

IMPORTANT DISEASES OF PIG AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

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Now a days there are no tradition of grazing in pigs farming. It might be due to non-availability of green fodder, hence there is a possibility of deficiency of mineral salt and vitamins in them leads to reduced growth of pigs and animals farmers get less profit. Therefore, it is necessary to know their information, symptoms and treatment. Following information is being given about some important diseases.

(A) Swine Fever/Swine Typhoid

It is highly contagious viral diseases of pig which spread very rapidly. The young ones/ piglets are more susceptible to the disease than older. The causative agents enter in the animals through gastrointestinal tract or contaminated feeding or watering, afterwards spreads in whole body through blood circulation.

Symptoms

Anorexia, Dullness, high fever (40.5-41.5 °C) or weakness, lameness, closing of eyelids. Initially constipation and later leads to diarrhoea and formation of special deformity on the Skin and discolouration of skin colour.

Transmission

- By means of contaminated feeding, watering, nasal/ mouth discharge/ faecal materials.
- Entry of newly purchased animals from outside.
- By contact suffering animals or by means of carriers through personal contact.

Control

Vaccination and regularly cleaning of farm shed and around.

(B) Diamond Skin Disease/ Erysipelasis

This disease caused by bacteria i.e., *Erysipelothrix* sps. which can survive many months/years as inactive state on normal temperature.

It is characterised by diamond shaped skin lesion, diffuse erythematic skin, septicaemia and arthritis.

Symptoms

The joints of the body get swollen and the animals becomes lame. The animals do not able to walk. Small pink or pale-yellow spots are visible all over its body. That is why, called diamond skin disease.

Transmission

A diseased animal continuously excretes bacteria in their excreta and urine, which enter in healthy animals through contaminated feed and water. The bacteria survive and multiply for many years in moist soil. In India it is mostly occurs in the months of June-September.

Control

Isolation of diseased animals from the healthy group and offered them balanced ration. Treatment with penicillin and anti-Erysipelagic serum.

By Vaccination (should be done in the months of April and May).

(C) Swine shitla/Swine Pox

Swine flu/swine-pox disease is caused by virus.

Transmission

Spread by contaminated air, feed, water. It is also spread by *Haematopines suis* (pig louse).

Symptoms

The animals suffering from mild fever. After one- or two-day, small pimples appears on the lower part of the body, upper part of the leg, on the face and back of the back and after 1-2 days they become bigger, in which pus is filled in 3-4 days and soon it become crust.

Control

- Isolation of diseased animals and providing light food to them.

- Pig lice should be controlled; diseased pigs should be slaughtered.
- Cleaning of shed and around.

(D) Swine Vesicular Exanthema

It is caused by a virus and usually appear in larger animals.

Symptoms

Appearance of blisters in the mouth and feed, sometime blisters appear on the gums, tongue, lips. This happens by eating's garbage.

Control

Special attention should be paid to the cleanliness of pig pens.

(E) Swine Plague/Galaghotu

Swine plague caused by a bacterium, i.e. *Pasteurella multocida*.

There are two types of symptoms:

- Pneumonic Pasteurellosis which spread Pneumonia in the lungs.
- Septicemic Pasteurellosis which occurs mostly in piglets and is very dangerous.

Transmission

Spread by means of contaminated feed, water and grazing on contaminated field/pasture.

Symptoms

High fever, loss of appetite, staggering, shortness of breath, sore throat, bloating, diarrhoea.

Control

- Diseased animals should be kept separate.
- The pig house should be clean, dead animals should be burnt or buried in the ground and use of lime on the dead animal.
- H.S. oil adjuvant or H.S. broth vaccine should be vaccinated

(F) Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

It is caused by virus Aphthous virus

Symptoms

High fever, Blisters form around the mouth, tongue and between hooves. The animals do not take feed and feels very thirsty. He is unable to walk due to pain.

Control

- Diseased animals should be kept separately; full attention should be given to hygiene.
- Animals mouth should be washed two-three times with Potassium permanganate solution.
- Vaccination should be done on 3 -4 months of piglet.

