

CLINICA

EFFECT OF TWO DOSES OF TOLTRAZURIL ON AVERAGE DAILY GAIN-ADG OF 17-DAY-OLD PIGLETS WHEN GIVEN AT 3-DAY-OLD SUCKLING PIGS: *farrowing crates with a totally perforated metallic floor in a sow herd placed at 2.600m over the sea level. Velásquez J, Gerardo M. Animal infectious disease group-GEIA. University of Antioquia. Faculty of Agrarian Sciences. School of Veterinary Medicine. Medellin, Colombia.*

In a 370 commercial sow herd, a cohort study was performed in order to evaluate the effect of two doses of Toltrazuril (25 and 50mg) on the average daily gain-ADG on 17 day old piglets, and lesser morbidity of coccidiosis. The absence of Coccidiosis and the presence of the infection and elimination of oocysts was observed. This fact could be explained because the effect of risk factors like : 1) the sow herd is placed over 2600m of elevation where oxygen requirement is less available, and 2) the ambient temperature is lower and sporulation might be difficult, 3) the exposing area is two times smaller because the floor is made of metallic floor, 4) moisture is more likely to be less in metallic floor than in solid cement floor in the farrowing houses. The prophylactic treatment with Toltrazuril on this farm conditions is not recommended, because the absence of coccidiosis which is a multietiological syndrome. Weight of 17 day old piglets as an indicator of the impact of swine coccidiosis in this particular type of farm, is mainly influenced by weight at birth. For this reason a disease must be a very strong factor to have major effect as an indicator on gain and ADG. Additionally, There was a significant effect on ADG caused by the variables : litter size at birth, litter size at seventeen days, and number parities of each sow ($p < 0.05$).

EFFECT OF TWO DOSES OF TOLTRAZURIL ON AVERAGE DAILY GAIN-ADG OF 15-DAY-OLD PIGLETS, WHEN GIVEN AT 3-DAY-OLD SUCKLING PIGS: *farrowing crates with Semi-slatted or perforated floor in a sow herd placed at 1.800mts over the sea level. Velásquez J, Castañeda M. Animal infectious disease group-GEIA. University of Antioquia. Faculty of Agrarian Sciences. School of Veterinary Medicine. Medellin, Colombia.*

The objective of this study was to get more information of the occurrence of coccidiosis in different type of environments. In a 500 commercial sow herd place at 1.800mts over the sea level, a descriptive and exploratory study was performed in order to evaluate the effect of two doses of Toltrazuril (25 and 50mg) on the average daily gain-ADG on 15 day old piglets. This field study made focus on weight gain at final weight (15 days of age), average daily gain -ADG and several factors like: type of treatment, weight gain, sex, diarrhea, other frequent disorders-OFD, antibiotic to the sow, number of previous farrowings, assisted farrowings and fever around farrowing. Also, Risk factors like temperature, floor surface or exposing area (m^2), humidity (wet floor) and altitude were considered. Toltrazuril was seen as an effective tool to control coccidiosis, because it optimized weight gain based on average daily gain. The fecal exam was confirmed practical in this field study that used an adapted technique from the one originally designed by McMaster; it requires 10 ml per piglet's enema to recover 5 ml to perform flotation, to then determine the number of oocysts in one McMaster chamber (5ml flotation out of the rectum = oocysts count/ 5ml of piglet's enema).

EFFECT OF TWO DOSES OF TOLTRAZURIL ON AVERAGE DAILY GAIN-ADG OF 15-DAY-OLD PIGLETS, WHEN GIVEN AT 3-DAY-OLD SUCKLING PIGS: *a sow herd placed at 1.800mts over the sea level, with farrowing crates on solid floor. Velásquez J, Gómez S. University of Antioquia. Faculty of Agrarian Sciences. School of Veterinary Medicine. Medellin, Colombia.*

A Third phase of a descriptive and exploratory study was performed in order to associate coccidia oocysts, weight gain, swine coccidiosis, on solid crates, with the objective to evaluate in this conditions, the effect of two doses of Toltrazuril (25 and 50mg) on the average daily gain-ADG on 15 day old piglets. The study was performed in a 400 commercial sow herd. The study considered, weight gain, several factors associated with growth, environmental factors and husbandry practices. Also, risk factors like temperature, floor surface m^2 (exposing area), humidity (wet floor) and altitude. Toltrazuril was effective to control coccidia's oocysts shedding on this farm. Despite the fact that, in it, there were present risk factors that favor the presence of coccidiosis, a set of hygienic measures adopted in this farm, that included a high pressure washing machine, eliminated most oocysts. For this reason the usage of this pharmaceutical drug was meaningless. So, in tropical conditions and solid floor during lactation it is feasible to control coccidiosis, with no veterinary drug usage. The usage of count of oocysts by enema and modified McMaster Technique-COEMMC, was found practical and effective when massive fecal exams are perform with individual results, evoding pooled samples in piglets.