"HOGG SENSE . . ."

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Post Weaning Multisystemic Wasting Syndrome (PMWS): PMWS is characterized as a disease of 5 to 12-week-old pigs. This disease causes wasting and dyspnea in affected pigs. These pigs also have lymph node enlargement and icterus. The etiological agent associated with PMWS is porcine circovirus (PCV). PMWS may be mistaken for PRRS or post weaning anorexia or starvation. Prominent gross lesions: poor body condition, pale skin, icterus, lymph enlargement, interstitial type appearance of lungs, white foci on the kidneys, and little ingesta in the small intestine. (Huedepohl, B, DVM and Thacker, B, DVM, PhD, Iowa State University Veterinarian, Vol. 60, No. 2, Fall, 1998, pp. 92-97).

Litter Size and Flushing Gilts: Brought-in gilts should be flushed, using the latest recommendations of a longer acclimatization period. This longer time allows for the use of the High-Low-High daily feed intake technique rather than the low-then-high allowances of the past. The latest system is to serve gilts on their third estrus. The first estrus should occur on arrival, the second three weeks later, and the third three weeks after the second. The gilts should be served on the third estrus. Feeding regimen for flushing gilts: First two weeks (starting at first estrus), feed 4.5 to 6.5 lbs. of the lactation diet. For the next four weeks feed 6 lbs. of a low density diet (to provide ample gutfill). Then back to the lactation diet *ad lib* to stimulate ovulation. (Gadd, J; Pig Progress, 14:10, 1998).

Prevalence of Pathogens Producing Bacterial Pneumonia in Swine: *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae (M. hyo), Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (APP),* and *Bordetella bronchiseptica (Bb)* are the primary inhaled bacterial respiratory pathogens affecting pigs today. *M. hyo* infects only swine and is the initiator of enzootic pneumonia in 30 to 80% of slaughter swine. This makes *M. hyo* the most economically significant respiratory pathogen affecting pigs. Common secondary pathogens that infect pigs with enzootic pneumonia are *Pasteurella multocida, Mycoplasma hyorhinis, Streptococcus suis* and *Haemophilus parasuis. Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* is found only in swine and continues to be a primary bacterial respiratory pathogen. There are twelve capsular serotypes of *APP.* The most common serotypes in the U.S. are 1, 5 and 7; however, serotypes 3 and 8 are occasionally found. *Bordetella bronchiseptica* is commonly found in the upper respiratory tract of pigs and other mammals. *Bb* is an etiologic agent in atrophic rhinitis, but it is also a primary lung pathogen. The most common blood-borne bacterial respiratory pathogens of swine include *Salmonella choleraesuis* var. Kunzendorf, *Actinobacillus suis* and *Actinomyces pyogenes.* (Stevenson, GW, DVM, PhD; Proceed. 1998 IPVSC).

The Vaccine May Not Be at Fault: Vaccine failure can occur because the serotype or strain in the bottle does not match the field serotype or strain on the farm. Examples are *Streptococcus suis* (35 serotypes), *Haemophilus parasuis* (15 serotypes), *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (5 serotypes), and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* (various strains). Solution: Monitor the serotypes or strains of the pathogens that exist on the farm and select vaccines that match the field situation. (Editor).