Study on the Formation Causes and Effective Prevention of Disease Pig

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Abstract

Disease pig is a type of pig that often appears in the field of pig breeding. It is called stilted pig, lazy pig or old pig, also known as growth and development disorder syndrome. Disease pig in a certain stage of growth and development, affected by some adverse factors, resulting in slow growth or even long-term growth stagnation. The skin is pale, the skin is thick and wrinkled, the fur is rough and dull, the spirit is dull, the back is bent, the waist is extremely thin, so it is called "developmental disorder syndrome". Disease pig not only waste feed, but also cause slow growth rate, prolonged feeding cycle, reduced feed returns, and significantly decreased economic benefits. To some extent, disease pig are more serious than common diseases of pigs. The appearance of disease pig seriously affects the uniformity and homogeneity of piglets, and thus affects the production level and economic benefits of the whole pig farm. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the causes of the formation of disease pig and take corresponding preventive measures to prevent the production of disease pigs.

Keywords

Disease pig, The cause, prevention

Preface

For intensive large-scale pig farms, it is the top priority to expand the breeding scale and improve the breeding efficiency. If the proportion of dead-pigs in the farms is relatively high, it will lead to a significant decline in the uniformity of the whole pig herd, which will cause serious harm to the emergence rate and breeding efficiency of the whole pig herd. Disease pig is a common disease in pig breeding industry, but the causes of various diseases are various. As breeding managers, they should conduct a comprehensive and effective discussion on the causes of disease pig, and put forward effective preventive measures to ensure targeted prevention and treatment.

1. Causes of the formation of disease pigs

1.1 Unbalanced nutritional intake of sows

Disease pig is a syndrome in which the growth of piglets is delayed or even stagnated due to congenital underdevelopment, acquired lack of nutrition, or due to certain diseases. If the nutrition of pregnant sows is not balanced, it is easy to cause sows to be overweight or lean, which will cause some sows to have anorexia before and after delivery. In addition, the energy consumption of sows during production is very large, which further leads to the reduction of lactation volume and leads to a chain reaction [1]. The resistance of piglets decreases due to the insufficient intake of colostrum. Resulting in poor immune capacity and piglets prone to malnutrition, increasing the risk of disease.
1.2 Not suitable growing environment

The poor growth environment of piglets is also one of the reasons for the formation of disease pigs. Ambient temperature is very important for the growth of piglets. As we all know, big pigs are afraid of hot and little pigs are afraid of cold. In addition, due to the geographical and climatic differences between the north and the south of China, we should adjust the hanging height of thermal insulation lamp in pig house according to the actual situation.

1.3 Improper Piglet care

First of all, when the teeth of newborn piglets are clipped, the canine teeth are not trimmed properly, and the piglets bite the sow’s nipples during the process of feeding breast milk, resulting in the sow no longer lactating or refusing to suckle, and thus the piglets are stunted due to insufficient nutrition intake. In addition, some breeders choose improper weaning timing when weaning piglets. In order to maximize the utilization rate of sows, they blindly weaned piglets without considering the actual situation of pigs. On the one hand, it is difficult for piglets with weak health to pass the weaning barrier; on the other hand, piglets with good health are prone to fight due to the stress response of weaning operation, and some piglets are also prone to excessive drinking. Resulting in decreased stomach acid concentration and diarrhea in piglets, which can lead to the formation of retarding pigs.

1.4 Disease

The situation of pig stiffness caused by disease mainly occurs in the piglet stage, which is mainly because the piglet itself has low immunity and weak resistance to disease. When facing the attack of powerful bacteria, viruses and microorganisms, it is easy to be infected. At the same time, the emergence of various mixed diseases leads to the formation of a large number of pig stiffness. In addition to the disease, poor treatment and insufficient vitamin and micronutrient intake can also contribute to the development of disease pigs [2].

