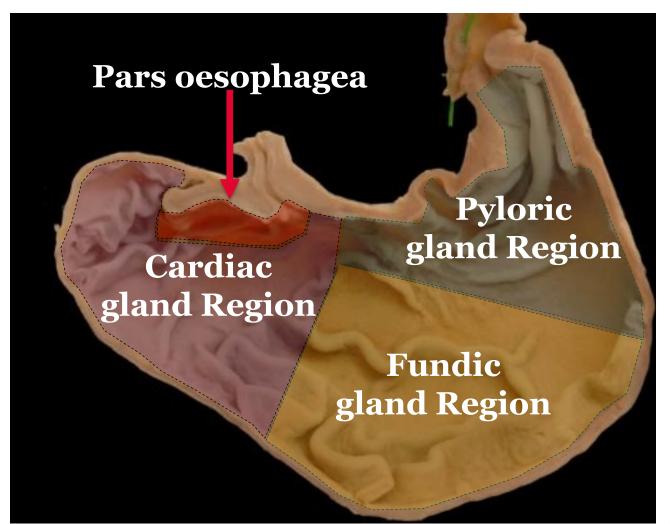




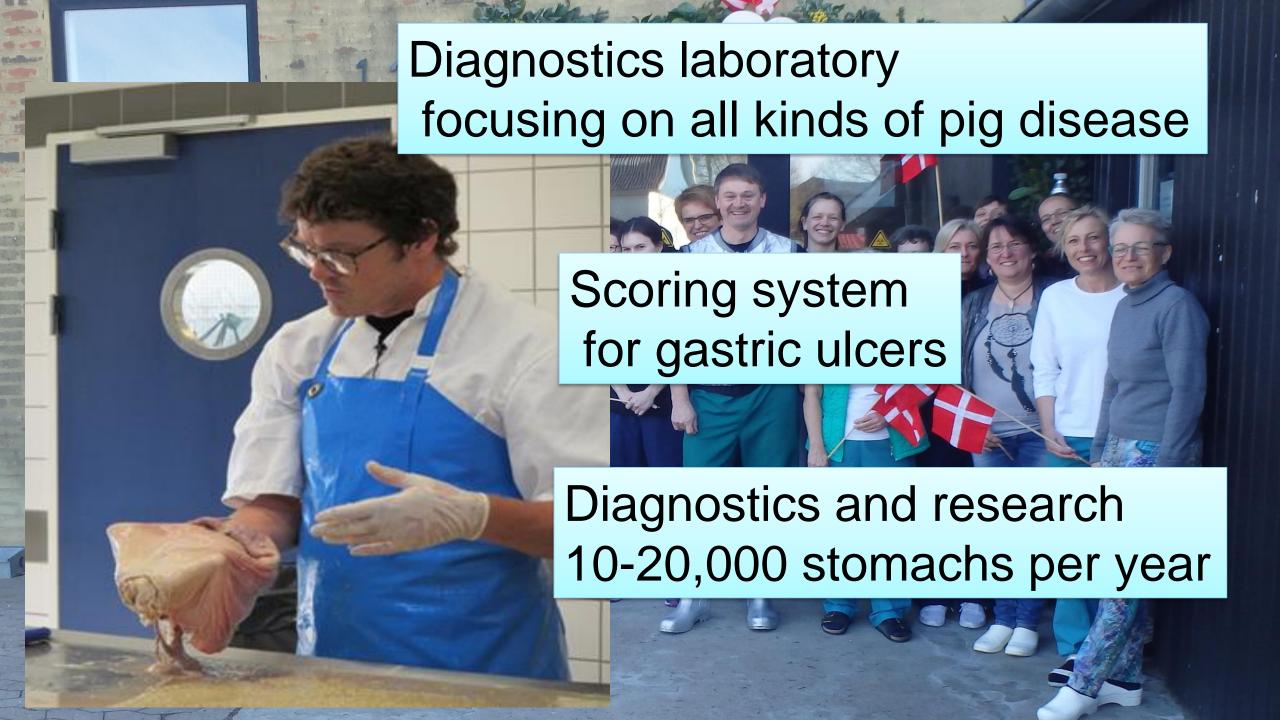


Gastric ulcer

- Lesions in Pars oesophagea
- Clinical signs
 - Paleness
 - Unthrifthiness
 - Black feces
 - Sudden death
 - Often no clinical signs







How do we evaluate gastric ulcers in Denmark?



