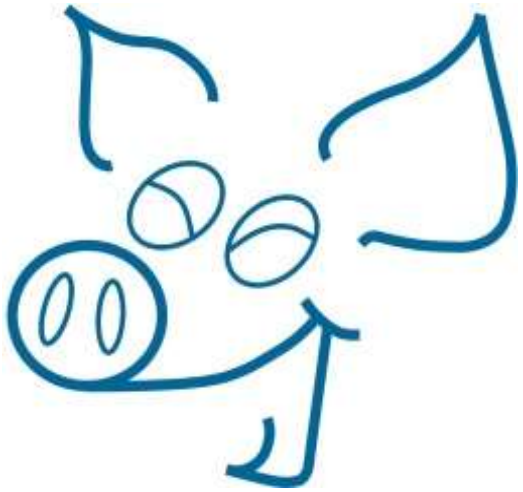
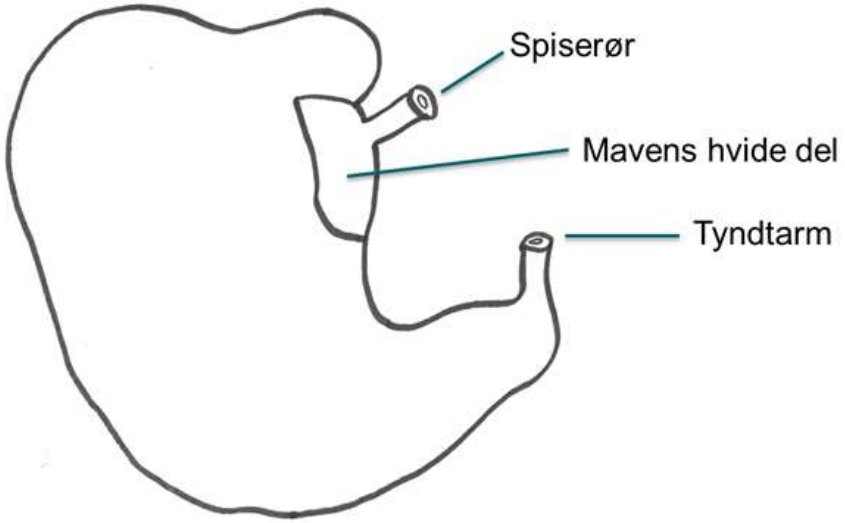


Diseases 2

- Stomach
  - Stomach ulcer
- Liver
  - Worms
- Intestines
  - Generalized intestinal bleeding
  - Porcin Proliferative Enteritis

Stomach

- Normal stomach



Stomach ulcer

- Stomach ulcer is caused by acid exposure of the white unprotected part of the stomach
  - Sick animals are at higher risk (PCV2, PRRS)
  - To fine grinding of the feed

  -> the stomach content is to fluid

  -> exposure of the white part

  -> corrosion

  -> stomach ulcer

Stomach ulcer

- Autopsy findings
  - Chronic ulcer – notice the ”ridge”

Stomach ulcer

- Autopsy findings
  - Bleeding ulcer
    - Notice digested blood in the intestines

Stomach ulcer

- Autopsy findings
  - Enlarged heart

Stomach ulcer

- Symptoms
  - Pale pigs
  - Wasting
  - Fast breathing
  - Increased mortality

Stomach ulcer

- Diagnosis
  - Not possible on live animals
  - Slaughterhouse evaluation of stomach
    - Index from 0 to 10

