SUMMARY

IMMUNIGEN EFFECT AND DIFFUSIBILITY OF A COLD MUTANT OF SWINE FEVER IN FIELD EXPERIMENT

On the field and in the conditions of pratice, 130 piglets of 32 kg were vaccinated. 30 non vaccinated animals, « contact controls » were placed among the experimental ones in order to study the possible diffusion of the virus.

At a weight of about 120 kg, we estimated the anti swine fever specific neutralizing antibodies in the blood serum. This was done by seroneutralization in cell culture and also by determination of resistance to the virulent test.

The results obtained revealed that 100 p. 100 of the vaccinated animals and 19 p. 100 of the « contact controls » were immunized against swine fever. The intensity and duration of the thus obtained immunity as well as the limited diffusion of the immunizing virus are discussed.

EXAMENS RADIOGRAPHIQUES ET NÉCROPSIQUES DE NEZ DE PORC

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RÉSUMÉ

Un échantillon de 95 mâles entiers et un échantillon comprenant 75 femelles et 74 mâles castrés ont été soumis à un examen radiographique du nez vers le poids de 40 kg et abattus vers 100 kg. Les nez ont alors été coupés transversalement à l'arrière des canines. Les radiographies ont été examinées et classées indépendamment par deux observateurs, entre lesquels la corrélation est de 0,7. Les coupes ont été examinées une seule fois et la corrélation entre la note radiographique et la note de coupe est de 0,31. La faible concordance entre les deux techniques semble pouvoir s'expliquer par le fait que de nombreux cas d'atrophie des cornets nasaux apparents sur l'image radiographique échappent à l'examen de la coupe en abattoir. L'analyse des deux échantillons confirme l'influence de l'hérédité sur le degré des altérations nasales et révèle une atrophie des cornets nasaux significativement plus marquée chez les mâles castrés que chez les femelles.

SUMMARY

RADIOGRAPHIC AND NECROPSIC EXAMINATIONS OF PIG SNOUTS. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

A sample of 95 entire males and a sample including 75 females and 74 castrated males have been subjected to a snout radiography at about 40 kg live-weight and slaughtered around 100 kg live weight. A cross section of the snout was then made behind the canines and examined in order to ascertain the degree of nasal alterations. The radiographic pictures were independently examined by two observers and given a score. The correlation between the two scores was 0.7 The snout sections were examined once and were also given a score ; the correlation between this score and the radiographic score is 0.31 This low correlation may be explained by several cases of atrophy being observed radiographically and escaping detection on the cross section of the snout. The statistical analysis of the two samples confirms the existence of hereditary factors as a partial explanation of the degree of nasal atrophy and reveals a significantly more severe atrophy on castrated males than on females.