Development of parasites of the gastrointestinal tract in pigs on farms with different production profile

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The studies were carried out in 6 pig farms with different sanitary-hygienic conditions. Farms number I with intensive production in open cycle of more than 200 pigs (A, B, C) and farms number II with extensive production in a closed cycle of less than 50 pigs (D, E, F). The study was based on a quantitative method (Fecal Egg Counts - FEC) using the McMaster technique.

Gastrointestinal nematodes (GIN) infections were observed in 100% of farms with bad sanitary-hygienic condition. In the group of farms were three species of nematodes (Ascaris suum, Oesophagostomum spp., Trichuris suis) and protozoa of the genus Eimeria. In the group of farms with the open cycle the degree of infection was lower than in a closed cycle (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Comparative analysis of the prevalence (%) of infection from the farms of the I (A,B,C) and II (D,E,F). The higher degree of infection is a result of owners low awareness about the influence (closed cycle) of parasites on the health and economy of production. As a result of an interview with the owners of farms second group showed that deworming treatment took place sporadically or after the onset of clinical symptoms.