1.5 Improper post-weaning management

Due to improper weaning management, such as weaning, vaccination and transport at the same time, the stress of piglets is too great; Premature weaning, lack of insulation measures in winter, etc., are likely to form a disease pig; After weaning, the group is not reasonable, resulting in the phenomenon of big bullying small, strong bullying weak, or sudden change of palatability strong feed makes piglets overeat, or feeding irregular hunger and satiety, resulting in digestive dysfunction of piglets, long-term indigestion, and formation of disease pig; The poor quality of feed after weaning or the long-term use of single feed to feed pigs, the lack of some nutrients in the feed, especially the lack of some vitamins, minerals, trace elements, can not meet the needs of growth and development of piglets, resulting in growth and development stagnation, resulting in nutritional deficiency and resulting in disease pigs.

2. Preventive Measures

2.1 Introduction and promotion of superior breeding pigs to improve local pigs

Select healthy sows with no defects and high production performance, and strengthen the breeding management of breeding boars; Inbreeding should be avoided. Males and sows that are related by blood within three generations should not mate with each other. Avoid early mating, male sows are not suitable for age or can not reach the appropriate weight can not be mated; Cull old, weak male sows and poor lactating sows when appropriate.

2.2 Strengthen the feeding of sows during pregnancy and lactation

In the late pregnancy of sows, fetal growth and development is fast, the quality and quantity of nutrition requirements are high, therefore, for the late pregnancy of sows, must give nutritious and comprehensive feed, and feed more green feed, to ensure that piglets in the fetal period can obtain adequate development. Lactating sows should be fed diets with higher protein levels and increased feeding to ensure that the piglets get more nutritious milk. If the milk is insufficient, artificial lactation or foster care should be adopted to allow piglets to supplement nutrient-rich feed in advance [3].

2.3 Strengthen feeding management of Suckling piglets

To do a good job of feeding management of piglets at birth, feeding and weaning stages; Fixed nipples, eat good colostrum; Catch the feed to improve the physique of piglets; Catch Wang food, good milk. Supplement should be good palatability, easy digestion, rich nutrition, especially pay attention to the effective supply of protein, vitamins, minerals. The piglets should be fed less frequently, and the feeding management should be strengthened to increase the amount of supplement, so that the piglets can eat a certain amount of feed before the decline of breast milk, so as to increase the weaning weight of the piglets.
2.4 Strengthen the early feeding management of finishing pigs

Reasonable grouping, to try to ensure the development of pigs orderly, put an end to the occurrence of weak individuals; Reasonable selection of full feed can improve the growth performance of pigs and enhance the constitution and resistance, which can effectively prevent the formation of retarding pigs.

2.5 Strengthen disease prevention and control

Prevent the occurrence of parasitic diseases and regularly target deworming; According to the characteristics of local epidemic diseases, comprehensive prevention and control measures should be strictly formulated, such as the injection of piglet yellow and white dysentery gene vaccine, and programmed immunization against swine fever, piglet paratyphoid, swine erysipelas and swine lung disease. Once the disease occurs, it should be treated early; Pigs should be dealt with decisively when infectious diseases break out.

2.6 Do a good job of enclosure environmental hygiene

Pay attention to the cold proof and warm enclosure, ensure that the pig house is warm, dry, fresh air, sunshine, clean, ventilation. The feeding tank is often washed and disinfected to strengthen disease prevention and control [4].

3. Treatment of disease pig

3.1 Routine treatment of disease pig

Generally speaking, the treatment of pigs with rigor mortis can obtain better results by comprehensive measures including precursor worm, reinvigorating stomach and replenishing nutrition.

3.1.1 Insect repellent and stomach clearing

Generally, trichlorfon 80-100mg or levamisole 6-8mg per kilogram of body weight is used for insect repellent. Traditional Chinese medicine can also be used: Radix Paeoniae paeoniae, Guanzhong, Polygonum multiflorum, Shenqu, Xanthium fructus and Radix ginseng are ground in equal parts, and 99 mix materials are taken internally for 3 to 5 days for retarding pigs over 15kg every day. Clearing the stomach to promote digestion generally use salt, such as artificial salt, table salt, etc. At the same time stop feeding 1-2d after feeding "ginger onion soup" appetizer spleen, the effect is better. A pig with a stiff body should use 30mg of scallion and ginger, and an appropriate amount of oil and salt. After frying, add water and mix some corn flour, etc., boil it into a paste and feed it. Then feed it coarse material for several days, reduce the feeding amount appropriately and increase The Times.

