

Effectiveness of non-specific prophylaxis of postpartum agalactia syndrome in sows (MMA complex)

S u m m a r y

The study was carried out on two farms (A. B) on 50 sows (I-V parturition) and 521 piglets born by these sows. On each farm, the experimental groups of 30 sows, at 15 animals per farm. 3 weeks before expected parturition, the animals were injected subcutaneously with levamisole at a dose of 2 mg/kg of body weight. The drug was administered three times at 6-day intervals. In order that last injection was followed by parturition. However, 20 females - at 10 per each farm - formed the control groups, which were not treated with any drugs. The applied immunoprophylaxis resulted in decline of MMA incidence in sows. MMA occurred in 1 sows (6.66%) of the experimental groups, while in the control group - in 5 sows (25%). In total, the MMA complex was found in 6 sows, i.e. in 12%. It was recorded that farrowing duration in 4 sick females was longer than 6 hours. In 4 sows (66.66%), the pathological lesions were noticed in mammary glands. The lesions were in 2-3 pairs of mammary glands; in 2 other sows (33.33%), symptoms of reproductive system dominated: discharge of serous-turbid or catarrhal-purulent inflammatory exudate. Diarrhea symptoms in piglets of experimental sows found in single newborns during first several days of life in 5 litters (16.66%). The signs were mild and disappeared after 1-2 days. Diarrhea occurred in 8 litters (40%) of the control sows, more piglets suffered. Mortality of piglets up to 21 day of life was higher in the control groups than in the experimental groups (7.49%). After weaning, 86.66% of the experimental sows were successfully inseminated, while in the control groups - 75%. It can be concluded that the applied immunoprophylaxis improved yield in the experimental groups.