Keratinization



Erosions



Ulcers



Scars / fibrosis



Stenosis

0

1

2

3

4

Ę

6

8

9

10



Scoring system for gastric ulcers

Type of lesions	Gastric health score	
Healthy	0	
Keratinization/erosions	1-5	
Ulcers/scars	6-8	
Stenosis (Narrowing of the esophageal opening)	9-10	









Risk factors for gastric ulcer development

- 1. Particle size of the feed
- 2. Pelleted feed
- 3. Ad libitum feeding
- 4. Starvation
- 5. Gender
- 6. Infections







Feed efficiency & gastric ulcers - a balance







Feed efficiency

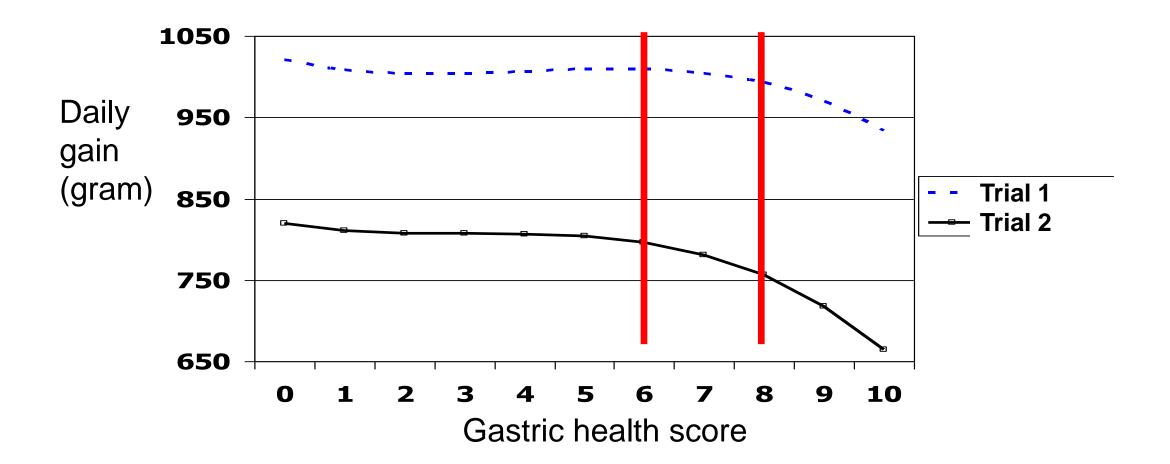
Small particle size = Good!

Gastric health
Small particle size = Bad!





