



REP-014

A CASE REPORT COMPARING THE TREATMENT EFFECT OF GAMITHROMYCIN AND AMOXICILLIN IN A DANISH SOW HERD INFECTED WITH CHLAMYDOPHILA PECORUM

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Introduction

Chlamydophila Pecorum infections are sometimes causing reproductive problems in Danish sow herds. The case herd had reproductive problems and Chlamydophila pecorum was found in still born / fetuses. An alternative treatment, gamithromycin, was given to a smaller group of sows to compare a standard treatment with amoxicillin.

Gamithromycin was chosen, because it is comparable to azithromycin, often used in human cases of Chlamydia.

Material & methods

Design: Side-by-side study with 17 sows in the treatment group treated once with 6 mg/kg gamithromycin before weaning and 37 sows in the control group treated once with 28 mg/kg amoxicillin after farrowing.

The sows were followed until the next farrowing. The effect was evaluated for each sow comparing the results from the farrowing before treatment with the farrowing after treatment.

Results

The farrowing rate was 94.12 % in the gamithromycin group and 86.49 % in the amoxicillin group.

The mean number of total born in the gamithromycin group raised with 2.63 pigs pr. litter, whereas the mean number of total born in the amoxicillin group raised with 1.91 pigs per litter.

In the gamithromycin group the mean number of liveborn raised with 2.75 pigs per litter after treatment. This difference was statistically significant ($p=0.011$). The mean number of liveborn in the amoxicillin group raised with 1.62 pigs per litter.

The mean number of stillborn pr. litter decreased with 0.12 in the gamithromycin group, whereas the mean number of stillborn in the amoxicillin group increased with 0.28 pigs per litter.

Discussion & Conclusion

This case report from a Danish sow herd showed good results using gamithromycin against Chlamydophila Pecorum infection. The results indicate that the alternative treatment with gamithromycin might have better effect than the standard treatment with amoxicillin.

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