We are delighted that the International Pig Veterinary Society Congress 2004, decided to select South Africa as the host country for the 20th IPVS Congress. The Pig Veterinarians of South Africa will ensure that this congress lives up to the best traditions of previous congresses; incorporating an interesting and topical scientific programme, fascinating accompanying persons tours and an excellent social programme, allowing delegates the opportunity to network with their overseas colleagues.

This, the first IPVS congress on the African continent, will undoubtedly be of enormous benefit in generating solutions to the emerging pig veterinary challenges, especially those related to exotic and changing viral diseases, decreased use of antimicrobials and nutritional advances. The congress is important to further pig veterinary science in South Africa, to encourage younger veterinarians to join the pig industry, as a vehicle to generate funds for research and to improve the pig industry in Southern Africa.

South Africa is a magnificent and beautiful country, and offers tourists value for money. Thus, pre and post congress tours will be a major attraction for delegates to come to South Africa. Durban, in KwaZulu Natal, is a vibrant multi-cultured city with magnificent beaches, easily accessible game parks, theme villages and a moderate winter climate making it an ideal tourist destination. We urge our colleagues throughout the world to use this opportunity to get a glimpse of the continent’s rich and fascinating wonders and to enjoy the hospitality of their African friends.

Dr Peter Evans
Chairman: Local Organising Committee: IPVS 2008
EFFICACY OF AN AMOXICILLIN 5% PREMIX ADMINISTERED IN FEED TO CONTROL THE INFECTION OF S. SUIS CONTROLLING THE PATHOLOGY, REDUCING THE MORBIDITY AND THE MORTALITY IN PIGLETS EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED WITH S. SUIS, AFTER THE WEANING

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Introduction
The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness in reducing the mortality and morbidity in piglets infected experimentally with Streptococcus suis, of a new protected pharmaceutical form (GLOBULIT® technologies) of amoxicillin 5% premix* administered in feed.

Materials and Methods
Animals: the weaned piglets were inoculated and treated in the experimental farm.

Experimental infection: inoculum of S. suis serotype was inoculated intravenously containing a dose of 10⁶ cfu/animal (1). The S.suis strain inoculated corresponded to 425/00 strain, MRP+EF+Sly+ phenotype, isolated from the brain of animals with nervous processes.

Experiment design: Double blind study, randomised, controlled, and parallel. Three groups containing 10 piglets each one were constituted at random Control group not infected and fed with a non medicated commercial feed. Two infected groups, Group of Treatment 1: treated with amoxicillin 5%* in feed and the other Group of Treatment 2: fed with a non medicated feed.

The dose of administered was 6 kg per ton of starter feed in meal form (300 ppm), which achieved the dose of 15 mg of amoxicillin per Kg bodyweight per day that is the indicated dose for the administration of amoxicillin by feed. The treatment was performed during 15 days after the weaning.

The efficacy of treatment was evaluated by measuring the clinical signs, lesions, mortality and corporal temperature.

Results
Clinical signs: Neither the group treated nor neither the non-inoculated control group showed any type of clinical sign during all the study period. On the contrary, all the animals of the inoculated and non-treated group showed a clinical reaction with slight to severe intensity the falling day after the inoculation of S.suis (day 7) and during a week period approximately.

Lesions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesion and isolation of S suis from the lesions</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP Lesions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS Isolation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AP Lesions: A  nathomopathological lesions related to S suis
SS Isolation: Bacteriologic isolation of S suis

Body Temperature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Control Group</th>
<th>Treatment 1 Group</th>
<th>Treatment 2 Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dia 1</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia 2</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia 3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dia 4</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mortality: One animal from the inoculated and non-treated group, showed lesions (incoordination, paralysis, convulsions, opisthotonos, severe lameness, severe anorexia), on the sixth day after the inoculation of S suis. It was sacrificed for animal welfare reasons; it can be assumed that the animal would have died in case of not being sacrificed. This animal showed the typical lesions of S.suis infection and this bacteria was isolated from the lesions.

There weren’t mortalities in the animals of the non-inoculated and non-treated group (control group), neither the animals treated with amoxicillin 5% premix (treatment 1 group).

Discussion
Results obtained in this study demonstrate that this new protected technologies of principle active (GLOBULIT®) ensure the concentration of amoxicillin 5% premix in feed given at a level equivalent to the dosage of 15 mg of amoxicillin per bodyweight per day during 15 days to already weaning pigs experimentally infected with S suis, is capable of controlling the illness by reducing the mortality, the morbidity and the lesions of the weaning pigs treated with this product.

New design of this product assures the protection of the active substance that guarantees the adequate administration of required dosage in treated pigs.

References