SWINE

Ringworm
Caused by fungi and generally causes almost no injury to animals. Efforts to prevent it’s spread are made because it is highly infectious.

This disease is transmittable to humans.
- Caused by a fungus
- Infected skin shows scabby circular areas
- Most species can be transmitted to humans
- Treat with skin disinfectants or fungicides

Lice
Caused by Hematopinus suis, the blood-sucking louse of swine with transmission readily occurring from pig to pig. To relieve the itching, need to part the hair. Efforts to prevent it’s spread are made because it is highly infectious. This disease is transmittable to humans.
- Common in pigs raised indoors
- Infected skin shows scabby circular areas
- Infested pigs are restless and rub their skin frequently

Mites
- Caused by Sarcoptes scabiei or Demodex phylloides
- Ear shaking, severe rubbing of skin against sides of pen causing reddening
- Approximately three to eight weeks after initial infection the skin may become sensitized to the mite protein
- A severe allergy may develop in some pigs with very tiny red pimples covering the whole of the skin
- Intense irritation and rubbing to the point where bleeding may occur
Any of the following clinical signs may be an indication to prevent the animal from being shown:

- Abscesses
- Diarrhea
- Lameness
- Nasal Discharge (abundant or cloudy)
- Eye Discharge (abundant or cloudy)
- Ear Discharge
- Signs of Internal Parasites (very thin or pale gums or pale inside the eyelid)
- Open Wounds
- Signs of Systemic Disease (hot to touch, reddened areas of the skin, swollen joints)