

“HOGG SENSE . . .”

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Trimming Claws of Older Sows: The best time to trim long claws on older sows is soon after farrowing. Claws are soft shortly after farrowing, whereas they are hard and difficult to clip at any other time. Trimming is done 2 hours after farrowing because the pigs are removed for processing. The sow is already in a lying position. Both the upper legs are tied to a bar of the farrowing crate with a strap. Trim the excess claw with wooden handled trimmers such as those used on cattle or horses. (Peter Gross, Manager, Twin Creek Colony, Alberta, Canada; Pig International, Vol. 29, No. 4, p. 4).

Meaning of the Term "Isowean": The term isowean was initially registered as a trademark by PIC. Recently PIC has released the trademark (Isowean) for use by the general public. Isowean is preferred over MMEW and SEW because early weaning is not required for the benefits to be realized. (D.L. and Isabel T. Harris, DVM, PhD; Iowa State Univ.).

Hog Cholera (Classical Swine Fever): Because hog cholera was eradicated from the USA in 1976, many younger veterinarians have never seen a case of this disease. However, hog cholera still exists in many countries around the world. Recently, outbreaks of hog cholera have been reported on the island of Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) which is just east of Cuba. Because of the large numbers of immigrants and visitors arriving in the USA from Hispaniola, as well as many other hog cholera infected countries, it would be possible for outbreaks of hog cholera to infect USA swine herds. A review of the gross lesions of hog cholera: Pathologic changes are most frequently observed in lymph nodes and kidney. The lymph nodes become edematous and then hemorrhagic. Petechial to ecchymotic hemorrhages can be observed on the kidneys (turkey egg kidneys), urinary bladder, larynx, epiglottis, heart and intestinal mucosa. Skin may become cyanotic. Other lesions are infarction of the spleen, gallbladder and tonsil. (Editor).

Concurrent Respiratory Infections in cases of PRRSV Pneumonia: Concurrent pulmonary bacteria were identified in 58% of 221 cases of PRRSV pneumonia. The most common concurrent bacterial respiratory infections were: *Pasteurella multocida*, *Streptococcus suis*, *Hemophilus parasuis*, and *Salmonella*. Concurrent swine influenza virus was detected in four cases. There were no concurrent pulmonary pathogens in 39.8% of the 221 study cases. (Zeman, DH, DVM, PhD, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, SDSU, Brookings, SD; Swine Health and Production, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 143-145).

Protection Against *Hemophilus parasuis*: The key to successful protection against *Hemophilus parasuis* in pigs is to vaccinate gilts or sows before farrowing with a vaccine containing the same serovar(s) that exist on the farm. (UNL Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences Extension Newsletter, May 1999, Vol. 28, No. 5, p. 5).

The Various forms of *Hemophilus parasuis*: The 3 forms of *Hemophilus parasuis* are: 1) lesions of septicemia; 2) swollen heads of pigs, and 3) no gross lesions at all. (Hoeffling, DF, DVM, MS; Swine Health and Production, Vol. 2, No.1, p. 19).