

Porcine Pleuropneumonia

- Highly contagious worldwide disease of pigs
- Etiology: *Actinobacillus (Haemophilus) pleuropneumoniae*
 - Often primary pathogen
 - 12 serotypes
- Age - 2-6 months
- Disease
 - Peracute: death
 - Acute: fever, dyspnea, blood from nose and mouth
 - Chronic: coughing
 - Occasionally septicemia, otitis media or interna

Porcine Pleuropneumonia

- Pathogenesis similar to *M. hemolytica*
 - Transmission by respiratory route
 - Persists in tonsil
 - Virulence factors
 - Causes capillary and alveolar damage

Porcine Pleuropneumonia

- Acute disease
 - Gross pathology
 - Fibrinous and hemorrhagic pleuropneumonia
 - Diffuse or caudodorsal distribution as opposed to anteroventral distribution to others
 - Histopathology – similar to *M. hemolytica* in cattle
 - Bronchopneumonia
 - Coagulative necrosis and hemorrhage
 - Streaming leukocytes
 - Fibrinous pleuritis

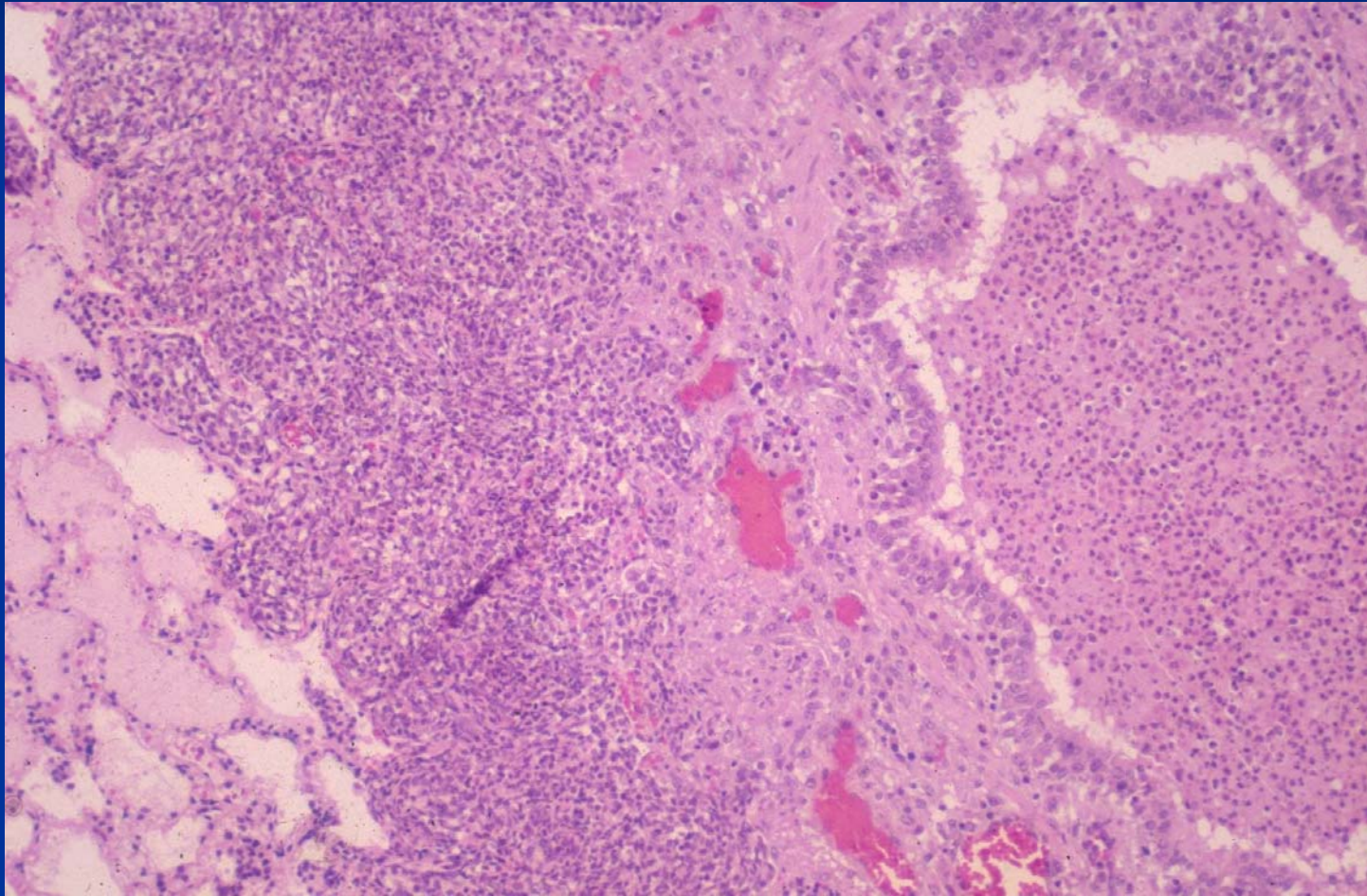
Porcine Pleuropneumonia

Diffuse hemorrhagic
pneumonia with pleuritis



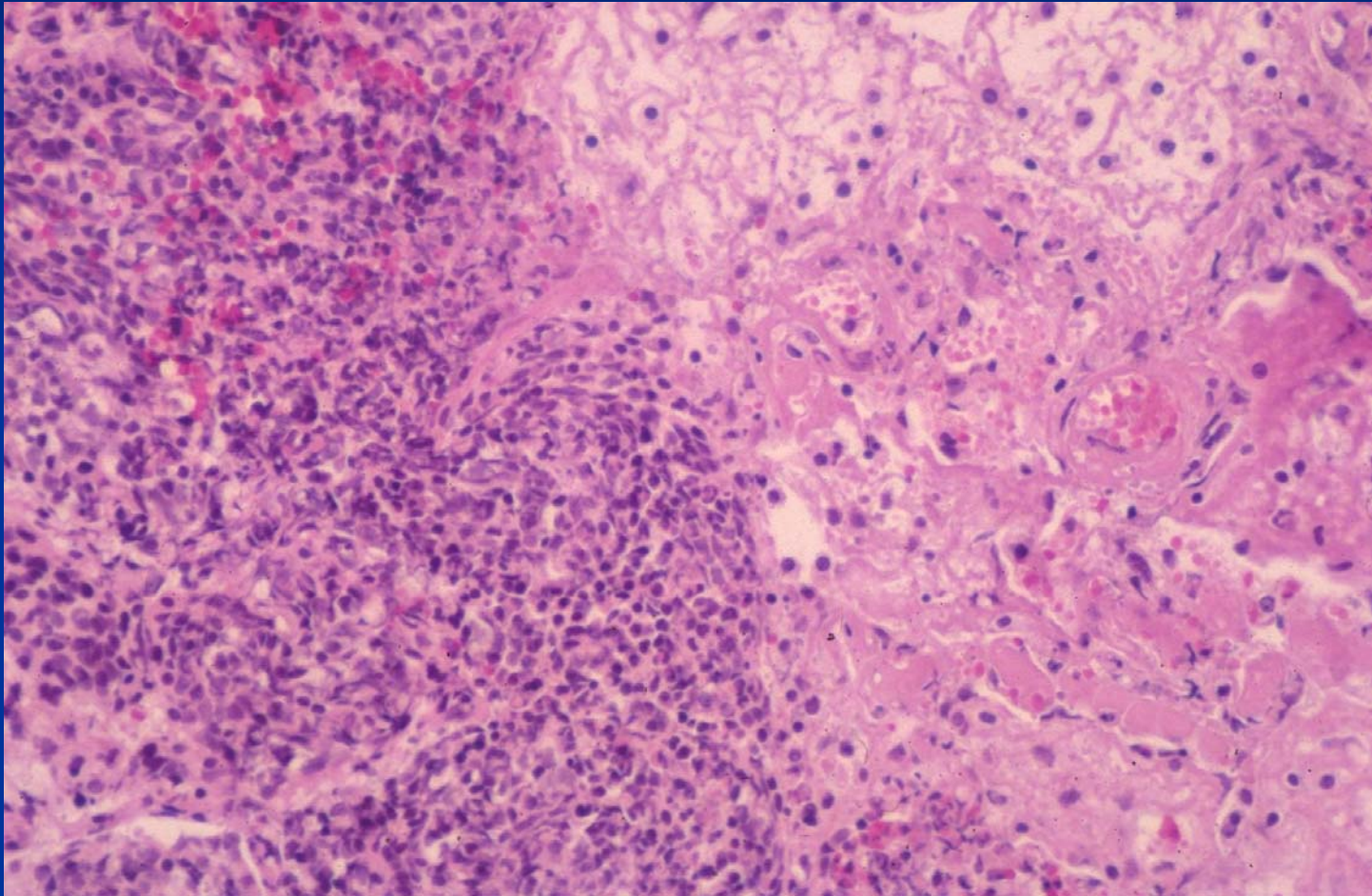
Porcine Pleuropneumonia

Bronchopneumonia



Porcine Pleuropneumonia

Necrotizing lesion with fibrin



Porcine Pleuropneumonia

- Pathology of chronic disease
 - Multiple pulmonary abscesses
 - Sequestra

Other Bacterial Pneumonias

- *Haemophilus parasuis*
 - Important in Australia in medicated early weaning programs, ecoshelters
 - Carried in nasopharynx
 - Various serotypes
 - Glasser's disease
 - Polyserositis
 - Interstitial pneumonia
 - Suppurative bronchopneumonia

Other Bacterial Pneumonias

- *Salmonella, E.coli, Listeria* spp – in very young
 - Septicemia with interstitial pneumonia
 - Occasionally bronchopneumonia with *Salmonella* spp

Interstitial Pneumonia due to *Salmonella*

