

Many practical problems - one connection!

SINS - not a sin, but a syndrome!

A “syndrome” is a combination of different symptoms, where a causal connection is very obvious. Inflammatory reactions in the blood vessels under the skin occur in pigs with inflammation and necrosis syndrome (SINS). This leads to circulatory disorders, swelling and necrosis, especially on the ends of the body, such as the tail, ears or claws. This is by no means an injury, although it almost looks like it. Even new-born piglets can be affected by SINS.

You often come across images like this on the farms:



1 Diarrhoea in a new-born piglet



2 Necrosis of teats, blood congestion and oedema in a new-born piglet



3 Haemorrhages in the claws of a new-born piglet



4 Sow with signs of SINS

Such piglets often come from sows who also have SINS symptoms. Such sows show signs of malaise, such as chewing movements, do not lie relaxed on the side, but on their teats and also have a dirty coat. Inflammatory events such as MMA (mastitis - metritis - agalactia syndrome) and PPDS (postpartum dysgalactia syndrome) can often be found in such sows in a history.

3 factors + 1 common denominator

Genetics

Certain lines of both boars and sows can be more sensitive to SINS. Here, the genetic willingness to perform of the piglets seems to be linked to the susceptibility to the SINS symptoms. Especially the animals with the highest daily weight gain show increased

necrosis on tails and ears. This is also relevant with regard to the rearing of gilts for remounting.

Housing conditions

Ideal housing conditions can have a positive effect on the development of the SINS symptoms in the animals, but often also cannot prevent them, because the inflammatory process comes from the inside. However, problems of the ventilation or of the temperature design of the pens can massively worsen the occurrence of SINS, so that tail-biting and cannibalism can occur as a result.

Feed

In order to exploit the full, genetically programmed performance, enormous amounts of nutrients have to be absorbed through the feed. The bacterial community located in the intestine helps. If this is out of balance, pathogenic bacteria such as clostridia or E. coli can emerge and endotoxins develop. If there are also stress factors, the intestinal barrier becomes weaker and more permeable to substances that normally have no place in the blood.

The common denominator

It has been found that the various symptoms in SINS are based on a common factor, namely the endotoxins. These are responsible for the inflammatory process in the animal, cause the tissue changes and are involved in metabolic problems around birth. Many of the factors involved in SINS are difficult to influence. However, the feed offers the possibility of using specific building blocks such as WH67® to strengthen the intestinal functions and to keep the bacterial community in balance.

A useful approach to reducing the endotoxin exposure of animals!