

Symptoms

- Reduced appetite
- Hollow eyes, depression or unthriftiness
- Diarrhoea approx. 3 - 10 days post-weaning (post-weaning diarrhoea)
- Greyish, concrete-coloured diarrhoea (Lawsonia)
- Black, tarry malodorous faeces (Lawsonia, gastric lesions)
- Greyish, slimy diarrhoea mixed with blood (dysentery)
- Pale pigs (Lawsonia, universal enteritis, gastric lesions)
- Reduced gain (gastric lesions)
- Acute deaths (post-weaning diarrhoea, Lawsonia, universal enteritis, dysentery)



Post-weaning diarrhoea

Causes and treatment

Disease	Cause	Treatment and vaccination
Post-weaning diarrhoea	Bacterium	Antibiotic treatment
Universal enteritis	Unknown	There is rarely time for treatment as the pig is usually dead before symptoms detected
Regional enteritis	Bacterium	Antibiotic treatment Vaccination possible
Dysentery	Bacterium	Antibiotic treatment In case of dysentery, depopulate
Gastric lesions		Prevention, see campaign material
PMWS	Virus	Complications can be treated with antibiotics

Here and now prevention

- Inspect the healthy pigs before the sick pigs
- As far as possible, inspect the smallest pigs before the big pigs
- Treat sick pigs the minute you see them - fast help is double help
- Move pigs that need rest, extra heat, etc., to hospital pens
- Clean, dry and heated facilities when pigs are introduced
- Use an infrared thermometer to check whether the floor temperature is identical to the air temperature before pigs are introduced
- Vaccination if possible
- Avoid mixing of pigs and moving pigs back in the system
- With your advisor, analyse whether you can improve hygiene and infection protection

More on long-term prevention in the campaign material.