

Meishan Pigs

- Considered docile
- Males # 275-375 lb – Females # 300-400 lb
- Enters puberty at approximately 90 days
- A sow can have 14-16 piglets at a time

Concerns about having a pig farm within the city limits:

- The City of Bay City already has a feral hog problem in that area.
- Environmental impact of pig farming:
 1. Mainly driven by the spread of feces and waste.
 2. Pollutes air and water with toxic waste particles.
 3. Waste from pig farms can carry pathogens, bacteria, (often antibiotic resistant)
 4. The property where the Mr. Flores plans on keeping 10 breeding sows is right next to a creek. When it rains the waste will run into the creek.
- Important Zoonotic Diseases Transmitted by Pigs:
 1. Erysipelas
 2. Gastrointestinal infection
 3. Hepatitis E
 4. Influenza
 5. Ringworm
 6. Leptospirosis
 7. Streptococcosis
 8. Rabies

- Its against our City Ordinance 14-5

1. If we allow this ordinance to be amended to allow the pig farm, we must allow the citizen of Bay City to also have pigs in the city limits.
2. As Animal Control we have had citizens remove their pigs from the city limits in the past.
3. With a South wind the odor will travel to the neighborhood surrounding that area.





What is the environmental impact of pig farming?

The environmental impact of pig farming is mainly driven by the spread of feces and waste to surrounding neighborhoods, polluting air and water with toxic waste particles. [1] Waste from pig farms can carry pathogens, bacteria (often antibiotic resistant), and heavy metals that can be toxic when ingested. [1]

Major Zoonotic Diseases Transmitted by Pigs

07/10/2020 by Guest Author — Leave a Comment

Pigs are found and raised all over the world and provide valuable products to humans, which include pork, lard, leather, glue, fertilizers, medicines, etc.

Besides providing products of immeasurable worth, pigs can also transmit diseases to humans and contrariwise is also true, known as **Zoonotic diseases**.

What is Zoonotic Disease?

A Zoonotic disease is one that can spread between animals and humans. Many people interact with animals in their daily lives, both at home and away from home. Animal provides food, fiber, livelihood, travel, sports, companionship and education for the people across the globe. However, animals can sometimes carry harmful germs that can spread to people and cause illness, these are known as “Zoonotic diseases” or “Zoonosis”.

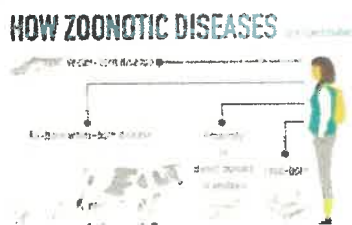


Zoonotic diseases are caused by harmful germs like viruses, bacteria, parasites and fungi, leads to different type of illnesses in people and animals, ranging from mild to serious illness and even death. Animals can sometimes appear healthy even when they are carrying germs that can make people sick.

How do diseases spread?

Infections disease can be transmitted by following ways:

- By air
- By direct or indirect contact (with another person or animals, skin or mucous membranes, saliva, urine, blood & body secretions)
- By contaminated food and water



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Important Zoonotic Diseases Transmitted by Pigs

1. Erysipelas
2. Gastrointestinal infections
3. Influenza
4. Hepatitis E
5. Ringworm
6. Leptospirosis
7. Streptococcosis

Erysipelas

- Causative agent: *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*
- Clinic signs in swine: fever, anorexia, **red diamond shaped patches**.



Erysipelas in pig – Diamond skin lesions

- Clinic signs in humans: Erysipeloids – painful, red purple swelling on the hands.



Erysipelas in human

- Lesions are usually confined to the hands and fingers. Severe cases can progress to systemic infection with endocarditis.
- Route of transmission: Direct contact (usually through cuts in skin)

Gastrointestinal infections

- Cause of disease: *Salmonella* spp., *E. coli*, *Campylobacter* spp. *Yersinia enterocolitica*, *Cryptosporidium parvum*, *Giardia intestinalis*, *Balantidium coli*
- Clinical signs in swine: diarrhea



Diarrhea in pig

- Clinical signs in humans: nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea
- Route of transmission: fecal contamination

Hepatitis E

- Cause of disease: Hepatitis E virus
- Clinical signs in swine: none
- Clinical signs in humans: mild fever, anorexia, nausea and vomiting, lasting for a few days. Abdominal pain, itching, jaundice, with dark urine and pale stools and slightly enlarged, tender liver
- Route of transmission: fecal contamination

