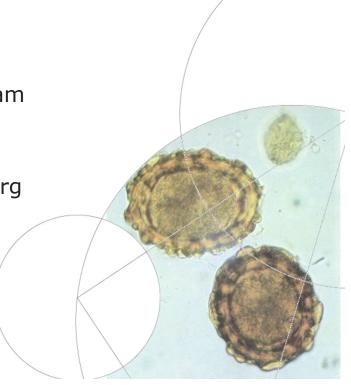
Transmission and control of the parasite Ascaris suum (large round worm) in Danish organic pig farms



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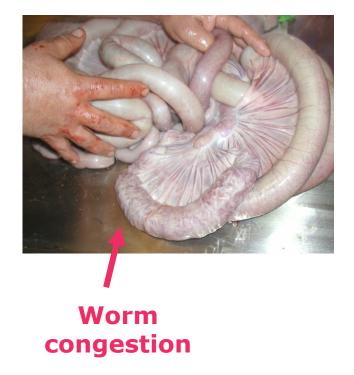
Why bother?

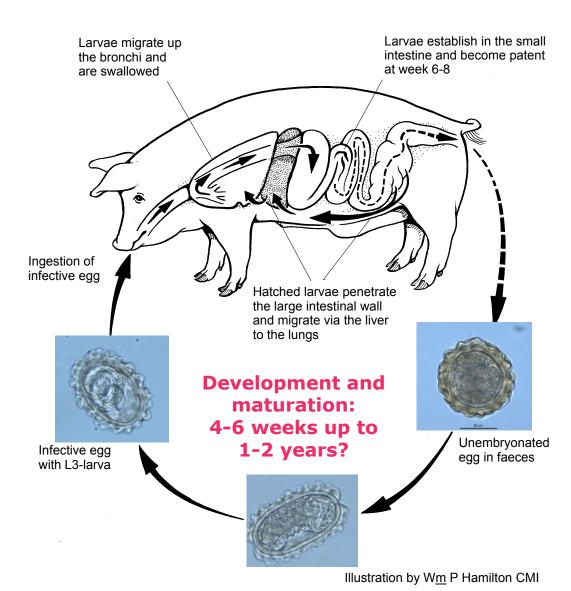
- Round worms can:
 - Result in liver condemnation
 - Reduce weight gain
 - Reduce feed conversion
 - Affect body composition (piglets)
 - Reduce effect of vaccines
 - Increase the risk of secondary infections
 - Augment weaning diarrhoea???





