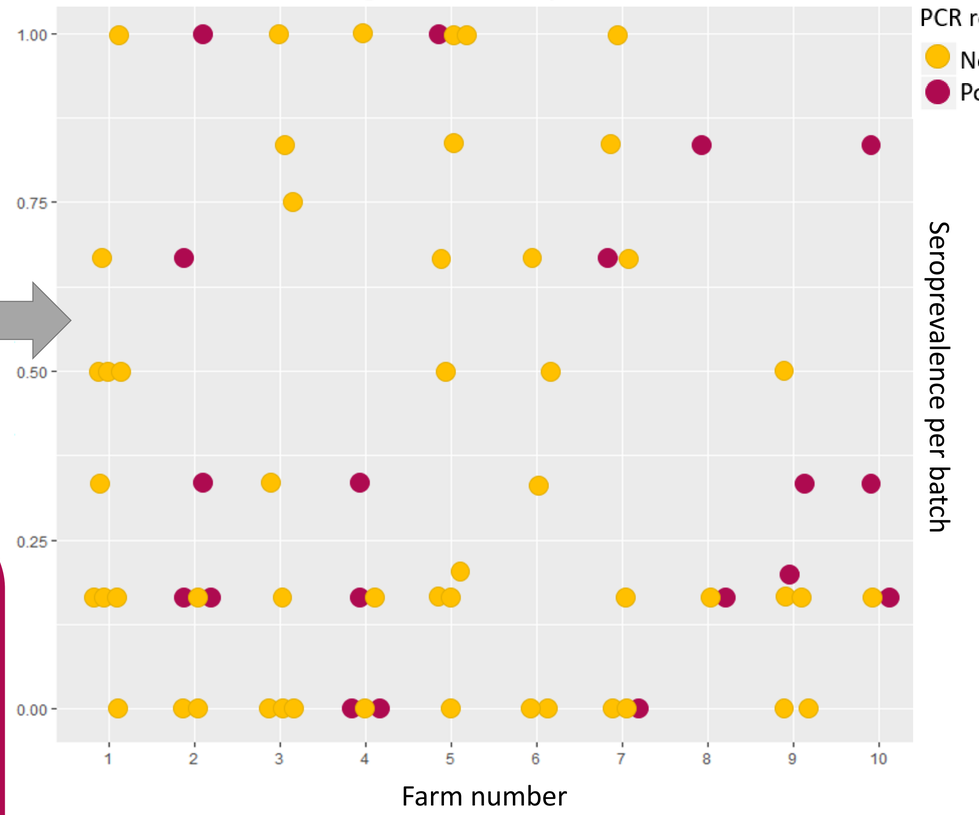


Overall seroprevalence 73.6% (IQR 64.3-83.9%).
Little variability on farm level.
Zero HEV-free farms.

Large variation in ~10% of the farms, with batches that are free from HEV and batches with high proportion seropositive samples (≥5/6).

High variability between batches suggests that HEV transmission is manageable within farms and points to future **interventions to lower HEV** infections in pigs and reduce the risk of human exposure.

ELISA and PCR results on batch level of 10 selected farms with a high variability between batches



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References:
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