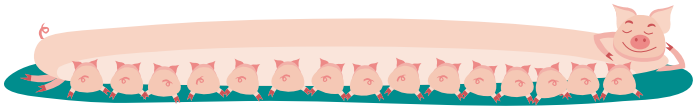
SowCare®

Because many little ones make you big



MSD Animal Health

INFECTIOUS CAUSES

	Repeat breeders	Mummies	Abortion	Stillborn piglets	Tips & tricks
	Regular repeat breeders: 18-24 days post insemination (dpi) or 36-48 dpi; **Irregular repeat breeders:** between 25 and 35 dpi. **No more than 15% per year** <6% <4%	Remains of embryos that died in the uterus after 35 dpi. **No more than 4% per year**	Expulsion of non viable embryos between 35 and 109 dpi. **No more than 2% per year** Normally speaking quite evenly distributed over the period 30-109 dpi	Piglets that died right before or during the farrowing process. **No more than 7% per year**	
PRRSV (Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus)				In case of a **PRRSV infection**, the number of weak and stillborn piglets increases. There often are more smaller piglets per litter as well. It usually takes 2 to 4 months for the situation to normalise.	Prepare a biosecurity plan for your farm to prevent the introduction and spreading of PRRSV. Preventive vaccination is an option. Two types of vaccines are available: one live and one inactivated vaccine. The live attenuated vaccines are based on an European strain or an American strain.
INFLUENZA VIRUS Flu	In pregnant sows, fever may cause embryos to die. Depending on the severity of the **flu infection** and the stage of gestation, the number of mummies, stillborn piglets and/or abortions will rise.		An infection with **PRRSV, influenza, the erysipelas bacteria or leptospires** may cause a high fever. The high fever is responsible for the abortion.	In case of a **flu infection** at the end of the gestation, the number of stillborn piglets may increase.	Make sure that the stocking density is correct and the barn ventilation is optimal to limit the risk of an influenza outbreak. Preventive vaccination is an option.
ERYSIPELAS This is a zoonotic disease caused by the bacteria *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*.	An **infection with PRRSV, influenza, the erysipelas bacteria, leptospires, the parvovirus or PCV2** in the early stages of gestation can lead to embryonic death and coming into heat again.				Clean and disinfect. The most important preventive measure is vaccination. Three types of vaccines are available: 1) The single-component Ery vaccine 2) The combination vaccine against Ery and Parvo 3) The combination vaccine against Ery, Parvo and Lepto
LEPTOSPIROSIS Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease caused by spirochetes, these are spiral-shaped bacteria.		An infection with **leptospires, the parvovirus, PCV2 or EMC virus** may lead to an infection of the pregnant uterus, resulting in embryonic death and mummification.			Preventive vaccination is possible using a combination vaccine against Ery, Parvo and Lepto. Eliminate pests and keep the barns dry.
PARVOVIRUS AND ENTEROVIRUSES These viruses are the cause of "SMEDI syndrome" (Stillbirth, Mummification, Embryonic Death, Infertility).				An infection with **leptospires, the parvovirus, PCV2 or EMC virus** in the second half of the gestation may lead to a litter consisting of a few mummies, stillborn "fresher" piglets, as well as a number of piglets born alive. For PCV2 and the parvovirus, the symptoms mainly occur in sows that come into contact with the virus for the first time.	Clean and disinfect. The most important preventive measure is vaccination. Three types of vaccines are available: 1) The single-component Parvo vaccine 2) The combination vaccine against Ery and Parvo 3) The combination vaccine against Ery, Parvo and Lepto
PORCINE CIRCOVIRUS TYPE 2 (PCV2) This virus is known to cause postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome in weaned piglets.					Clean and disinfect. Choose a suitable disinfectant that is effective against PCV2. Preventive vaccination is an option.
ENCEPHALOMYOCARDITIS (EMC) VIRUS This virus is known to cause sudden death in piglets and fattening pigs.					Eliminate pests and remove dead carcasses from the pen as quickly as possible. Make sure that no rats or mice can enter the location where the carcasses are stored. Vaccination is not possible.
NONSPECIFIC BACTERIA These are bacteria that are frequently present in the pigs or the environment.	In case of high infection pressure or reduced resistance of the sow, these **bacteria** can cause an infection in the uterus, resulting in embryonic death, coming into heat again and endometritis.		**Bacterial infections** may cause a high fever and lead to an abortion. Examples are **Salmonella**, ***Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*** (APP), ***Actinobacillus suis, Haemophilus parasuis*** (Glässer's disease).		Work hygienically in the service and gestation barn. Regularly remove the manure; clean and disinfect as soon as an area is vacated. Provide high-quality drinking water. Vaccines are available for a number of bacterial diseases.
CHLAMYDIA *Chlamydia suis* is a small intracellular bacterium. Chlamydia is a zoonotic disease.	A Chlamydia infection usually occurs without symptoms. Stillborn or weak piglets, mummies and late abortions may occur.				Work hygienically in the service and gestation barn. Make sure that the sows are in good condition. Vaccination is not possible.
TOXOPLASMOSIS Toxoplasma is a one-celled parasite. This is a zoonotic disease.	Toxoplasmosis usually occurs without symptoms. Abortions, premature births and the birth of weak and/or stillborn piglets are described.				Keep cats out of the barn. Remove carcasses and afterbirths as quickly as possible. Make sure that no cats or pests can enter the location where the carcasses are stored. Vaccination is not possible.
AUJESZKY'S DISEASE VIRUS, SWINE FEVER VIRUS AND BRUCELLA SUIS	Aujeszky's disease virus, classical swine fever virus and *Brucella suis* may cause an increase in mummies, abortions and stillborn piglets. These pathogens have officially been eradicated in Belgium. When African swine fever occurs at a pig farm, we will mainly expect to see fever, lethargy, loss of appetite, subcutaneous bleeding and death. Fertility problems may also occur.				