The aim of this research was to reveal prevalence through seroconversion of H3 Influenza virus in Indonesian pigs serum. Pig was a potential animal in spreading H3 influenza virus but their existence was less notified to be researched because the main concentration always avian. That why the researched was made to prevent coming of H3 influenza virus in Indonesia.

There were 327 samples taken from Surabaya, Jakarta, Central Java, West Java, West Kalimantan, and Bali from November 2011 until May 2012. The method used in this research was Haemagglutination Inhibition Test (HI) using antigen H3N2. Before it was tested with HI test, the serum was treated with RDE and 50 % of horse RBC. The result shows that all samples were negative from the infection of Influenza Virus A subtype H3. Therefore, it is suggested to do further research dealing with the tracheal swab and cloacal swab samples from pig.

Keywords: H3, Pig, Haemagglutination Inhibition Test