Gastric ulcer and productivity in finishers

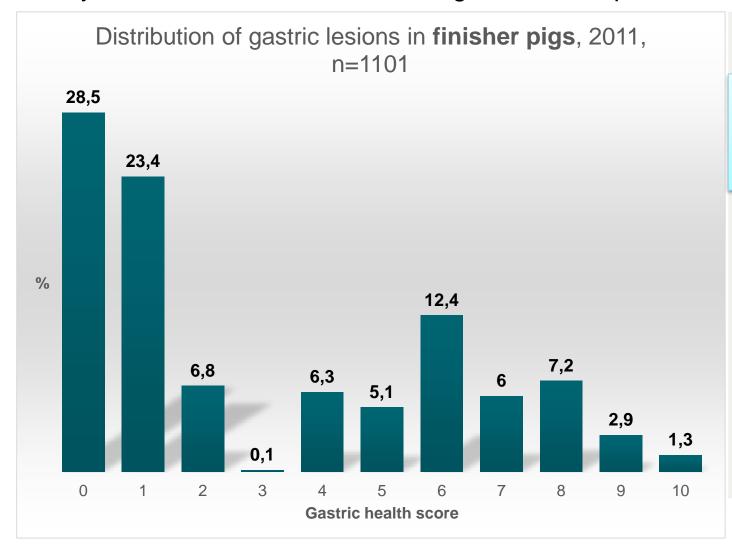


Trial reports no.: 385 & 767



Prevalence of gastric ulcers - Danish studies

Mainly abbattoir studies with no background description of herd factors



GASTRIC ULCERS IN SOWS IN DENMARK

L. Tolstrup¹, C.S. Kristensen¹

Severe gastric ulcers in Danish slaugther sows has dropped from 25% to 9%

Background

Since 2014, the pig industry in Denmark has focused on decreasing the occurrence of gastric ulcers

in the Danish sows. The prevalence of severe gastric ulcers was in 2011 approximately 25%.

Therefore, the aim has been to decrease the prevalence of especially the severe ulcers, focusing on

preventive measures and research related to correct feeding and treatment of gastric ulcers.

Objective

The objective was to monitor the prevalence of gastric ulcers in slaughtered sows by a mandatory national screening program running from 2017 to 2019.

TABLE 1 PATHOLOGICAL SCORES BY VISUAL EVALUATION OF STOMACHS COLLECTED AT SLAUGHTER

Description	Score
Normal stoma ch	0
Keratinization, size < 1 mm	1
Kera tinization, size 1-3 mm	2
Kera tinization, size > 3 mm	3
Frosion, size < 1/4 cm	4
Frosion, size > 1/4 cm	5
Ulceration, size < 15 cm or minor scaring	6
Ulceration, size 45-2 cm or moderate scaring	7
Ulceration, size > 2 cm or major scaring	8
Esophageal stricture, diameter > 1/3 cm	9
Esophageal stricture, diameter < 1/4 cm	10

Source: Laboratory for PigDiseases, SECES Danish Pig Research Centre

723 different herds, distributed all over Denmark. The size of the herds, from where the stomach originated, had a median of 700 [min 200; max 3,600] sows. Out of the 1,4460 stomachs, 2,725 (1996) had no ulcers (score 9) and 1,324 stomachs (996) had severe ulcers (score 8-1.0) (Figure 1).

