



A SEROLOGIC SURVEY OF PATHOGENS IN WILD BOAR (*SUS SCROFA*) IN SWEDEN.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature295282>

Author: Anna Malmsten
Ulf Magnusson
Francisco Ruiz-Fons
David González-Barrio
Anne-Marie Dalin

Source: J Wildl Dis. 2018 04; 54(2):229-237

Date: 04-2018

Language: English

Publication Type: Journal Article
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Keywords: Animals
Bacterial Infections - epidemiology - microbiology - veterinary
Female
Parasitic Diseases, Animal - epidemiology - parasitology
Seroepidemiologic Studies
Sus scrofa
Sweden - epidemiology
Swine
Swine Diseases - epidemiology - microbiology - parasitology
Virus Diseases - epidemiology - veterinary - virology

Abstract: The wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) population has increased markedly during the last three decades in Sweden and in other parts of Europe. This population growth may lead to increased contact between the wild boar and the domestic pig (*Sus scrofa scrofa*), increasing the risk of transmission of pathogens. The objective of our study was to estimate the seroprevalence of selective pathogens, known to be shared between wild boars and domestic pigs in Europe, in three wild boar populations in Sweden. In total, 286 hunter-harvested female wild boars were included in this study. The sera were analyzed for antibodies against nine pathogens using different commercial or in-house enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays. Antibodies were detected against porcine parvovirus (78.0%), porcine circovirus type 2 (99.0%), swine influenza virus (3.8%), *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* (17.5%), *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* (24.8%), and *Toxoplasma gondii* (28.6%). No antibodies were detected against porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome virus, *Brucella suis*, or *Mycobacterium bovis*. Our results highlight the potential importance of the wild boar as a reservoir for pathogens potentially transmissible to domestic pigs and which also may affect human health.

PubMed ID: 29377751 [View in PubMed](#)