

# SURVEILLANCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

IN ANIMALS AND HUMANS IN SWEDEN 2022

*Chapter excerpt:  
Atrophic rhinitis*



**Editor:** Karl Ståhl

Department of Epidemiology and Disease Control  
National Veterinary Institute (SVA), SE-751 89 Uppsala, Sweden

**Authors:** Emmi Andersson, Märit Andersson, Charlotte Axén, Anna Bonnevie, Ioana Bujila, Erika Chenais, Mariann Dahlquist, Leigh Davidsson, Rikard Dryselius, Helena Eriksson, Linda Ernholm, Charlotta Fasth, Malin Grant, Gittan Gröndahl, Gunilla Hallgren, Anette Hansen, Marika Hjertqvist, Mia Holmberg, Cecilia Hultén, Hampus Hällbom, Helena Höök, Karoline Jakobsson, Désirée Jansson, Tomas Jinnerot, Jonas Johansson Wensman, Jerker Jonsson, Oskar Karlsson Lindsjö, Sara Kjellsdotter, Ulrika König, Elina Lahti, Emelie Larsdotter, Neus Latorre-Margalef, Mats Lindblad, Anna Lundén, Anna Nilsson, Oskar Nilsson, Maria Nöremark, Anna Omazic, Anna Ordell, Ylva Persson, Emelie Pettersson, Ivana Rodriguez Ewerlöf, Thomas Rosendal, Marie Sjölund, Karl Ståhl, Lena Sundqvist, Robert Söderlund, Magnus Thelander, Karin Troell, Henrik Uhlhorn, Anders Wallensten, Stefan Widgren, Camilla Wikström, Ulrika Windahl, Beth Young, Nabil Yousef, Siamak Zohari, Erik Ågren, Estelle Ågren

**Typesetting:** Wiktor Gustafsson

**Cover:** A cultivation of *Salmonella* at the Public Health Agency of Sweden.  
Photo: Nicklas Thegerström/DN/TT. Cover design by Rodrigo Ferrada Stoeהל.

**Copyright of map data:** ©EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

**Reporting guidelines:** Reporting guidelines were introduced in 2018 for those chapters related to purely animal pathogens. The guidelines build on experiences from several EU projects, and have been validated by a team of international experts in animal health surveillance. The aim is to develop these guidelines further in collaboration within the global surveillance community and they have therefore been made available in the form of a wiki on the collaborative platform GitHub (<https://github.com/SVA-SE/AHSURED/wiki>). Feel free to contribute!

**Layout:** The production of this report continues to be accomplished using a primarily open-source toolset. The method allows the source text to be edited independently of the template for the layout which can be modified and reused for future reports. Specifically, the chapter texts, tables and captions are authored in Microsoft Word and then converted to the LaTeX typesetting language using a custom package written in the R software for statistical computing. The package uses the pandoc document conversion software with a filter written in the lua language. Most figures and maps are produced using R and the LaTeX library pgfplots. Development for 2022 has focused on generalising the R package to accommodate conversion into formats other than LaTeX and PDF, with a focus on markdown files which can be published as HTML websites using the Quarto publishing system. The report generation R package and process was designed by Thomas Rosendal, Wiktor Gustafsson and Stefan Widgren.

**Print:** TMG Tabergs AB

Except where otherwise noted, the reuse of this document is authorised under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) licence. This means that reuse is allowed provided appropriate credit is given and any changes are indicated. For any use or reproduction of photos or other material that is not owned by SVA, permission must be sought directly from the copyright holders.

**Suggestion citation:** Surveillance of infectious diseases in animals and humans in Sweden 2022, National Veterinary Institute (SVA), Uppsala, Sweden. SVA:s rapportserie 89 1654-7098

This report may be subject to updates and corrections. The latest version is always available for download at [www.sva.se](http://www.sva.se).

