

TREATMENT OF NEONATAL PIGLETS

DIARRHEA CAUSED BY *ESCHERICHIA COLI*

AND *CLOSTRIDIUM* SPP.

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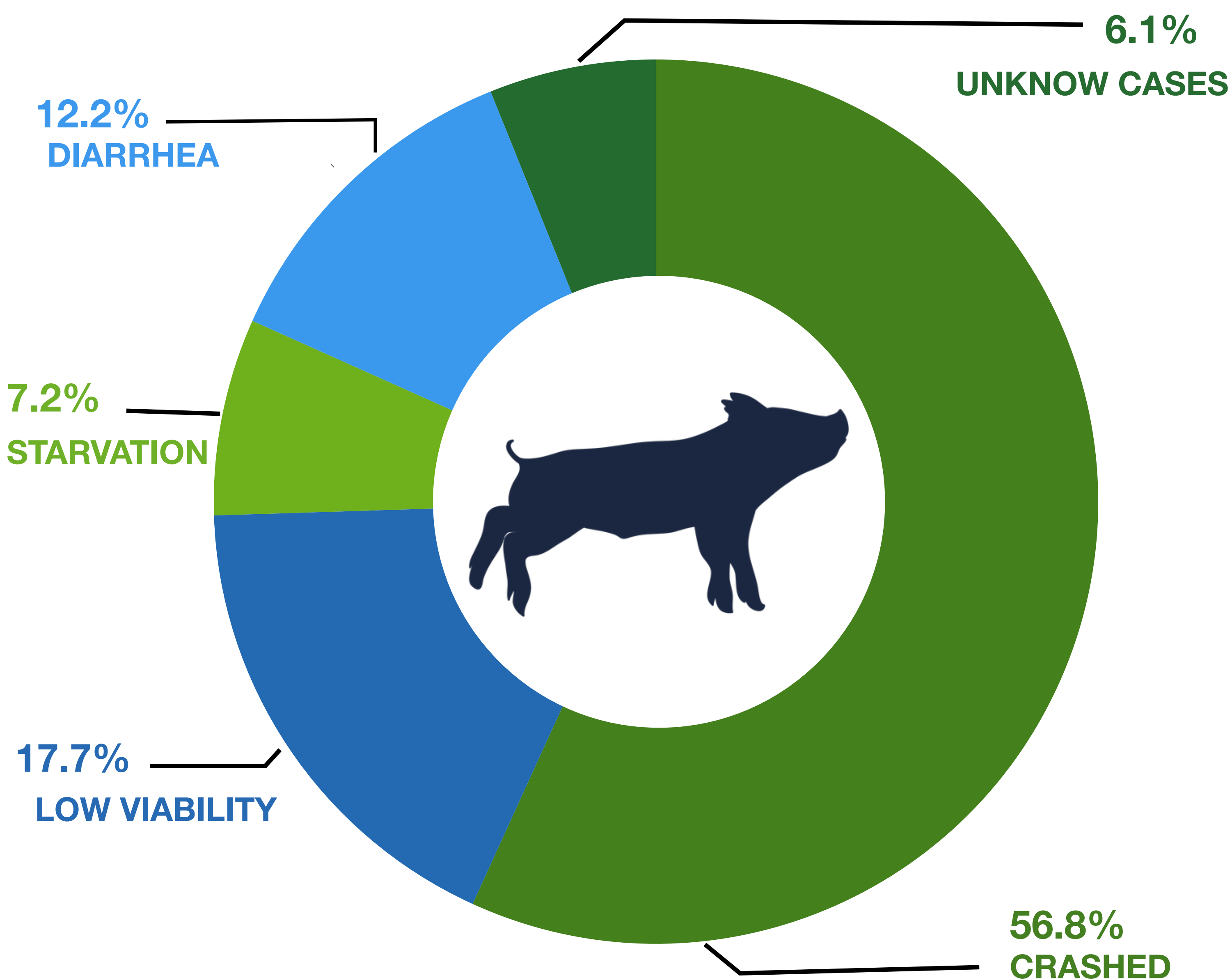
INTRODUCTION

Pre-weaning diarrhea is a very common and relevant problem in modern pig production. It's associated with increased pre-weaning mortality, poor growth rates and variation in weight at weaning.

