

## **AWN-PP-28**

### **TITLE**

USE OF ANTIPIRETTIC, ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANALGESIC MEDICATION IN BELGIAN SWINE INDUSTRY

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### **CONTENT**

The use of antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and analgesic medication gains importance for animal welfare reasons and in the context of antibiotic reduction. To better understand the use of these products for different indications in pigs, a survey was performed.

A questionnaire was distributed amongst 53 Belgian swine practitioners. Vets were asked about the use of different molecules for parenteral administration, i.e. meloxicam, ketoprofen, flunixin, metamizole, tolfenamic acid and different molecules for oral administration, i.e. paracetamol and salicylates. Respondents were asked for which of the following conditions the molecules are used: fever, inflammation, respiratory disorders, lameness, periparturient period, postpartum dysgalactia syndrome (PDS), prolapse, pre- and post-surgery and trauma. For each condition, multiple molecules could be chosen.

In total, 70% of the veterinarians responded. The % of vets choosing meloxicam for the different indications were: lameness 92%, pre- and post-surgery 86%, inflammation 70%, fever 54%, trauma 46%, periparturient period 43%, PDS 41%, prolapse 24%, and respiratory disorders 19%. The % of vets choosing ketoprofen for these indications were: fever 54%, inflammation 43%, respiratory disorders 38%, trauma 22%, lameness 19%, PDS 19%, periparturient period 16%, prolapse 11%, pre- and post-surgery 5%. Paracetamol was chosen for treatment of fever (62%), periparturient period (57%), respiratory disorders (51%), PDS (43%), inflammation (30%), lameness (8%) and pre- and post-surgery (5%). The % of vets choosing salicylates for following indications were: fever 76%, respiratory disorders 57%, inflammation 27%, periparturient period 16%, PDS 14% and lameness 5%.

Fever and respiratory disorders were mainly treated using oral administration, probably because these signs often affect a large number of animals, mainly piglets and fattening pigs. The preferred molecule to treat inflammation, lameness and pre- and post-surgery was meloxicam. For treatment of PDS and sows in the periparturient period, meloxicam was preferred as parenteral drug and paracetamol as oral drug.