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In the weaned piglet colibacillosis was induced in 64 p. 100 of the cases by enteropathogenic strains (among which 32 p. 100 possessed the attachment antigen, 60 p. 100 were composed of the same serogroups and 8 p. 100 of intermediate strains), in 7 p. 100 of the cases by unusual strain enteropathogenic or not and in 6 p. 100 of the cases by strains responsible for the oedema disease.

These results as well as the appearance of strains resistant to antibiotics (16 p. 100 to ampicillin, 74 p. 100 to streptomycin, 9 p. 100 to framycetin, 18 p. 100 to chloramphenicol, 33 p. 100 to furocone, 6 p. 100 to trimethoprime-sulfamid) led the authors to reexamine the problem of vaccination. On the basis of an overall survey of the main microbial vaccines and of the new vaccines containing purified fractions of enterotoxin LT, attachment antigen K 88 or endotoxin, the authors determined the different vaccination programmes according to the identified strains and to the age of the animals.

**Transmissible gastroenteritis in swine :
in vitro stability of viral infectivity in gastric and small intestine juices**

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Low and high passaged cell culture strains of T.G.E. virus were examined for stability towards gastric and small intestine juices collected in 22 pigs slaughtered at 6-12 months, 15, 24 and 48 hours after last feeding. Results revealed high sensitivity of T.G.E. virus to both groups of digestive juice. Differences in stability were observed between strains of T.G.E. virus. However, no correlation could be established between the level of resistance and the cell-passage status or the degree of virulence of the virus strain.

**A survey of pulmonary lesions in bacon pigs
(Observations made at the slaughterhouse)**

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Three surveys were made in 4 slaughterhouses in Brittany (France) in July, November 1980 and in March 1981. A total of 12 548 pigs were slaughtered and 7 543 examined at random. They came from 236 herds. Pneumonia was found in 66 p. 100 of the lungs, pleurisy in 17 p. 100 and abscesses in 5 p. 100. Pericarditis affected 4.6 p. 100 of the pigs. Several kinds of lesions were found in the same lungs. The prevalence of environmental factors in the development of these diseases suggests that more attention should be paid to the management of the piggeries.