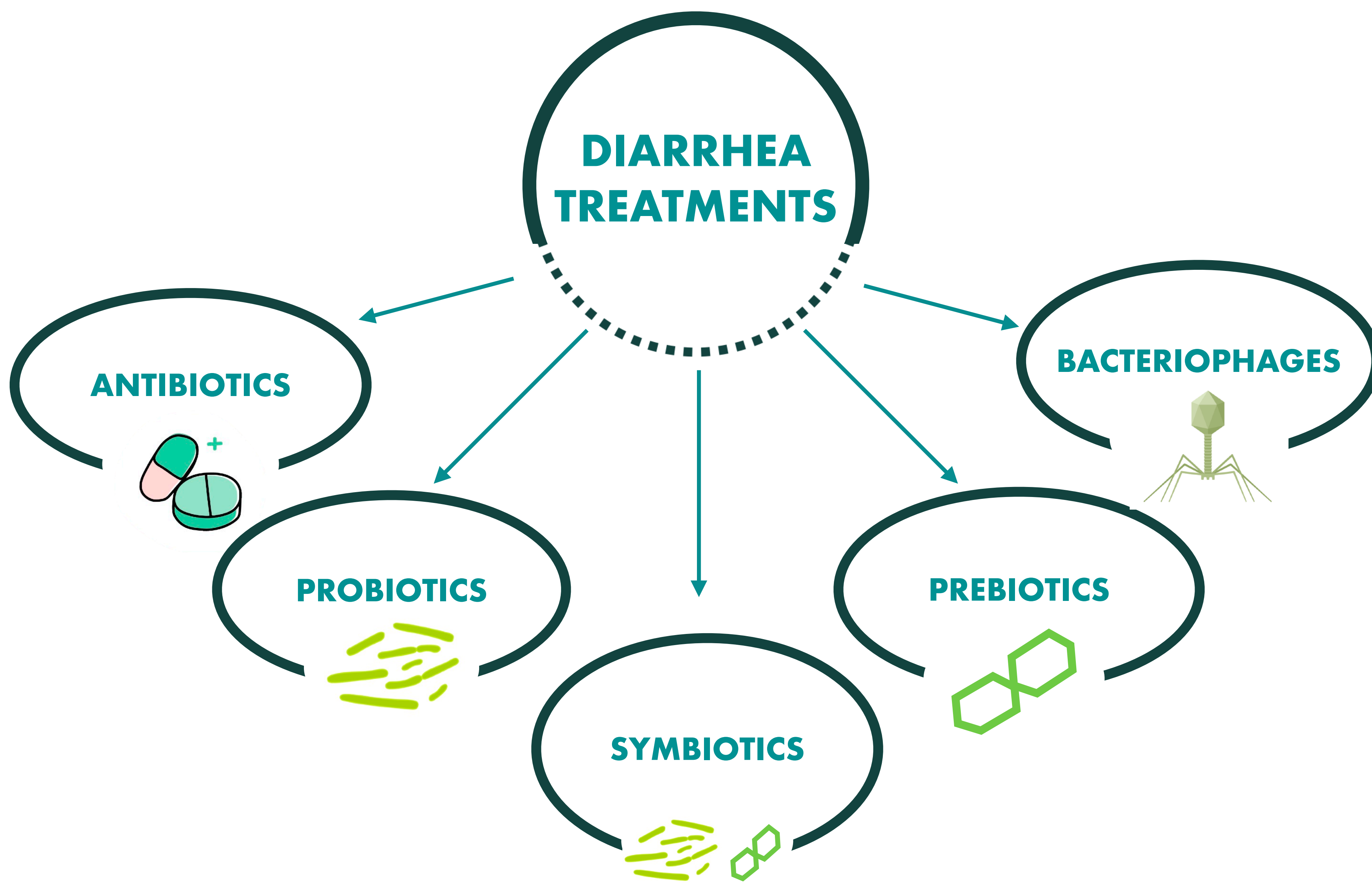
Neonatal diarrhea can be caused by pathogens, such as bacteria, viruses and parasites, or non-infectious causes such as diet. The most common causes of neonatal diarrhea are either *E.coli* or *Clostridium* spp. infections.

Once infection occurs and piglets face clinical symptoms there will be a direct negative impact on a production results. This results in increased mortality and higher antibiotics usage.

MORTALITY CAUSES IN NEONATAL PIGLETS



PREVENTION TECHNIQUES



CONCLUSIONS

- Prevention techniques are the most effective methods to decrease pre-weaning diarrhea. Neonatal diarrhea by *E. coli* can be prevented through colostral immunity induced by vaccination of pregnant sows.
- The farrowing area often serves as a disease reservoir constantly infecting each new litter. All-in All-out improves control for pre-weaning diarrhea.
- After presentation of clinical signs, it is essential to diagnose the causative pathogen, with a laboratory diagnosis and including antimicrobial susceptibility testing.
- A combination of different alternatives to antibiotics like prebiotics, probiotics or bacteriophages, may be the most promising method to reduce or replace antibiotics.