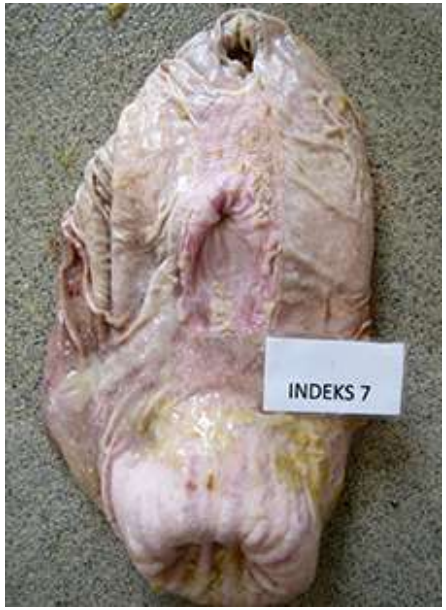
0	Normal
1-3	Keratinization
4-5	Erosion
6-8	Wound and/or scars after wounds
9-10	Narrowing of esophagus

Stomach ulcer

- Diagnosis

Stomach ulcer

- Diagnosis



Stomach ulcer

- Diagnosis
  - If the slaughter house index is above 8 the daily gain is decreased 100 g

Stomach ulcer

- What do we do?
  - Prevention is important
    - Recommended grinding degree is 60-70 % of particles under 1mm, 30-40 % is 1-2mm
    - Control slaughter house index at least once a year
  - Healing is slow and often end in closure between esophagus and stomach

-> the pig will die of hunger

Liver

- Normal liver

Worms, Ascaris suum

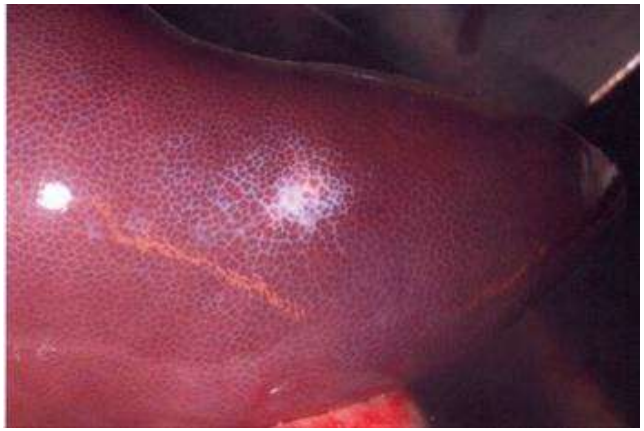
- Adults are found in the small intestine and transitorily in the large intestine during expulsion of the worms
- Large numbers of eggs are produced
- The eggs are highly resistant to chemical agents. Under optimal conditions, eggs may survive for 5-11 year
- When the eggs are ingested, the larvae hatch in the intestine, penetrate the wall, and enter the portal circulation

Worms, Ascaris suum

- After a short period in the liver, they are carried by the circulation to the lungs
- Approximately 9-10 days after ingestion, the larvae pass up the bronchial tree, are swallowed, and return to the small intestine
- 0-15 days after infection they mature into adult worms
- The first eggs are passed ~ 6-7 week after infection

