

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).

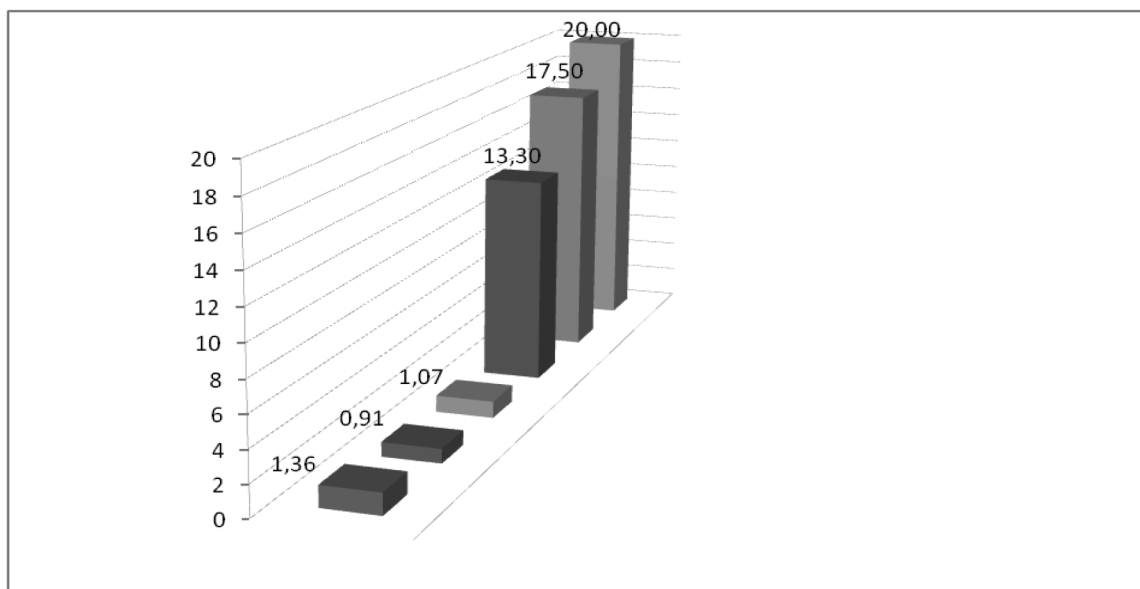


Fig. 1. Comparative analysis of the prevalence (%) of infection from the farms of the I (A,B,C) and II (D,E,F). The higher degree of infection is a result of owners low awareness about the influence (closed cycle) of parasites on the health and economy of production. As a result of an interview with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