1978

The evaluation of Virginiamycin in feed as a treatment for swine dysentery in heavy (more than 120 lbs.) hogs

D A. Schoneweis

Follow this and additional works at: https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr

Part of the Other Animal Sciences Commons

Recommended Citation

Schoneweis, D A. (1978) "The evaluation of Virginiamycin in feed as a treatment for swine dysentery in heavy (more than 120 lbs.) hogs," Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports: Vol. 0: Iss. 10. https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.6011

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 1978 Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
The evaluation of Virginiamycin in feed as a treatment for swine dysentery in heavy (more than 120 lbs.) hogs

Abstract
Virginiamycin at 100 grams per ton of feed was effective as a treatment against swine dysentery. The only pig receiving Virginiamycin that died during treatment had concurrent gangrenous pneumonia – probably the major cause of death. The pigs receiving the feed with Virginiamycin were more alert and ate more than the controls--which resulted in more weight gain and improved feed conversion. The Virginiamycin did not clear up all signs of dysentery as several pigs continued to have diarrhea. Pigs that had been on Virginiamycin began to break with dysentery six days after the antibiotic was withdrawn and a pig weighing 234 pounds died of acute swine dysentery on the eleventh day of the observation period. This experiment using heavy finishing pigs indicated that Virginiamycin was effective as a treatment, but that it should be fed continually up to slaughter after a recent acute outbreak of swine dysentery.; Swine Day, Manhattan, KS, November 9, 1978

Keywords
Swine day, 1978; Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station contribution; no. 79-105-S; Report of progress (Kansas State University. Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service); 342; Swine; Virginiamycin; Dysentery

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

This research report is available in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports: https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr/vol0/iss10/171
The Evaluation of Virginiamycin in Feed as a Treatment For
Swine Dysentery in Heavy (More Than 120 lbs.) Hogs

David A. Schoneweis

Summary

Virginiamycin at 100 grams per ton of feed was effective as a treatment against swine dysentery. The only pig receiving Virginiamycin that died during treatment had concurrent gangrenous pneumonia --probably the major cause of death. The pigs receiving the feed with Virginiamycin were more alert and ate more than the controls--which resulted in more weight gain and improved feed conversion. The Virginiamycin did not clear up all signs of dysentery as several pigs continued to have diarrhea. Pigs that had been on Virginiamycin began to break with dysentery six days after the antibiotic was withdrawn and a pig weighing 234 pounds died of acute swine dysentery on the eleventh day of the observation period.

This experiment using heavy finishing pigs indicated that Virginiamycin was effective as a treatment, but that it should be fed continually up to slaughter after a recent acute outbreak of swine dysentery.

Introduction

For many years, the swine disease known as vibrionic dysentery, or swine dysentery, was considered a disease only of feeder pigs--not a

---

1Department of Surgery and Medicine.

Project funded by Smith Kline Animal Health Products, West Chester, Pennsylvania.