

Swine dysentery, a disease due to spontaneous contamination in pens. Clinical data and diagnosis

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► **To cite this version:**

J. P. Raynaud, G. Brunault, J. Philippe. Swine dysentery, a disease due to spontaneous contamination in pens. Clinical data and diagnosis. *Annales de zootechnie*, INRA/EDP Sciences, 1979, 28 (3), pp.371-371. <hal-00887926>

HAL Id: hal-00887926

<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00887926>

Submitted on 1 Jan 1979

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days no virus was isolated in the samples obtained during the 79 days of experiment. An active growth of the virus was observed in the genital tracts of one boar since the titre of the viral suspension increased between two consecutive samplings. A possible virulicidal effect of semen on Aujeszky's virus was studied but could not be demonstrated. The short duration of the viral excretion was not due to an inactivation or neutralisation of the virus by the semen as the latter did not show any virulicidal effect and as no neutralizing activity could be observed in the different samples obtained.

Pig rotavirus enteritis in France

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This paper is divided into two parts. The purpose of the first one was to give a general survey of pig rotavirus enteritis. The etiology, pathogeny, clinics, epidemiology, diagnosis and prophylaxy are discussed. The second part deals with the importance of this disease in France. The infection is observed very frequently: more than 83 p. 100 of the pigs have a positive serology.

Rotavirus was isolated and characterized in some faeces of enteritic pigs. Inoculation of the different strains into colostrum deprived piglets led to lethal enteritis (death within 3 days).

Swine dysentery, a disease due to spontaneous contamination in pens. Clinical data and diagnosis

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Eighty three young weaned piglets weighing 19 kg on an average were put individually in pens already contaminated by dysenteric animals. 90 p. 100 showed a typical disease and the morbidity was very high in those conditions. Among the dysenteric animals 80 p. 100 died and 20 p. 100 were spontaneously cured. *In animals which were going to die*, dysentery occurred 13 days after the beginning of the contamination and lasted 8 days. Before the death (23rd day) 2.5 days of diarrhoea plus mucus were noted (only 49 p. 100 of the animals). *In animals which were going to be cured* spontaneously dysentery occurred on day 14 and lasted for 10 days. Before being completely cured (day 39) 92 p. 100 of the animals —showed 7 days of diarrhoea with mucus. To confirm the etiology it is useful to give an estimate of the presence of *Treponema* and *Campylobacter* on dried smears and to number *Treponema* and *Balantidium coli* on fresh smears. In a sure diagnosis of the disease it is necessary to isolate the *Treponema hyodysenteriae* strain and to evidence its hemolytic properties and its pathogenicity in piglets.
