
"HOGG SENSE".....

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Vol. 1, No. 8.

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MVP Laboratories, Inc
Ralston, NE. 68127.

Proliferative Enteritis (PE): Hemorrhagic PE may be an acute form of intestinal adenomatosis (ileitis) in fully susceptible pigs. The severity of clinical and pathological hemorrhagic PE may reflect infection in pigs with low natural immunity after exposure to high numbers of *Ileal Symbiont intracellularis* (IS-intracellularis) the etiology of PE. Therapeutic concentrations of antibacterial medications in the diet, such as 200 grams/ton of chlortetracycline, may inhibit the development of the immune response to IS-intracellularis and result in an outbreak of hemorrhagic PE when the medication is withdrawn after several weeks. Suggestion: Use 200 grams/ton chlortetracycline or oxytetracycline (or other effective medication of choice) on an alternating schedule. That is, one week on and two weeks off medication. This will allow control of the disease while immunity develops during the two weeks of no medication. A key point: the incubation period for PE is about 3 weeks. (Patricia Holyoake, BVSc, PhD, CVM, Univ. of Minnesota).

Ventilation Systems: A sow and litter produce 1 pound of moisture per hour or 3 gallons per day. The ventilation system must remove this moisture or condensation will occur. (Bynum Driggers, PhD, N.C. State Univ.) Editors Note: The two most common management deficiencies in swine production are ventilation and timing of vaccination.

Vaccinating Sows: Use the "Slap-stick" (commercially available 18" plastic tube extension for the syringe) to vaccinate sows. This allows the use of 16 x 1 1/2" needle for deep IM administration without leakage or breakage of needles. Works very well in gestation or farrowing crates or even in pens and is well tolerated by the sows. (Don Sweat, DVM, Syracuse, Nebraska).

Streptococcus suis Bacterin: MVP Laboratories, Inc. has announced a newly licensed *Streptococcus suis* bacterin that will be of interest to all swine practitioners as they strive to control the *Streptococcus suis* Syndrome (meningitis, pneumonia, arthritis, pericarditis, endocarditis, septicemia and reproductive problems). MVP Laboratories recommends the serotyping of *Streptococcus suis* isolates from problem herds. This service helps to keep the practitioner in control as he/she endeavors to control this complex and costly disease. (Alex Hogg, DVM, MS, editor).

Clinical Management of PRRS: In PRRS infected herds it appears to be vital to expose females to PRRS virus prior to breeding, especially gilts, to prevent reproductive disease. This emphasizes the need for monitoring gilts serum titers. (Scott Dee, DVM, Morris, MN.)