



Curly Tales



Edition 20, May 2004

APIQ Changes

Last month's Curly Tales detailed the changes to the industry's QA program APIQ. In summary the main changes were the introduction of biosecurity standards and some additional welfare standards.

If you require help in updating your manuals to accommodate these new changes, please contact the office and we will assist you where required.

Partnership Program Product of the Month



Gleptosil



Gleptosil contains gleptoferron, a rapidly absorbed and fully utilisable macromolecule complex of iron, for the prevention and treatment of iron deficiency anaemia in piglets.

Presenting iron in the form of a gleptoferron provides better absorption rates and higher blood levels when compared to traditional iron dextrans. This improvement in iron availability to the piglet confers measurable benefits on the piglet including reductions in piglet mortality and improved growth rates.

Gleptosil has a high absorption rate with over 95% of the iron the iron being injected, taken up from the site of injection within 24 hours ensuring full utilisation of the dose by the piglet.

Gleptosil should be administered by intramuscular injection. For the prevention of iron deficiency anaemia: 1ml (200 mg iron) injected within the first three days of life.

(Information taken from Intervet Gleptosil brochure)

Health Topics - Abortions

There are number of reasons why sows abort. These reasons can be characterised into 3 groups.

1. Abortions due to bacterial infection

Disease	Signs in sow	Age of foetuses	Signs in foetus & placenta
Leptospirosis	Few show signs, mild anorexia, fever, diarrhoea, abortion.	Usually all near the same age, often mid-late term.	Stillbirths or weak neonatal pigs, occ abortions, diffuse placentitis.
Uterine infection with E.coli, A. pyogenes, S. aureus and others.	Generally no clinical signs.	May be at any age, but usually all are the same age.	May be almost normal or autolytic with oedema, suppurative placentitis.
Brucellosis	Signs seldom seen, abortion at any stage of gestation.	May be at any age, but usually all are the same age.	May be autolytic or have subcutaneous oedema. Peritoneal fluid or haemorrhage may be present. Suppurative placentitis.
Systemic infections: Erysipelas, APP	Fever. Other signs vary with the specific agent.	All the same age, any age.	Usually none.

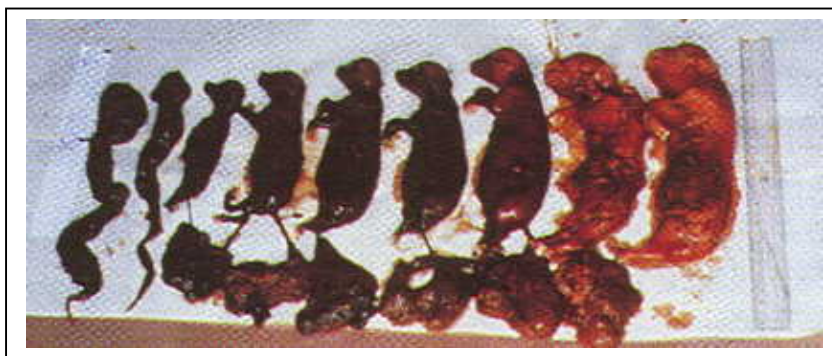
2: Abortions due to viral invasion

Disease	Signs in sow	Age of foetuses	Signs in foetus & placenta
Porcine Parvovirus	None	Often foetuses are dead at different stages of development.	Resorption, mummies, stillborn or weak pigs, decomposed placenta tightly wrapped around foetus.
Encephalomyocarditis virus	None	Any age, but usually all the same age.	Oedema

Table 3: Abortions due to non-infectious causes

Disease	Signs in sow	Age of foetuses	Signs in foetus & placenta
Nutrition - overfeeding - underfeeding - zinc deficiency	None Thin, excessive thirst Delayed/prolonged birthing process	Embryo loss All same age, any age At birth	None None Low viability
Environment - temp high - trauma	Panting Skin abrasions, thin/fat sows together	Abortion, resorption or stillborns depending on stage of insult	None None

- low temp	Thin sows	All same age, any age All same age, any age	None
Mould - zearalenone	Swollen vulva	Failure of embryo to implant	Abortion, stillbirths, weak neonates
Toxins - Organophosphates - Chlorinated hydrocarbons	Salivation, muscle tremors Hyperexcitable, seizures	All same age, any age All same age, any age	None None
Teratogens - vitamin A deficiency	None	May vary in age or all be the same	SB/weak, no or small eyes, cleft palate
Procaine penicillin administration	None	All same age, any age	None



Death of foetuses at various stages of development, typical of parvovirus.

Prevention

A Vaccination program should be in place for leptospirosis, erysipelas and parvovirus in the breeding herd (gilts and boars 1st injection at selection/arrival, 2nd injection 4-6 weeks later then twice yearly). Control rats and mice. Do not feed mouldy rations. Hygiene should be of a high standard.

Keep records of matings/returns/NIPS etc to react quickly to trends seen. Ensure feeding regime is appropriate (ad lib from weaning to Mating, ~ 2.5 kg through gestation. Cull sows that return with a discharge.

Investigations

- Bacterial and viral tests on aborted fetuses and placentas
- Mould investigations on a sample of feed
- Vaginal swabs if discharge is present
- Diagnosing the cause is often unsuccessful

Treatment

- Antibiotics in feed if bacterial cause found
- Modify vaccination program if appropriate
- Mycotoxin binders in feed

Footy Tipping Ladder

Leader Board - Round 10

Paul Fiegert	(56)
Mick Slater	(56)
Ian Connaughton	(56)
Sue Goettler	(55)
L.D Powell & Sons	(55)
Brian Auld	(54)
Jason Thomson	(54)
Mal Gett	(54)

Don't forget to check your footy tipping results on our website:



www.chrisrichards.com.au

Welcome to winter!!!!



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