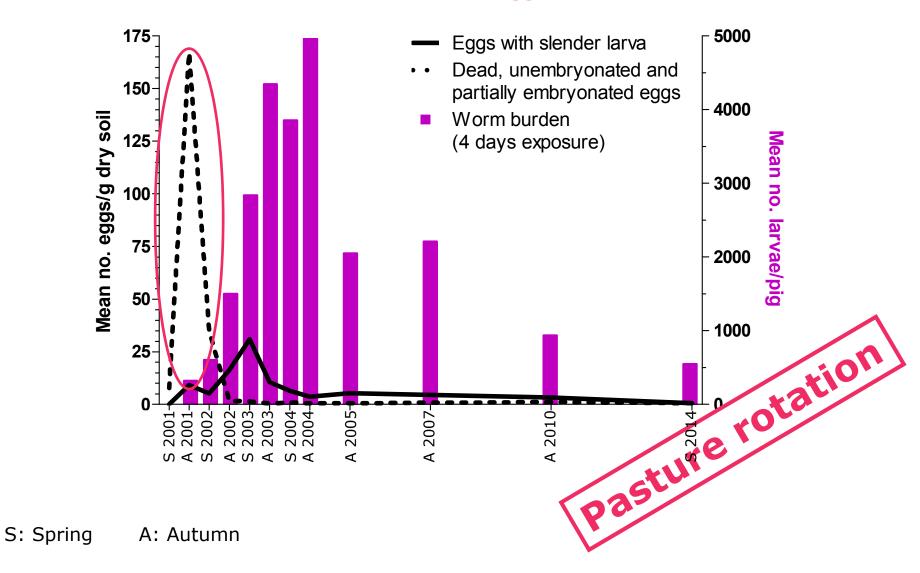
Lifecycle



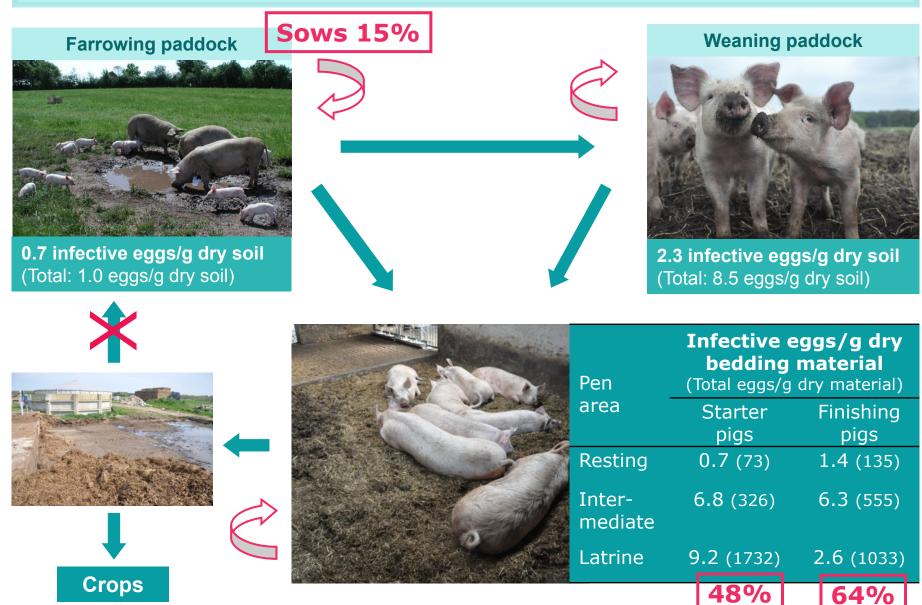


Egg survival and development on pasture (Field)

Pastures contaminated with eggs in 2001



Transmission pathways (5 farms)



Necropsy of pigs (2 farms)



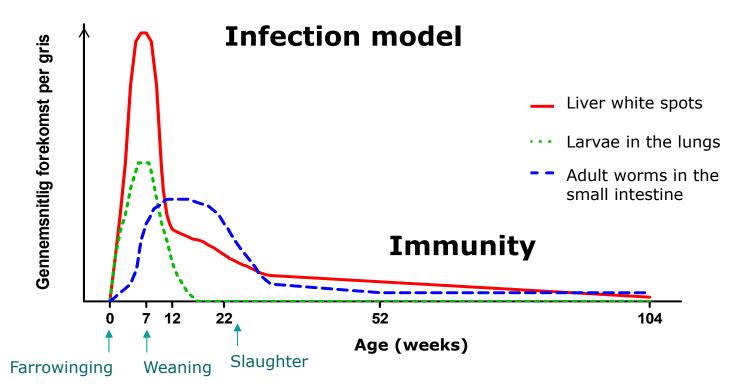
Weaning (7-9 weeks, 2x15 pigs)



Transfer to finishing stable (11-13 weeks, 2x15 pigs)

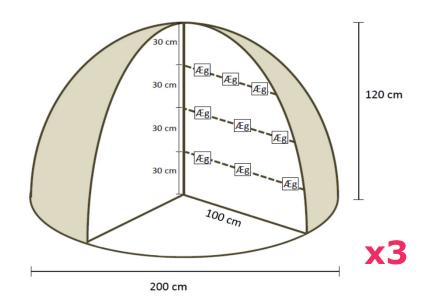


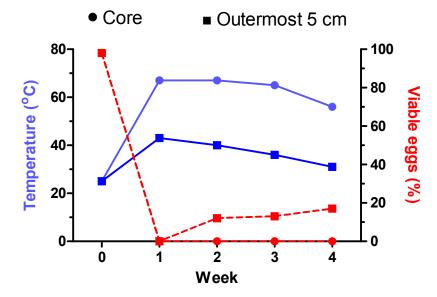
Slaughter (22-24 weeks, 2x15 pigs)



Survival of eggs in manure (Field)



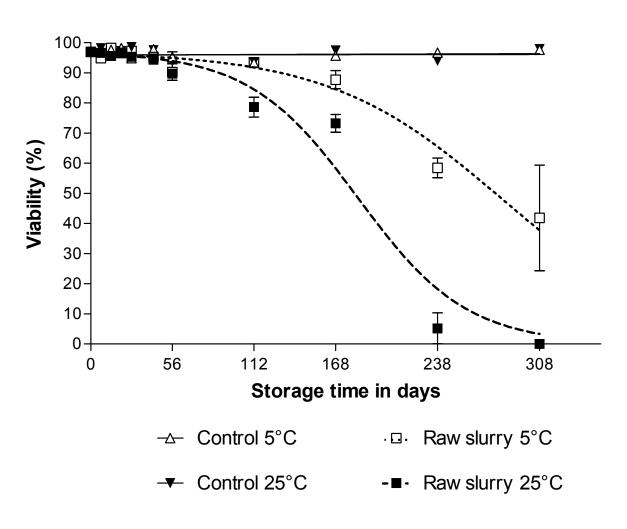




Favourable mikro climate
(due to low manure
concentration)

Localized survival of eggs

Survival of eggs in slurry (Laboratory)



(Katakam et al. 2012)

Control measures

- Outdoors:
 - Pasture rotation (5 years or ideally more)
 - Pastures for weaned and finshing to be avoided?
- Indoors:
 - Thorough cleaning (removal of faeces, washing and drying out) of pens (disinfectants?)
 - Semi-open stables may increase development and survival of eggs
 - Stimulate pigs to defaecate on slatted floor areas
 - Bedding material increases overall survival of eggs but the amount is less important (shallow versus deep litter)
- Generally
 - Combined approach incl. monitoring
 - Check and treat new animals
 - Store/compost manure (only fertilize crops)
 - Strategic treatment at weaning?