Influenza

- Cause of disease: Influenza A virus
- Clinical signs in swine: fever, depression, cough, discharge from nose or eyes, sneezing, difficult breathing, anorexia
- Clinical signs in humans: fever, lethargy, lack of appetite, cough, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea
- Route of transmission: direct, aerosol, fomites

Ringworm

- Cause of disease : Dermatophyte fungi
- Clinical signs in swine: crusty, dark, hairless patches, common on the skin around the head and neck, thorax, flank, behind the ears, on the legs



Ringworms lesions in pigs

- Clinical signs in humans: local itching, reddish skin, and hairlessness at the point of contact



Ringworm lesions in human

- Route of transmission: Direct and fomites

Leptospirosis

- Cause of disease: *Leptospira* spp – a spirochaete bacteria.
- Clinical signs in swine: body weight loss, anorexia, abortion, still births, fever, diarrhea and generalized neurological signs



- Clinical signs in humans: fever, chills, headache, muscle pain, vomiting, liver and kidney failure
- Route of transmission: Direct, aerosol, fomites, urine spread

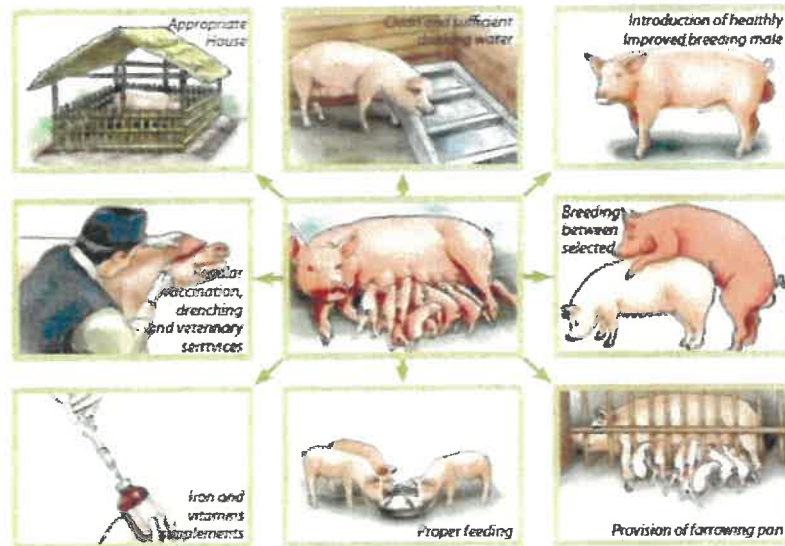
Streptococcosis

- Cause of disease: *Streptococcus suis*
- Clinical signs in swine: depression, tremors, incoordination, blindness, paralysis, convulsions and paddling of legs
- Clinical signs in humans: meningitis, sepsis, endocarditis, arthritis, hearing loss and skin lesions
- Route of transmission: direct contact

Preventive Measures

To reduce pathogen exposure following basic hygiene and sanitation practices should be practiced:

- Prompt treatment or disposal of infected pigs
- Adequate disposal of infected tissues
- Proper cleaning of contaminated sites
- Proper use of personal protective equipment like masks, gloves, apron etc.
- Health education
- Personal hygiene
- Protective clothing
- Immunization
- Regular testing
- Reducing the contact potential



Biosecurity

Biosecurity is the protection of livestock from any type of infectious agents – bacterial, viral, fungal or parasitic. Hygienic practices should be followed in pig farm as biosecurity measures to prevent transmission of disease:

- Hygienic feed and water
- Limit visitors in the barn
- Limit the access of rodents and other wildlife animal in the barn
- Do not allow any ill person to enter the barn
- Quarantine pigs arriving at the farm for 14 days
- Clean and disinfect all the equipment between uses
- Give proper interval between two successive crops

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Filed Under: Resources For Farmers, Resources For Veterinarians, Resources in English

Tagged With: biosecurity, diseases, Humans, Pigs, transmission, zoonosis

Sec. 14-5. - Prohibited animals.

(a) It shall be unlawful and a public nuisance for any person to place or keep upon any premises situated within the corporate limits of the city:

(1) Swine, except domesticated pot belly pigs; or

(2) Any receptacle similar to a pigeon roost designed or used for roosting or collecting pigeons, unless the pigeons are completely penned.

