

Disease and Prevention of Swine

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Reduce Piglet mortality

- 1. Prevent of piglet cursing** : used by guard rail
- 2. Ambient temperatures:** Generally heat lamps are fixed in the creep area at about 45 cm from the floor and after 4-5 days height of the heat lamp is raised to have lower temperature under the lamp.

3. Piglet anaemia : Piglets are born with a small reserve of iron in their body (**50 mg** in liver) and their mother's milk (poor source of iron) usually does not provide sufficient iron as per the requirement of the piglets(**5-10mg/daily**). Therefore, piglet anaemia occurs due to iron deficiency.

Pigs raised on concrete floor are more prone to this condition.

➤ **Anaemic** piglets are **pale** in the regions of the ears and belly, are lethargic, breath rapidly and frequently show diarrhea.

Anaemia results in **slow weight gain** and increase susceptibility of pigs results in slow weight gain and **increase susceptibility** of pigs to **disease and infections**.

Piglet anaemia can be prevented/cured by :

- Allowing access to clean area of soil or providing fresh, clean earth in the piglet's pen daily.
- Using soil soaked with a solution made from **500g** ferrous sulphate, **75g** copper sulphate in 3 litres of water.

- The daily administration of **4 ml** of a 1.8% ferrous sulphate solution.
- **Swabbing/painting** of the sow's udder with ferrous sulphate solution and sugar daily from birth until the piglet start eating creep feed.
- Iron-dextrin injection @ **100 to 150** mg/piglet in the neck or ham(after birth 3 days)

External Parasites

- Mange and mites infestation is very common in pigs.

- Sarcoptes

- In pigs maggots are common due to stall feeding

Golden lotion is used to treat ectoparasites

1(Sulphur) : 2 (Lime sublimate) : 10 (Water)

Ivermectin controls both ectoparasites as well as endoparasites.

Flumethrin, Cypermethrin, Deltamethrin (Topically)

Internal Parasites

- Ascariasis
- Coccidiosis
- Kidney worm

Drugs : Albendazole, fenbendazole

Bacterial Disease

- Swine dysentery/bloody scours
- Swine erysipelas
- **Swine influenza**
- Swine plague
- Anthrax
- Leptospirosis
- Brucellosis
- Clostridial diarrhea

Viral Disease

- Hog cholera/Swine fever/pig typhoid
- Swine pox
- Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
- Rabies
- Vesicular Exanthema

Miscellaneous diseases

- Mastitis
- Metritis
- Agalactia
- hypoagalactia
- Hypoglycemia
- Parakeratosis

Vaccination of Swine

S.No	Disease	Age and booster doses	Dose /Route
1	Swine erysipelas	Around 3-4 weeks, repeat 3-6 weeks later and later every 6-9 months	1 ml s/c
2	Swine Fever	Around 2 months of age, booster dose after 4 weeks followed by regular vaccination at 6 months interval.	1 ml s/c
3	FMD	Around 2 months of age, repeat after 4 weeks and followed by regular vaccination at 6 months interval	1 ml s/c

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Thanks