(H) Infectious Abortion/Brucellosis Disease

It is caused by a bacteria, *Brucella* Swiss

Symptoms

- Infertility in pigs.
- Abortion (Undeveloped foetus),
- Joint disease
- Weakness
- Testicular inflation in male pigs etc.

Control

- Isolation of diseased animals and culled.
- Infected male Pig should not be used for breeding purpose.
- Dead born foetus should be buried under the ground after abortion.
- Pig brought from other farms should be kept separately and tested for brucellosis.
- Farms should be kept clean.

Piglet

(a) Piglet Anaemia (lack of blood)

It is caused by mainly due to lack of iron and also copper, cobalt and Vitamin B. This disease mostly occurred in those piglets, who are rearing on cemented (Packka floor) floor leading to deficiency of hemoglobin in the blood.

Symptoms

Reduced growth rate, Loss of appetite, weakness, shortness of breath and swelling of the head and soldiers and death is more likely in piglets who is fed milk.

Treatment

Injection of Imferon @ 1 ml at the age of piglet 3-4 days or 2 ml. Iron dextran injection at three days and three weeks of age should given.

Control

- Piglets should be reared on Kaccha floor (Soil floor).
- 0.5 Kg Ferrous sulphate + 0.5 Kg Copper sulphate + 100 g Honey + 0.5 Kg water. This mixture should be rubbed on the udder of the female.
- Ferrous sulphate should be given in feed.

(b) Parakeratosis/ Zinc Deficiency

The deficiency of zinc causes a disease known as parakeratosis.

Symptoms

The skin becomes thicker and rougher than normal. Hair falling started from affected part of skin. Sometimes the hair of the entire body falls out. There is a decrease in the body weight of pig. Symptoms of zinc deficiency skin disease are similar to the disease of scalps and manage.

Treatment

- Supplementation of zinc to the pig's diet.
- Mineral mixture should be given in sufficient quantity (@ 30 g/day/Pig) in their ration.

(c) Iodine deficiency.

Iodine is very necessary for proper growth and development of the body. Iodine plays an important role in conducting many psychological functions.

Symptoms

The deficiency of iodine, a disease called Goiter. The disease also prominently found in animals, when there is presence of nitrate or thiocyanate and glucosinolate in the pig diet, which also leads to deficiency of iodine in the body. Loss of hairs in new born piglets.

Treatment

- Application of Iodine injection
- Supplementation of Iodized salt in the feed
- Uses of Mineral mixture @ 3 kg/ Qt. of feed

(d) Vitamin A Deficiency

Vitamin A deficiency is added due to deficiency in its quantity in the feed or due to improper absorption of feed's vitamin from intestine.

Symptoms

- The deficiency of vitamin A leads to improper development of brain in young ones and Night blindness in adult.
- The skin becomes rough. The iris of the eyes becomes white.
- Loss of body weight.
- Inability to produce child.
- Vitamin A deficiency should be rectified quickly, otherwise whatever symptoms appear, they become permanent.

Treatment

- Application of injection of Vitamin A (440 International units/Kg body weight).
- Addition of 0.3 microgram retinol or 5-8 microgram beta carotene per kg feed can be given daily in the diet to avoid vitamin A deficiency.

(e) Vitamin B deficiency

These are called water soluble vitamins. Vitamin B group compounds are synthesized in the pig's digestive system. Since the body growth rate of pigs is very high,

they have deficiency of vitamins. In of this group the main vitamins are Thiamine, Riboflavin, Nicotinic acid, Pyrodoxine etc.

Symptoms

Beri-beri, Death of fetus in uterus, Weakness, Lameness, Dryness of Skin, Alopecia, Reduced growth rate, Loss of appetite, Constipation etc.

Treatment

Injection of Vit. B complex to piglets at 4 days and 15 days of birth. Since this vitamin cannot be stored in the body hence it should be offer per day.

(f) Hypoglycemia

Loss of blood sugar called hypoglycemia

Symptoms

- Weakness

- Shivering/tremor of animals
- Erection of body hairs

Treatment

- Injection/ saline of dextrose
or
- Offering of glucose powder through drinking water

Control

- Regular feeding of mineral mixture (@ 3% in ration)
- Offering of green fodder as much as possible
- Animal should be kept in open pen with kachha floor
- There should be provision of sunlight in the farm

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