

PNEUMONIC PASTEURELLOSIS IN SWINE IN SRI LANKA**D. D. Wanasinghe and M. Somaratne***(Veterinary Research Institute, Peradeniya)*

Pneumonic pasteurellosis in swine due to *Pasteurella multocida* has not been reported in Sri Lanka previously. This report describes the clinical and bacteriological observations of an outbreak of Pneumonic pasteurellosis in a herd of swine.

This herd consisted of about 800 pigs and were reared in enclosed pens. About 75% of the animals were noticed sick. The most prominent symptom was, elevation of body temperature to 104-106°F. Majority of the affected animals had a dry husky and unproductive cough at the beginning. As the disease advanced a slight watery nasal discharge was evident. The affected animals were lethargic and did not feed. About 67 animals died within 10 days of noticing the symptoms. Sick animals responded to treatment with Tribissen injection. Altogether about 100 animals were lost.

Pasteurella multocida organism was isolated in pure culture from the heart blood and lungs of a number of dead animals. This organism although gave identical biochemical reactions to *Pasteurella multocida* type B causing haemorrhagic septicaemia in cattle, was not typable with any of the types A B D and E antisera. At

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postmortem examination, consolidation of the lungs, especially the epical lobes, and pluracy were noticed. There were petechial haemorrhages in the heart and kidneys. Haemorrhagic gastritis and enteritis too were noticed in some cases.