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# "HOGG SENSE" .....

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**Editor**  
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**Coccidiosis in Baby Pigs:** The first sign of coccidiosis is constipation. Typically at 5 to 7 days small orange to yellow fecal pellets will be observed. The next day a green watery diarrhea with undigested sow's milk develops. The watery diarrhea changes after a couple of days to a creamy white, pasty stool. No blood is observed in swine coccidiosis as is seen in other species. Coccidiosis is stress-related: poor sanitation, overcrowding, feed changes, moving pigs at weaning, poor ventilation. (Tony Forshey, DVM, Proceed. 110th OH. VMA).

**Pigs and Stray Voltage:** An experiment to determine the electric current going through pigs on dry or wet flooring (woven wire, concrete, molded plastic and plastic-coated metal). Current flow was higher under wet conditions and increased with the age of the pigs. The highest current flow was with woven wire. (Robert, S., et al, Can.Agric.Engin., 36:1994).

**Haemophilus parasuis:** High-health herds (Depop/repop, partial depop, SPF, 2-site, 3-site, multi-site SEW) are more susceptible to HPS infection. On conventional health status farms, HPS is usually associated with secondary infections with PRRS, S. choleraesuis, Strep suis and APP. HPS is difficult to culture, it may require that live pigs be delivered to a diagnostic laboratory. (Tim Loula, DVM, et al, St. Peter, MN.).(Editor's comments: When culturing HPS in-house, transport to the diagnostic lab on a chocolate agar slant or a blood agar plate with a Staph streak to extend its longevity. Transport media does not have NAD. Not all serotypes of HPS cross-protect. The sponsor of this newsletter, MVP Laboratories, has the capability of serotyping 7 strains of HPS.).

**Salmonella:** Salmonella choleraesuis is the most common respiratory pathogen isolated in the ISU Diagnostic Laboratory. The carrier pig is a more important source of infection than airborne, however, good ventilation is very important. (Ted Kramer, DVM, VDL, ISU)

**TGE Control and Prevention:** 1. NaOH<sub>2</sub> or bleach are effective disinfectants against TGE virus. 2. Epizootic (acute) TGE = 6% loss of production. Enzoitic (chronic) TGE = 5 - 20% loss of production. 3. Eighty-three percent of farms with >300 sows go to the enzoitic form of TGE after an epizootic outbreak of TGE. (Barry Wiseman, DVM, Univ. of MN.).

**Vitamin E Problems:** Sulfates are detrimental to vitamin E. Check the level of sulfates in the drinking water and feed when encountering vitamin E problems. (James Hoffman, DVM, Avoca, IA.). (Editors Note: The trace minerals in a vitamin/mineral pre-mix are detrimental to vitamins. Better if vitamins are not in contact with trace minerals until the diet is being mixed. Excess vitamin A may interfere with the absorption of vitamin E. See HOGG SENSE, Vol. 1, No. 9, for abstract on natural vs. synthetic vitamin E.).