Worms, Ascaris suum

- Autopsy findings

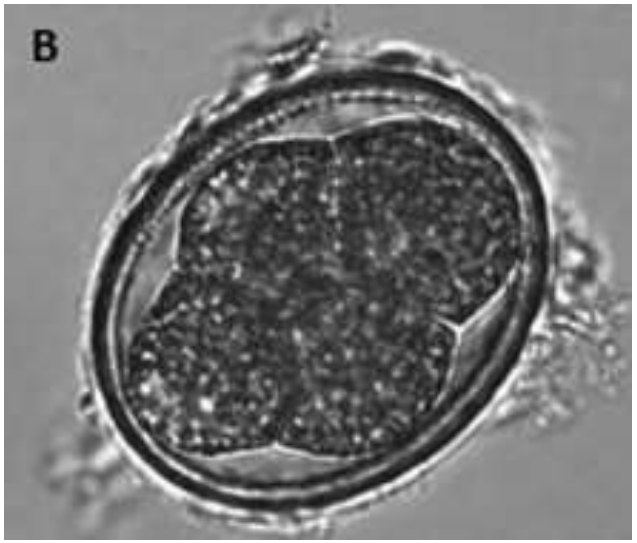


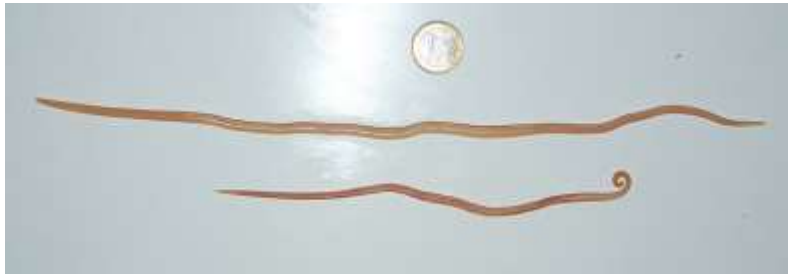
Worms, Ascaris suum

- Symptoms
  - Decreased growth
    - Under normal circumstances not seen in indoor production (slatted floor)
  - Migration of larvae through the lever -> “milk spots”
    - Lesions become visible 7-10 days after infection and will regress within 1-4 weeks
  - If heavily infected, respiratory signs can be seen

Worms, Ascaris suum

- Diagnosis
  - Feces sample
    - Egg count
  - Autopsy
  - Worms can be found in the manure





Worms, Ascaris suum

- What do we do?
  - Less amount of slatted floor and more loose housing of pigs/sows ->
  - more contact with manure ->
  - higher risk of contact with egg ->
  - higher risk of infection
  - Treatment can be necessary

Intestines

- Normal intestines

Generalized intestinal bleeding

- Causing sudden death in ex finishers
  - A common disease caused by toxins in the food
  - Pigs die shortly after feeding – stomach is filled up with food
  - Often affects big healthy pigs
  - Typically caused by:
    - Dirty food tank (liquid food) and dirty pipes
    - Hot dry food → moist food in silo → molding food
    - Dirty pipes → molding food
    - Biofilm in wet systems (occurs often when using fat in food) → toxins

Generalized intestinal bleeding

- Autopsy findings

Quick autopsy: Cut into the abdomen right behind the belly button. Fresh blood indicates generalised intestinal bleeding.

Generalized intestinal bleeding

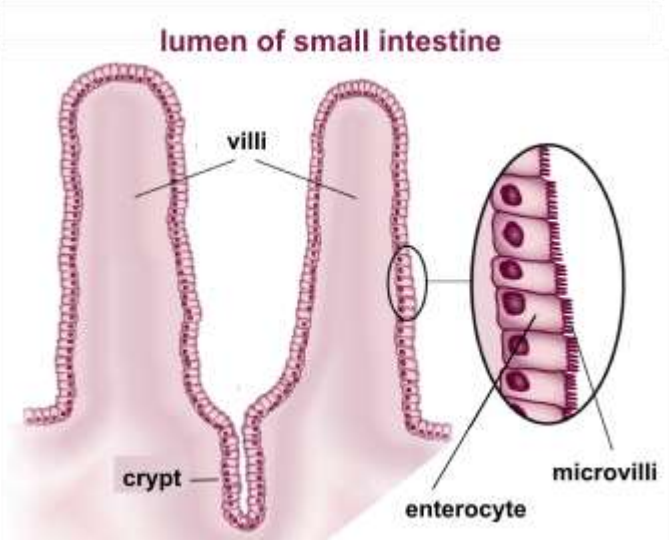
- Symptoms/ diagnosis
  - Sudden deaths – no symptoms in live pigs/sows
  - Diagnosed by autopsy

Generalized intestinal bleeding

- What do we do?
  - No treatment
  - Prevention
    - Hygiene, hygiene and more hygiene!