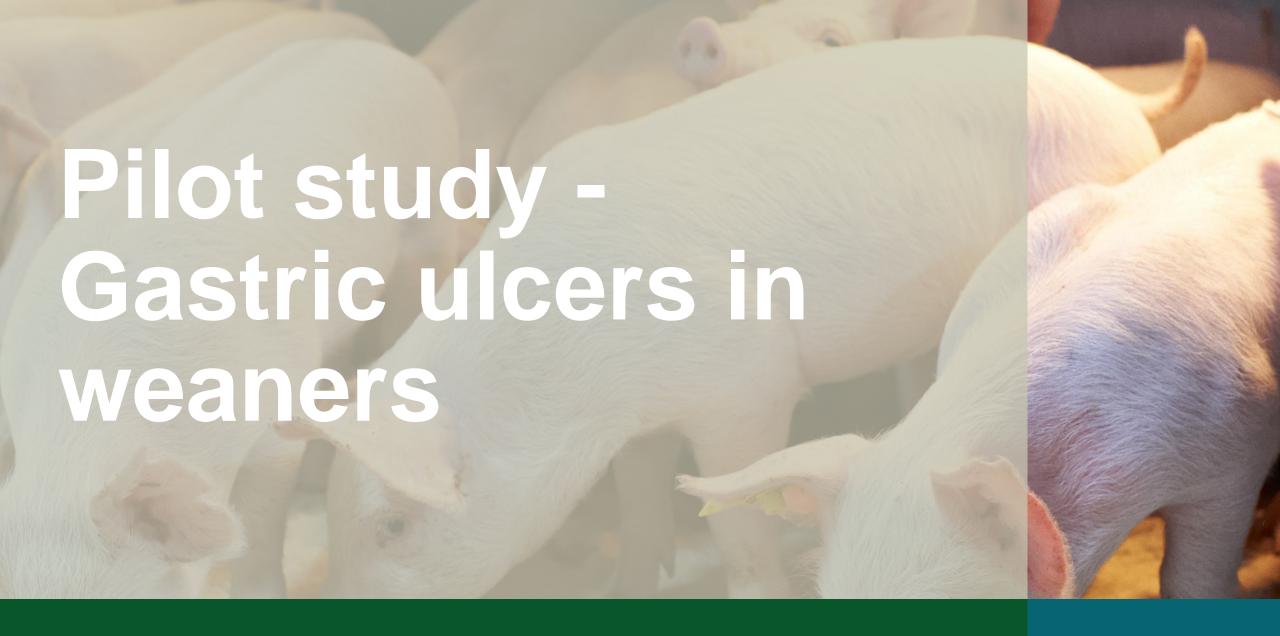
FIGURE 1 EXAMPLES OF GASTRIC ULCER SCORE 0 AND SCORE 8



Source: Laboratory for PigDi seases, SECE SDanish Pig Research Centre













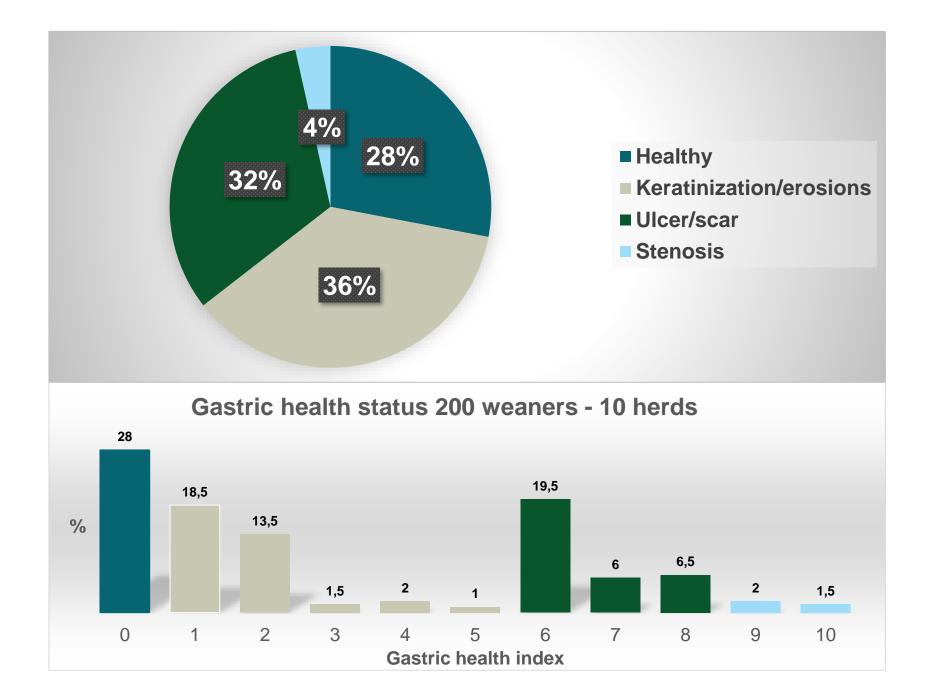
PILOT STUDY

- 10 weaner herds in Denmark
- Visited a random day
- 20 Weaners / herd
- Approx. 7 weeks post weaning
- Commercial pelleted feed high risk of gastric ulcers
- Systematic random selection
- Healthy pigs a time of sampling



