

- This disease can affect all ages of pig. The key clinical signs include watery faeces, dehydration, wasting, shivering and in worst cases death.
- Of all the diseases in the suckling piglet, diarrhoea is the most common and probably the most important. In some outbreaks it can cause high morbidity and mortality 7-100%. In a good herd, there should be less than 3% of litters at any one time requiring treatment and piglet mortality from diarrhoea should be less than 0.5%.

Diarrhoea in sows and newborn piglets:

- ➔ Poor pen floors.
- ➔ Poor pen hygiene associated with bad drainage.
- ➔ Poor hygienic procedures between pens.
- ➔ Environmental contamination from one pen to another i.e. boots, brushes, shovels clothing etc.
- ➔ Continual use of pens.
- ➔ Moisture, warmth, waste food and faeces are ideal for bacterial multiplication.
- ➔ Draughts.
- ➔ Routine use of milk replacers, particularly if they are allowed to get stale or contaminated, may increase the incidence.
- ➔ Scour is more common in large litters. This can be due to:
 - MMA syndrome
 - Insufficient colostrum.
 - Poor teat access.
 - Poor crate design.
 - Agalactia in the sow.
 - Pathogenic bacteria in sow's faeces. (use of FORMI or FORMI 3G seven days before farrowing and during all lactation period)

Diarrhoea in piglets:

	EARLY PERIOD DAYS		LATE PERIOD DAYS		MORTALITY LEVEL
	0-3	3-7	7-14	15-21	
Agalactia	x	x	x	x	Moderate
Clostridia (<i>C. difficile</i> , <i>C. perfringens</i> Type-A)	x	x	x		High
Coccidiosis		x	x	x	Low
Colibacillosis (<i>E. Coli</i>)	x	x	x		Moderate
PED	x	x	x	x	Low
PRRS	x	x	x	x	Variable
Rotavirus			x	x	Low
TGE (Coronavirus)	x	x	x	x	High

- When working with new-born piglets, it is important to consider several factors that influence and determine their subsequent performance, which will be directly reflected in the success of the overall pig production.
- The first contact with the outside environment is the most important. The most common causes of death of piglets after farrowing is a lack of energy due to the inadequate amount of colostrum, and diarrhoea due to infection with harmful bacteria (mainly *E. Coli*) from their environment (usually from the sow's faeces). Some data suggest that young piglets ingest 15 g/d of faeces from the sow. FORMI / FORMI 3G can reduce the threat of direct infection via the sow faeces. FORMI / FORMI 3G in sow's feed before and during lactation has shown a positive effect in newborn piglets, due to control of pathogenic Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.





Diarrhoea in weaners and growers:

At weaning consider:

- Stress.
- Stocking density, group sizes.
- House temperatures and temperature fluctuations.
- Poor house hygiene.
- Continually populated houses.
- Water shortage and hygiene of the water (use of ADDCON XL2.0 for water hygiene; aim pH 4.5).
- Feed type: meal or pellets, wet or dry.
- Feeding practices.
- Feed hygiene (use of ADDCON XF Superfine or KOFA FEED as dry or liquid application for feed preservation).
- Quality of nutrition.

After weaning consider the effects of:

- Air flow.
- Chilling.
- Temperature fluctuations.
- High ventilation and humidity.
- Creep feed management.
- Assess the response to different creep diets.
- Consider other diseases present.
- Age and weight at weaning.
- Floor surfaces-provide comfort boards.
- Assess rate and evenness of growth.
- *E. Coli* 2-4 weeks after weaning (use of FORMI in prestarter and starter diets).
- Salmonellosis (*S. Choleraesuius*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Heidelberg*) (use of FORMI in prestarter and starter diets).
- Rotavirus 1 week after weaning.
- Proliferative enteropathies (*Lawsonia intracellularis*).

Growing pigs (* most common):

- Classical swine fever (in those countries where it is still endemic).
- Coliform infections. * (FORMI usage)
- Colitis (nonspecific). *
- Parasites (Whipeworms-*Trichuris Suis*).
- Porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED). *
- Porcine enteropathy including PIA, NE and RI. *
- Rotavirus infection.
- Salmonellosis. * (FORMI usage, 6-8 weeks before slaughtering)
- Spirochaetal diarrhoea.
- Swine dysentery (*Brachyspira hyodysenteriae* previously *Serpulina* or *Treponema*). *
- Transmissible gastro-enteritis TGE (rare in Europe now but still common in some other countries).

