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PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS FOR SELECTED PATHOGENS IN FARMED WILD BOAR

OBJECTIVES

The aim of the present study was to estimate the prevalence of and risk factors for porcine parvo (**PPV**)- and circovirus type 2 (**PCV2**), swine influenza (**SIV**), Aujeszky's disease (**AD**), classical swine fever (**CSF**), swine vesicular disease (**SVD**), transmissible gastroenteritis (**TGE**), porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (**PRRS**), ***Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae***, ***Lawsonia intracellularis***, ***Brucella* spp.**, and ***Leptospira* spp.** in farmed wild boars in Finland.

METHODS

Based on a national record of wild boar farmers, a sampling frame was compiled. All volunteer farms (n = 32) were included. Serum samples (n = 303) were obtained and antibodies against the aforementioned pathogens detected. Random-effect logistic regression models were developed for pathogens with non-zero prevalence.

RESULTS

The apparent animal prevalence for PPV, PCV2, and *L. intracellularis* was 46.5% (95% confidence interval [CI] 41–52%), 51.1% (95% CI 45–57%) and 59.2% (95% CI 54–65%), respectively. The apparent farm prevalence for PPV was 56.3% (95% CI 39–73%) and 21.9% (95% CI 8–36%) and 78.1% (95% CI 64–92%) for PCV2 and *Lawsonia intracellularis*. No antibodies were detected against SIV, AD, CSF, SVD, TGE, PRSS, *Leptospira* spp., *Brucella* spp., and *M. hyopneumoniae*. Increasing herd size, geographic relationship to dense domestic swine populations and later sampling year acted as risk factors.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the antibody prevalence in farmed wild boar populations is in accordance with the overall swine disease situation in Finland.

Increasing herd size, geographic relationship to dense domestic swine populations and later sampling year acted as risk factors.