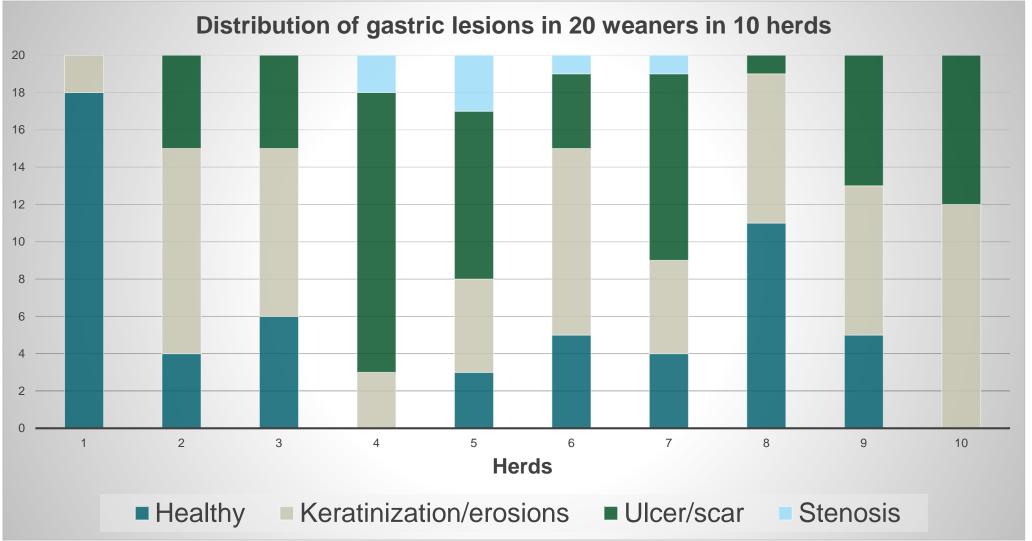








Large herd variation





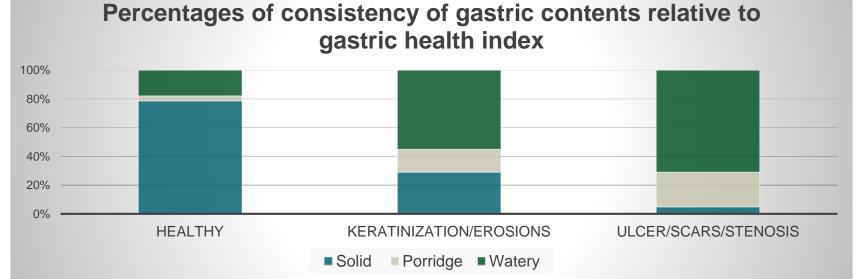


Gastric content consistency





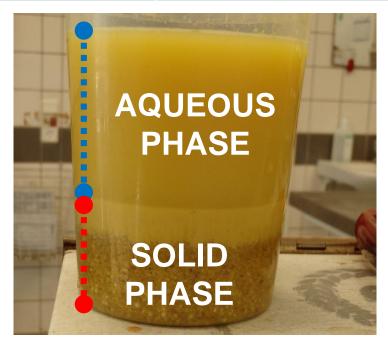






Gastric content solid phase %

Gastric health	Average value (%)	SEM (%)
Healthy	93.9	1.5
Keratinization/erosions	78.2	4.2
Ulcer/scars/stenosis	61.7	3.6





TAKE HOME

- Gastric ulcers are present in some high risk Danish weaner herds
- 33% weaners had gastric ulcers (Gastric health score >5)
- Mainly small ulcer/scars (Score 6)
- Approx. same level as found in abattoir studies of finishers
- Relation between gastric content/solid phase % Gastric ulcer

NOT A NATIONAL PREVALENCE





COHORT STUDY

How individual characteristics at birth and farm management activities influence the development of gastric ulcers?





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN



Anni Øyan Pedersen Jens Peter Nielsen Mette Iversen Martin Sejersen Kasper Pedersen



Juan Miguel Peralvo Vidal Ph.d. student UCPH



Lisbeth Shooter Svend Haugegaard Per Hagelskjær

Danish Pig Levy Fund







Our industry is facing a dilemma.



How can we produce 7-30 kg pigs without using therapeutic, high-level zinc oxide at weaning — and without increasing the use of antibiotics to keep the pigs free from diarrhoea?

