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EC224 Synopsis of the Diseases of Swine

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Synopsis of the Diseases of Swine

By the Department of Animal Pathology and Hygiene

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<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAUSES</th>
<th>NATURE AND SYMPTOMS</th>
<th>SPECIAL PREVENTION AND TREATMENT</th>
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<td>Abortion</td>
<td>Often an accompaniment to other acute infectious diseases. Most commonly caused by the germ which causes the disease in cattle.</td>
<td>The sows lose their pigs before they are fully developed, with or without evidence of disturbance of the general health.</td>
<td>After first abortion, remove all pregnant sows to entirely new ground or premises on which no hogs or cattle were kept. Divide the sows in as many small groups as possible. Only feed pasteurized milk in case connection with cattle abortion is suspected. Do not buy pregnant sows unless they come from abortion free herds.</td>
<td>Surgical removal by good veterinarian, followed by doses of potassium iodide under his direction.</td>
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<td>Actinomycosis</td>
<td>Due to same germ which causes lumpy jaw in cattle. Germ admitted by abrasions and the penetration of beards of barley, rye, and other grasses.</td>
<td>Usually affects the mammary glands. Large tumorous masses, hard and containing many pus cavities.</td>
<td>Surgical removal by good veterinarian, followed by doses of potassium iodide under his direction.</td>
<td>Remove unsanitary conditions and increase feed ration. Use more milk in the case of young pigs or shoats.</td>
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<td>Bronchitis</td>
<td>Dust, germs, worms. Poor ventilation, overheated stables, dampness.</td>
<td>Cough, unthriftiness.</td>
<td>Remove unsanitary conditions and increase feed ration. Use more milk in the case of young pigs or shoats.</td>
<td>Feed in the form of slops. Add flaxseed meal and green feed to ration. Addition of Glauber or Epsom salts to feed (one ounce for every 100 lbs.).</td>
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<td>Constipation</td>
<td>Too much dry feed or roughage. Lack of exercise.</td>
<td>Hard, dry feces, difficult of passage.</td>
<td>Give pregnant sows a daily dose of one or two grains of potassium iodide during last three months of pregnancy.</td>
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<td>Hairless pigs or congenital goiter</td>
<td>Lack of iodine content in ration of pregnant sow. Rare in Nebraska.</td>
<td>Pigs born with goiter and without hair. Do not survive.</td>
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<td>Hog-flu</td>
<td>A communicable disease of the younger swine due to a germ which has not yet been identified.</td>
<td>Sudden onset of fever, marked depression, rapid respiration, cough, pneumonia. Heart weakness. Sometimes diarrhea. Average mortality about five per cent.</td>
<td>Make hogs comfortable. Reduce grain in ration and substitute milk. Keep hogs in airy place and out of the sun. Do not disturb animals. The less they are meddled with the better the chance of recovery. Do not expose swine less than one year old at shows, fairs, etc.</td>
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<td>Infectious diarrhea of pigs or pig-typhoid</td>
<td>Bacteria of the colon-typhoid group.</td>
<td>Affects mostly young pigs. Wasting disease. Diarrhea. Intestinal ulcerations. Pneumonia common. High mortality. Often associated with foul yards and pens.</td>
<td>When disease makes its appearance remove all pigs as well as any pregnant sows to new ground. Segregate in small groups. Clean concreted feeding lots will prove valuable in prevention. Avoid old hog lots. Read Nebraska Extension Circular 221.</td>
<td>Clean quarters. Use of kerosene emulsion prepared as follows: Dissolve about one quarter of a pound of common laundry soap</td>
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Mange

Mange mites carried by mangy swine. Itching, scabby, wrinkled skin. Unthriftness.

Necrobioculosis, bull-nose, sore mouth

Specific germ, associated with unsanitary surroundings and introduced thru abrasions of gums by teeth.

Paralysis

Causes unknown. Suspected to be due to faulty nutrition and lack of certain materials in ration. Hogs unable to use hind legs. Lie about and linger for a long period. Rarely recover.

Pig-eating sows


Pneumonia


Pneumonia


Pneumonia


Paralysis

Causes unknown. Suspected to be due to faulty nutrition and lack of certain materials in ration. Hogs unable to use hind legs. Lie about and linger for a long period. Rarely recover.

Pig-eating sows


Pneumonia


Pneumonia


Rabies


Rheumatism

Localization of certain bacteria in joints. Previous disease or infections. Promoted by bad stable and yard conditions as well as by lack of exercise. Labored breathing, weakness, fever, cough. Mortality sometimes quite high. Lame.

Rickets


Staggers and fits


Swine plague

Described as acute infectious disease, due to a bipolar bacillus and difficult to differentiate from hog cholera. Probably uncommon in Nebraska. Said to affect the younger animals. Respiratory disturbances. Cough, fever, loss of flesh. Give meat scraps and tankage in ration during gestation. Provide clean, warm and airy quarters. Judicious feeding. Do not annoy animals by giving medicine.

Thumps

Nature of disturbance not understood. Probably most commonly caused by worm migrations thru the lungs. Sudden spasmodic movements of flanks. Jerky respiration. No specific treatment known. Use animal for butcher purpose while still in good condition.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis germs, originating in tuberculosis cattle. Signs usually absent or obscure. Unthriftness and enlargement of glands of neck. Diagnosis by tuberculin test. Improve sanitary conditions of yards, pens and stables. The use of santonin and calomel (5 grains of each for every abot weighing from 50 to 75 lbs.). Yards in which treated hogs have left their droppings should either be disinfected or should not be used for at least one year. Practice sanitation and pasture rotation. Read Nebraska Experiment Station Circular 221 and 222.

Worms

Worm eggs and embryos picked up in filthy yards and contaminated drinking water. Symptoms very obscure. Unthriftness and periodic disturbances. Worm pneumonia among young pigs. Improve sanitary conditions of yards, pens and stables. The use of santonin and calomel (5 grains of each for every abot weighing from 50 to 75 lbs.). Yards in which treated hogs have left their droppings should either be disinfected or should not be used for at least one year. Practice sanitation and pasture rotation. Read Nebraska Extension Circulars 221 and 222.