
"HOGG SENSE".....

Alex Hogg, DVM, MS,
Editor
Vol. 3, No. 7

Sponsored By:
MVP Laboratories, Inc
Ralston, NE. 68127

PRRS - Gross Lesions: Practice tip: On necropsy of nursery pigs, observing marked enlargement (up to 10x) of lymph nodes is a good diagnostic gross lesion of PRRS, almost pathognomonic. (Kurt D. Rossow, DVM, PhD, Univ. of Mn) Addenda: Not all of the 6 to 8 PRRS virus strains existing in the USA cause this lesion. (Vicky Cooper, DVM, MS, VDC, UN-L).

Proliferative enteropathy (ileitis): No clear pattern of antibiotic sensitivity of the etiologic agent in ileitis has emerged during clinical usage over the past 20 years. In an in vitro cell culture system, the MIC's of 18 antimicrobial agents were determined. Penicillin, erythromycin, difloxacin, virginiamycin and chlortetracycline were the most active compounds. Tiamulin and tilmicosin were the next most active. (McOrist, S., DVM, PhD. and Gebhart, CJ, PhD: Swine Health and Prod. 3:4, July/Aug. 1995)

Cytomegalovirus (IBR): In the past, inclusion body rhinitis (IBR) has been a sporadic problem because more than 90% of swine herds are infected and protected by natural immunity. However, IBR is becoming more prevalent because of repopulations with high/health status breeding stock. Young pigs sneeze and have a copious purulent nasal discharge. Mouth breathing to the point of smothering is characteristic. There are reproductive problems, abortions, stillbirths and mummies in the breeding herd similar to a PRRS outbreak. Other problems associated with high/health status repops are *Haemophilus parasuis* and *Streptococcus suis*. (Editor).

Citric Acid to Acidify Urine of Sows: Acidifying the urine of sows seems to reduce the incidence of urinary tract disease. *Eubacterium suis* can cause cystitis and pyelonephritis, which is reported to be the leading cause of sow mortality. Treatment: 2 ounces of citric acid added to the daily feed ration of sows. Feed citric acid for a total of 14 days, remove the product for 14 days and repeat for a total of 3 cycles. (Dee, SA, DVM, MS, et al: Vet. Med/May 1994, pp. 473-476).

Non-productive Sow Days: On 58 North American farms examined, the entry to service interval varied from 8.4 days to 68.2 days. The range from entry to culling was from 11 days to 85.6 days. In 30 Canadian herds, breeding females spent an average of 51 days outside of gestation and lactation. However, the range was as low as 14.1 days to as high as 116.3 days. These non-productive days provide a useful basis for predicting how many litters are produced per sow per year and for investigating reasons for poor performance. (Dial, G., DVM, PhD, Univ. of MN).