# Atrophic rhinitis

## BACKGROUND

Atrophic rhinitis (AR) is caused by toxin-producing strains of *Pasteurella multocida*. Since *P. multocida* is a secondary invader and not capable of penetrating an intact mucosa, it is dependent on other infections. Traditionally, *Bordetella bronchiseptica* has been considered the most important precursor, but other bacteria and viruses may also precede *P. multocida* infection. AR used to be a common disease in pig production, but improvements in rearing and disease prevention have caused the disease to gradually decline in occurrence. In Sweden, AR was successfully controlled in nucleus and multiplying herds in the early 1990s. A national control programme has been in place since 1995. The programme is administered by the branch organisation Farm & Animal Health and diagnostic testing within the programme is performed at the National Veterinary Institute (SVA).

## DISEASE

When *P. multocida* penetrates the nasal mucosa, its toxins can affect the bone building process and the snout may progressively become twisted. Affected pigs will also show retarded growth. *P. multocida* toxins can also damage the nasal epithelium and cilia causing inhaled air to reach the respiratory organs without being filtered or warmed, which in turn increases the risk for other respiratory infections.

## LEGISLATION

Atrophic rhinitis is a notifiable disease according to SJVFS 2021:10.

## SURVEILLANCE

The purpose of the control programme is to declare herds selling breeding stock free from infection with toxigenic *P. multocida* (PMT), and thereby decrease the incidence of AR in all herds. Nucleus and multiplying herds are actively tested for the presence of PMT at least once a year including a total of 20 animals per herd. Herds are also tested upon clinical suspicion of AR. Eradication of *P. multocida* is not realistic since it is a ubiquitous bacterium that can affect all mammals. However, when AR is suspected in a herd, tests are performed for the presence of PMT in the nostrils of pigs. If PMT is detected in a herd, the health declaration is withdrawn and restrictions on the sale of pigs are put in place until the herd is sanitised and declared free from the disease. Diagnostic tools developed by DAKO (Copenhagen, Denmark) and evaluated at SVA during the late 1980s and early 1990s offered the possibility to combat AR in an effective way. Nasal swabs are cultured on a special media overnight. The entire microbial growth is harvested and diluted in water and the presence of the *P. multocida* toxin is assessed by an ELISA system.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Atrophic rhinitis used to be a common disease, but the disease is now very rare thanks to efforts made in the early 1990s and the control programme that was initiated in 1995. The latest Swedish herd diagnosed with AR was in 2005 (Table 2). On a few occasions since then, boars imported from Norway have tested positive initially but have in most cases tested negative in follow-up tests. In a few cases, test positive boars have been culled because follow-up sampling was not possible within the time frame of the quarantine period. Likewise, a multiplying herd tested positive for PMT initially but tested negative in follow-up sampling.

In 2022, samples from 18 herds were analysed. In addition, samples from seven batches of imported boars were analysed. During 2022, problems were experienced with the commercial ELISA test used. Sixteen samples were initially positive in the ELISA test even though clinical symptom were absent in the tested herds. Therefore, positive samples were sent abroad for analysis by PCR. The 16 samples that first tested positive with the ELISA test were all negative by PCR. Therefore, it was concluded that none of the samples collected in 2022 tested positive for PMT.

Table 2: The total number of samples and the outcome of laboratory analyses for *P. multocida* at SVA for the years 2005–2010 and 2015–2022 (2011–2014 have been omitted due to all samples being negative). Nasal swab samples were collected from all nucleus and multiplying herds, imported breeding boars in quarantine as well as in production herds where clinical signs indicative of atrophic rhinitis (AR) were seen. When individual samples from a herd test positive, further sampling is performed in the herd to evaluate if the herd is truly affected, or can be declared free from AR.

Year	Samples	Positive samples	Diagnosed herds
2005	2413	29	2
2006	1836	2	0
2007	1878	1	0
2008	462	0	0
2009	1724	10	1
2010	1523	0	0
2015	844	0	0
2016	976	0	0
2017	1294	0	0
2018	878	0	0
2019	824	1	0
2020	606	0	0
2021	767	11	3
2022	496	0	0