**Distribution of *Hämophilus parasuis* serotypes in several regions of Austria**

*Sattler, T.¹, Fischer, L.², Reisp, K.³, Grünberger, B.⁴ and Schmoll, F.¹,⁴¹University Leipzig, Large Animal Clinic for Internal Medicine, Germany, ²LaboVet GmbH, Vienna, Austria, ³AGES, Institute for Veterinary Disease Control, Austria, ⁴University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna, Institute for Veterinary Public Health, Austria; tasat@vetmed.uni-leipzig.de*

*Haemophilus parasuis* is known as the etiological agent of Glässer’s disease in swine. High morbidity and mortality can occur in naive swine populations. *H. parasuis* can also be isolated from the upper respiratory tract of healthy pigs. 15 different serotypes are known. Although there is no absolute correlation between serotype and virulence, serotypes 1, 5, 10, 12, 13 and 14 are said to be the most virulent. Therefore, the differentiation between the different serotypes can help to improve the control of disease. Aim of the study was to find out which serotypes of *H. parasuis* are common in pig farms in different regions of Austria. A total of 391 serum samples from 146 pig farms in Styria (36 farms), Upper Austria (57 farms), Lower Austria (40 farms), Vorarlberg (7 farms), Burgenland (2 farms), Carinthia (3 farms) and Salzburg (1 farm) were tested with a screening ELISA (Ingenasa) for antibodies against *H. parasuis*. Positive samples were serotyped by indirect haemagglutination test. Antibodies against *H. parasuis* were detected in 176 samples from 74 farms (Styria 33 farms, Upper Austria 29 farms, Lower Austria 10 farms, Vorarlberg 1 farm and Burgenland 1 farm). Serotyping was done in 170 samples. Up to four different serotypes could be found per sample and up to five per farm. Most common serotypes were serotype 9 (65%) – found in all tested parts of Austria, followed by serotype 13 (22%), 14 (12%) and 3 (10%). 13 samples (8%) were non-typable. In Austria, the most common serotypes of *H. parasuis* seem to be 9, 13 and 14. In most farms are two or more serotypes detectable. This should be taken into consideration for interpretation of laboratory results and in therapy and immunoprophylaxis.