3.1.2 Strengthening stomach and relieving food

The digestive function of pigs must be improved to make them completely out of stiffness. Methods: 1 piece of rhubarb soda per kilogram of body weight, twice a day, even feeding for 3 days, at the same time combined with hawthorn, malt, divine Qu 50g decoction juice, 3 times a day, even for 7 days.

3.1.3 Fine feeding

After strengthening the stomach and lavaging the stomach, the numb pigs have a strong appetite. At the same time, the digestive function is enhanced, they should be fed high-quality compound feed that is easy to digest. Special attention should be paid to the balance of protein, minerals and vitamins, and trace elements should be added. Feeding times should be increased, feed less frequently, but not too full; Keep the enclosure clean, ventilated, warm and dry. At the same time, VBL22-3ml of practical technique was injected into one muscle, and inosine 3-4mL was injected into the other muscle, and the injection was repeated once after an interval of 1 week. After 34 days, the amount of food eaten by the disease pig increased significantly, and the skin appeared rosy and the hair color became glossy [5]. After 15 days, the growth rate of the disease pig basically reached the level of the weight of the pigs.

3.1.4 Auxiliary method

Regular bathing, brushing, sunbathing and grazing of pigs with stiffness can also achieve certain results.

3.2 "Native" treatment for retarding pigs

3.2.1 "Transfusion" therapy

Blood transfusions were performed on the basis of deworming disease pigs. First, the ears of the disease pigs were disinfected with alcohol, then the blood was extracted from the back veins of healthy, disease-free fat pigs to be slaughtered with a syringe and immediately injected into the ear veins of the "disease pigs". Generally, each rigor pig weighing about 40kg can be injected with 300-400mL blood. Pig blood does not contain agglutinin, so it can be transfused safely from pig to pig. After transfusions, the pigs with retardation had increased appetite and accelerated weight gain.
3.2.2 "Egg white" therapy

5-10mL of fresh egg white from healthy hens was extracted with a needle, and intramuscular injection was given immediately at 2 o'clock according to the body size of the pigs with stiffness, once every other day for 3 weeks. The pigs' appetite was increased, their fur was smooth, their body condition was improved, and their weight gain was significantly accelerated.

3.2.3 Hair therapy

500g of pig hair, chicken hair and human hair were cut up, 25kg of water was added and boiled in an iron pot to extract high energy biological amino acid mixture. After concentration, 15kg of concentrated stoves were obtained, which were filtered and bottled, mixed with food and fed to pigs. 8g of medicinal liquid was fed to 50kg of body weight and fed to pigs for 8 days. Accelerated weight gain.

3.2.4 Feeding vesicular soybeans

Put 50~70 soybeans in a cloth bag and soak them in a urine bucket for a day and a night. Feed them on an empty stomach in the morning. 1kg soybeans can feed a pig for 1 month, and even feed the pig for 2~3 months.

3.3 Improve nutritional conditions

For disease pigs caused by malnutrition, the diet structure must be adjusted when "resolving the stupor". A diet that provides a base of various nutrients and is easy to digest and absorb. Dietary digestibility of 3200 Cal/kg, crude protein of about 18% (including sufficient amount of animal protein, such as the diet can maintain about 4% of high quality fish meal), in addition, Dietary supplements of essential amino acids (mainly lysine), multivitamins (vitamin additives about 1%) and trace elements (trace element additives about 0.5%) should also be paid attention to.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, in the development process of modern pig breeding industry, if there are pigs with stunted growth and stopped growth, different measures should be taken for symptomatic treatment according to their age and different causes of disease. Clinical treatment should further clarify the specific causes of disease, isolate the sick pigs, regulate the body function well, ensure the balance of nutrition supply, and ensure the rapid recovery of health. For pigs that still cannot reach the health standard after proper and effective treatment, they should be eliminated and treated to reduce the economic losses of the farm. In addition, during the feeding and management period, it is also necessary to strengthen the effective treatment of diseases, pay attention to the targeted epidemiological investigation of various infectious diseases and parasitic diseases, master the occurrence and prevalence of infectious diseases, and avoid the adverse effects of diseases on the growth and development of pigs.

References