(b) It shall be unlawful and a public nuisance for any person to place or keep upon any premises situated within the corporate limits of the city any receptacle similar to a pigeon roost designed or used for roosting or collecting pigeons, unless the pigeons are completely penned.



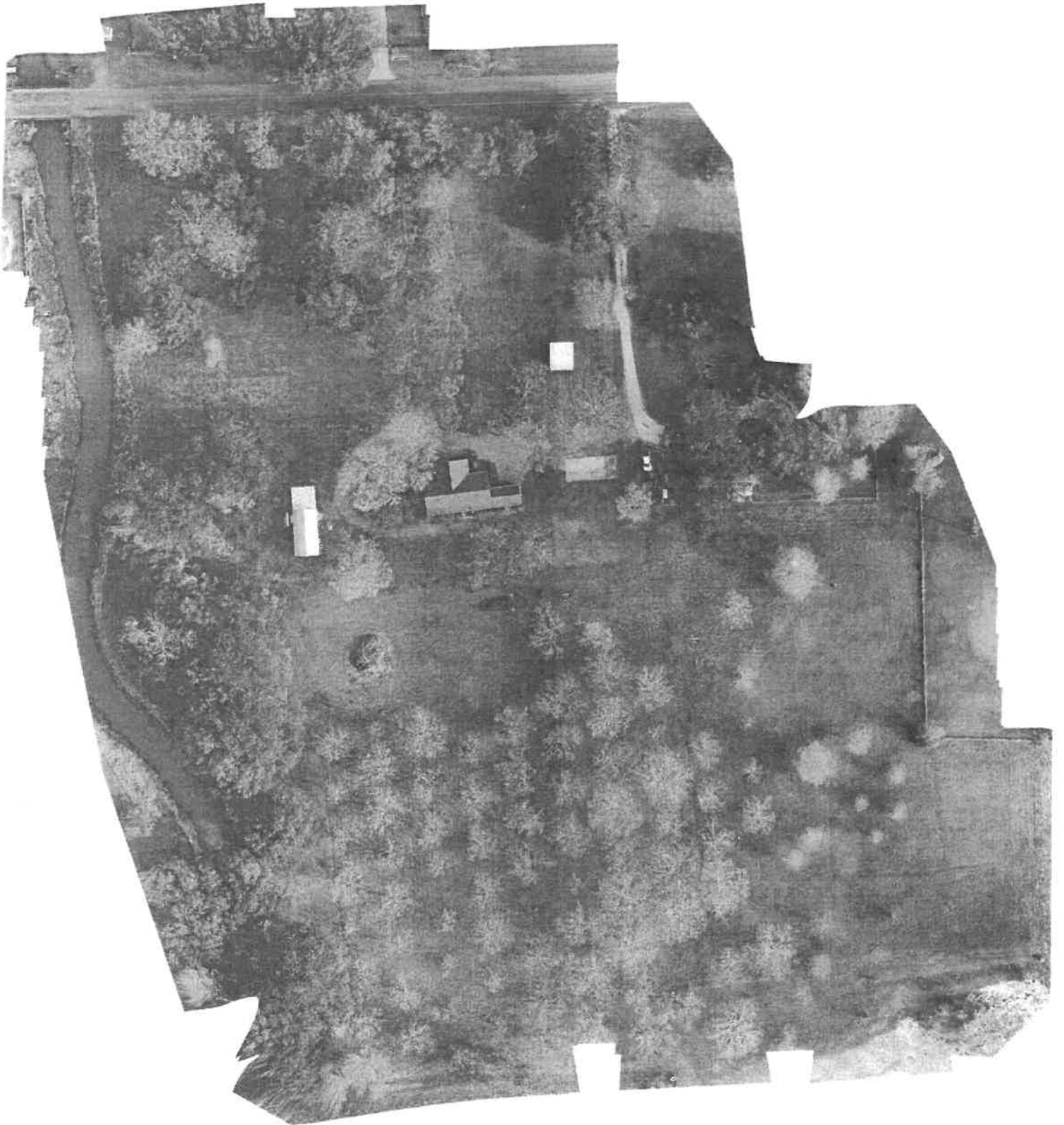
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