

中国主要养猪地区 猪回肠炎感染情况 调查 (2022-2024)

Survey of Ileitis Occurrence in
Major Swine Farming Regions
of China (2022-2024)

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主要内容

Topics

01

猪回肠炎简介及常见诊断方法

Introduction of Ileitis and methods for the diagnosis

02

粪便样本采集

Collection of stool samples

03

回肠炎感染状况分析

Analysis of Ileitis infection status

1.猪回肠炎简介及常见诊断方法

Introduction of Ileitis and methods for the diagnosis



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猪回肠炎简介

Introduction of Ileitis

- 猪回肠炎：肠隐窝上皮细胞增生而引起肠黏膜增厚

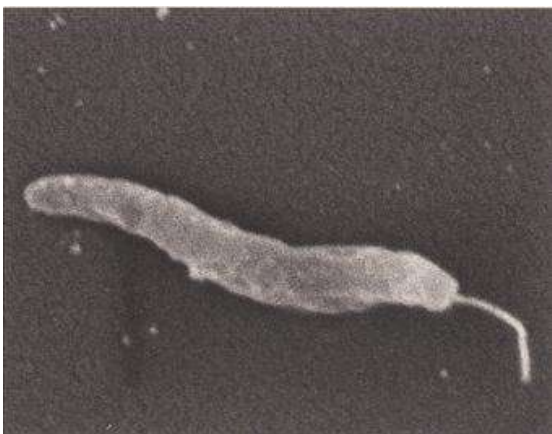
Ileitis: Proliferation of epithelial cells in intestinal crypts leads to thickening of the intestinal mucosa

- 致病病原：胞内劳森菌，专性细胞内寄生²，微需氧，革兰氏阴性菌¹

Pathogenic agent: *L intracellularis*, an obligate intracellular bacterium, G⁻

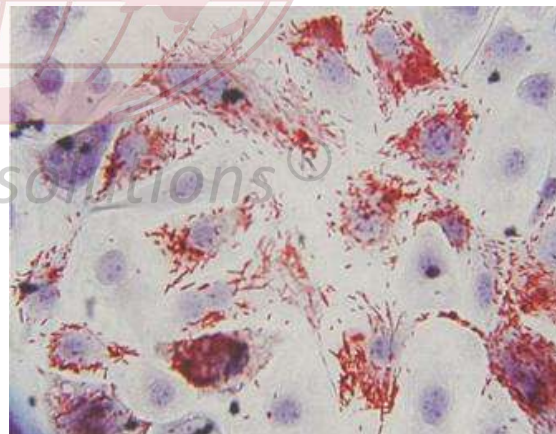
- 全球范围内约96%猪场感染回肠炎³

Around 96% of pig farms worldwide are infected with ileitis.



扫描电镜：棒状形态和单极鞭毛

Electron microscope: Rod-like morphology and unipolar flagella



免疫细胞化学：

猪上皮细胞与胞内劳森菌的共培养
Immunocytochemistry:
Co-culture of IPEC-J2
and *L intracellularis*



猪回肠炎临床表现

Clinical signs

急性回肠炎临床表现

Acute Ileitis



- ☐ 发病猪只突然死亡
acute death
- ☐ 皮肤苍白
pallor
- ☐ 常见酱油样血便
bloody diarrhea



慢性回肠炎临床表现

Chronic Ileitis



- ☐ 排出松软—水样粪便
semi-solid to liquid feces
- ☐ 腹泻粪便常见灰绿色
gray-green feces
- ☐ 生长速度下降
poor growth rate



亚临床感染回肠炎临床表现

Subclinical



- ☐ 无明显症状
absence of other clinical signs
- ☐ 日增重降低
reduced growth rates
- ☐ 猪群均匀度变差
Pig herds uniformity become worse





猪回肠炎影响和危害

Impacts of porcine ileitis



- 回肠炎引起的经济损失包括对出栏重、饲料转化率、日增重、饲养方式和死亡率等方面带来影响¹。

Economic losses caused by ileitis include effects on slaughter weight, feed conversion rate, average daily gain, feeding practices and mortality¹.

- 急性回肠炎的死亡率介于12%-50%不等，特别是在**母猪群更新**时更典型²。慢性回肠炎则导致平均日增重降低6-20%，料肉比升高 6-25%¹。

The mortality rate for acute Ileitis is 12–50% and is more typical in replacement breeder animals². Chronic Ileitis reduces ADG by 6-20% and increases FCR 6-25%.

¹ 猪病学（第11版） 2. Review of methods for the detection of Lawsonia intracellularis infection in pigs。



