

Streptococcus suis and Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome, Vietnam

Technical Appendix

Technical Appendix Table. Systemic *Streptococcus suis* infections in sick pigs from farms with confirmed PRRS in 3 provinces, Vietnam, 2010

Province	No. PRRS outbreak farms*	No. pigs on farms	No. sick pigs reported	No. blood samples†	No. tissue sample sets‡	No. bacteria culture positive	No. <i>S. suis</i> culture positive	No. (%) <i>cps2J</i> RT-PCR (SS2) positive	No. (%) <i>16SrDNA</i> PCR (<i>S. suis</i>) positive	No. (%) non-SS2 <i>S. suis</i> positive§	Total no. (%) <i>S. suis</i> positive¶
Thai Binh	12	530	351	34	0	0	0	32 (94.1)	3 (8.8)	0	32 (94.1)
Soc Trang	41	1,055	927	232	3	9	4	11 (4.7)	15 (6.5)	9 (3.9)	20 (8.6)
Tien Giang	50	2,006	1,715	255	10	8	5	15 (5.9)	37 (14.5)	25 (9.8)	40 (15.7)
Total	103	3,591	2,993	521	13	17	9	58 (11.1)	55 (10.5)	34 (6.5)	92 (17.7)

*PRRS outbreak farms were confirmed by 1) sick pigs with a clinical syndrome consistent with PRRSV infection in farms located in provinces reported for PRRS outbreaks and 2) positive reverse transcription real-time PCR reaction to detect for the presence of *nsp2* gene from PRRS virus in 1 randomly selected blood sample/farm.

†Blood was collected from febrile pigs only. PRRS, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome.

‡Tissue sets comprised lung, pulmonary lymph node, liver, spleen and tonsils.

§Samples positive for 16SrDNA but negative for *cps2J*.

¶Combined *cps2J* or/and 16SrDNA positive samples.

