
"HOGG SENSE..."



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Soybean Meal Hypersensitivity of Weaned Piglets: Young piglets may have a cell mediated immune response to their first exposure of soybean proteins. Typically, diarrhea starts 3 to 4 days after weaning. Pigs are more susceptible to enteric disease or there is a chronic unresponsive diarrhea in the nursery. There may be a persistent problem with hemolytic *E. coli* enteritis. Prevention: 1. Expose pigs to soy protein prior to weaning. 2. Inject pigs with an adjuvant prior to weaning to stimulate the immune response. 3. At the second week post-weaning, feed a complete diet with no more than 15-20% soybean meal. 4. Zinc oxide in the diet seems to help. (Mark Engle, DVM, Audubon, Iowa).

Porcine Proliferative Enteritis (PPE): The etiology of PPE ("ileitis") is *Lawsonia intracellularis* (formerly *Campylobacter intracellularis* and various other names). It also affects foals, foxes, ferrets and hamsters. Control: erythromycin, tylosin, virginiamycin, tetracyclines, and tiamulin. (Duhamel, GE, DVM, Ph.D., UN-L, Lincoln, NE).

Segregated Early Weaning (SEW): The theory of SEW: Pig diseases come from 3 sources: 1. Sows during lactation; 2. Environment throughout growth; 3. Older pigs. SEW requirements: Early weaning when passive immunity is high and exposure is low. Another requirement is cleaning and disinfecting. Biosecurity: Distance between groups, 2 miles is desirable. Age variation among pigs in a group should be no more than one week. AI/AO must be practiced without exception. (Kirk Clark, DVM, Ph.D., Purdue University).

Health Problems with SEW: 1. Anorexia and dehydration; 2. *Streptococcus suis* serotypes 2, 3, 7, and 8; *Staphylococcus hyicus*; 4. Non-specific bacterial pneumonia. 5. Foot and leg lameness; 6. Farrowing rate may decrease by 5%; 7. Weaning to service interval may be increased by 1 to 2 days; 8. Litter size may be decreased by 1 pig per litter. (Kirk Clark, DVM, Ph.D., Purdue University).

SEW Dos and Don'ts: Isolation facilities for new additions should be 300 yards or more to the east. The capacity of the isolation facility should be 2 months supply in order to expose new animals to the breeding herd diseases. Source animals should have the same or fewer diseases than the breeding herd. Vaccinate the new animals against diseases in the herd. Expose source animals to the recipient herd. Stabilize herd immunity to increase passive immunity in newborn piglets. Sows weaned at less than 14 days are difficult to keep in weekly groups. Maintain a breeding pool for best results. (Kirk Clark, DVM, Ph.D.).

Preventing Gastric Ulcers: There is a marked increase in ulcers when diet particle size is <350 microns. The optimal particle size is 700 microns. Roller mills prepare feed with less variation in size than hammer mills. Any interruption in normal feed intake is a common cause of ulcer episodes. (S.C. Henry, DVM, Large Animal Veterinarian, 51:1, pp. 8-11).