Porcin Proliferative Enteritis

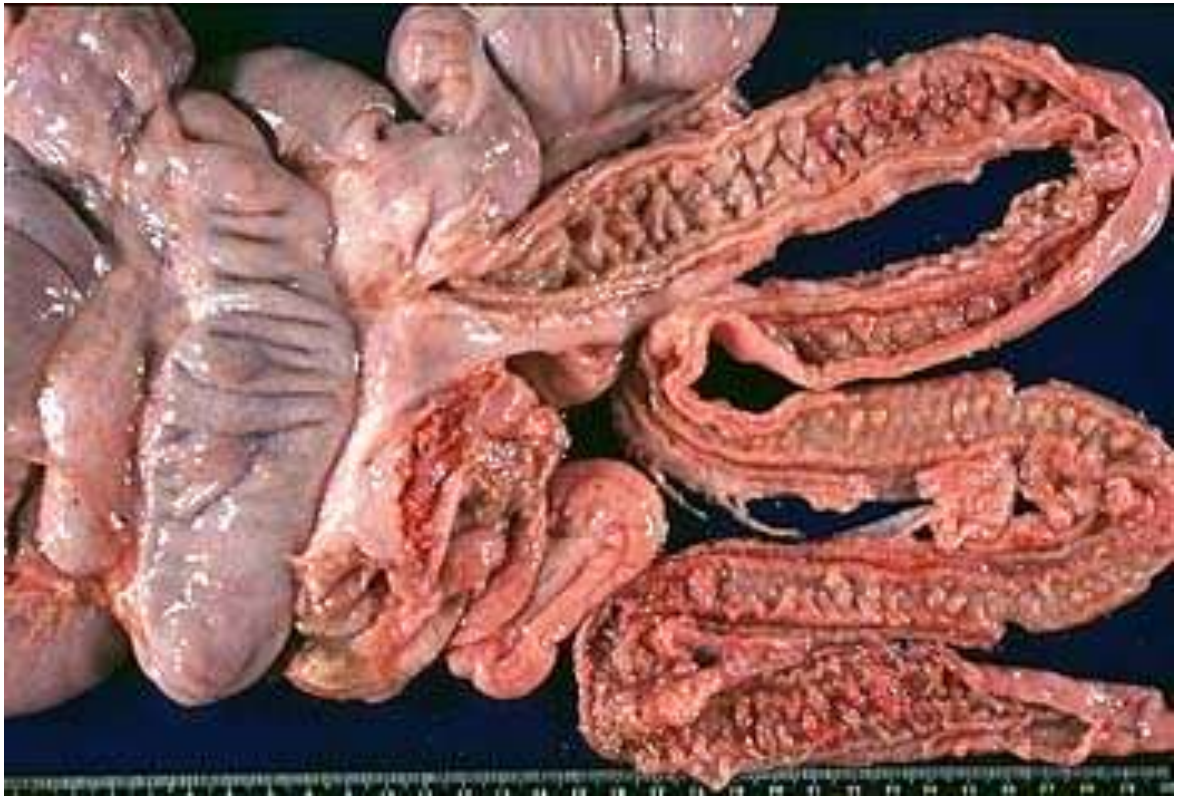
- Caused by a bacteria *Lawsonia intracellularis*
  - Common disease in Danish pig production
  - Lawsonia bacteria enters the crypt cells in ileum and start to multiply -> cells start a progressive proliferation (mechanism unknown)



Årsmøde Vet-Team 14.11.17

Porcin Proliferative Enteritis

- Autopsy findings



Porcin Proliferative Enteritis

- Symptoms
  - Diarrhea
  - Wasting
  - Decreased daily gain
    - Increase with higher amount of bacteria
    - In one trial piglets daily gain were reduced 150 g and the feed consumption was increased 1,2 FEs/kg

Porcin Proliferative Enteritis

- Diagnosis
  - Feces sample
    - From rectum
    - From pen – ” socket sample”

Porcin Proliferative Enteritis

- What do we do?
  - Prevention
    - Correct flow
    - Hygiene, hygiene and more hygiene!
    - Vaccination
  - Treatment

Questions?