猪回肠炎诊断方法

Diagnosis methods of ileitis



临床症状 Clinical signs

急性/慢性/亚临床

Acute Ileitis /chronic Ileitis
/subclinical



剖检病变 Necropsy

回肠黏膜增生或肠壁脱落

Hyperplasia of the ileal mucosa or
exfoliation of the intestinal wall



抗体或抗原检测 Antibody or antigen detection

ELISA与PCR

ELISA and PCR

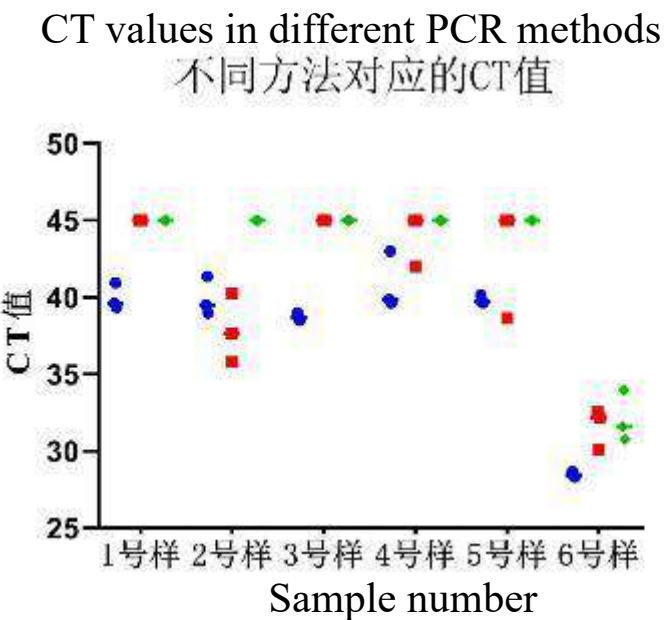


猪回肠炎诊断方法

Diagnosis methods of ileitis

胞内劳森菌荧光定量PCR检测方法优化选择

Choose better method



Sample No.	PCR-Current			PCR-Previous			Comercial Kits		
编号	目前所用方法			先前方法			某试剂盒		
1	40.94	39.62	39.36	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出
2	38.98	39.5	41.36	37.64	35.8	40.26	未检出	未检出	未检出
3	38.5	38.68	38.99	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出	41.8	未检出
4	39.63	39.86	43.01	未检出	42.01	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出
5	39.66	39.72	40.15	38.63	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出
6	28.32	28.45	28.68	33.12	34.55	34.15	32.78	33.98	35.6

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检测方法升级：灵敏度高，特异性强，重复性好

The detection method was upgraded with high sensitivity, specificity and repeatability.

PART TWO

2. 粪便样本采集

Collection of stool samples



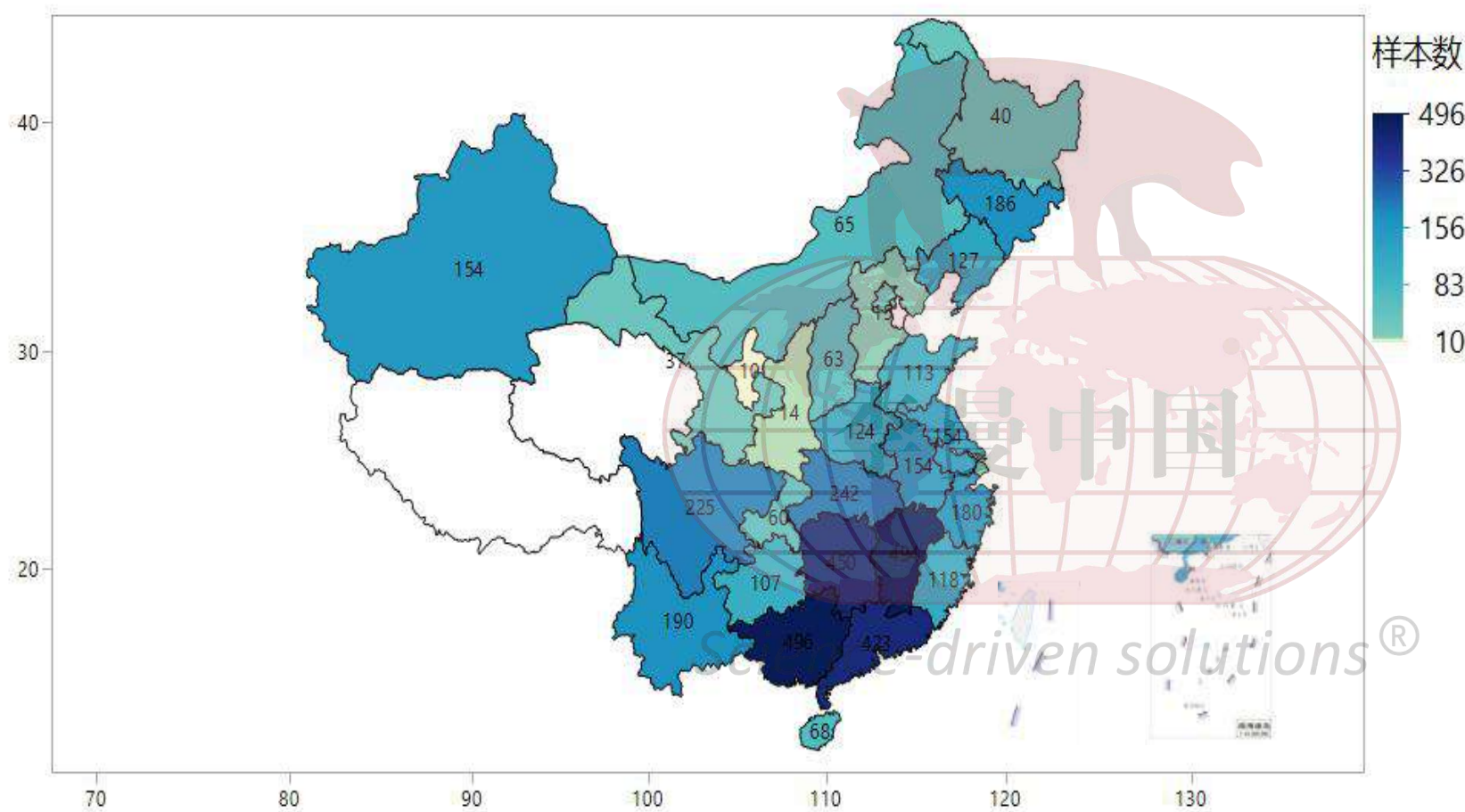
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粪便样本采集数量及区域分布

Number and regional distribution of fecal samples



28个省（市、自治区）

28 provinces

4368份样本

4368 fecal samples

391个猪场

391 farms

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