

Pig production, *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonellae* infections in Northern and Eastern Uganda: Current situation

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Presentation outline

- Major challenges to pig farming.
- Objectives of the study.
- Methodology.
- Result 1: Characteristics of pig farming.
- Result 2: Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* infections.
- Result 3: *Salmonellae* infections.

Major challenges to pig farming

1. Management practices and diseases.
2. Diarrheal diseases in suckling piglets:
 - *E. coli* and *Salmonellae* infections suspected at postmortem.
 - These bacteria neither isolated nor characterized.
 - Possible management risk factors not known.
 - No control measures.

Objectives of the study

- To isolate and characterize *E. coli* and *Salmonellae* from piglets and weaners from Northern and Eastern Uganda.
- To determine the prevalence of toxin and adhesin genes (virulence determinants) among *E. coli* strains isolated from piglets and weaners.

Objectives of the study

- To identify and quantify the management risk factors of colibacillosis and salmonellosis.
- To characterize pig production.

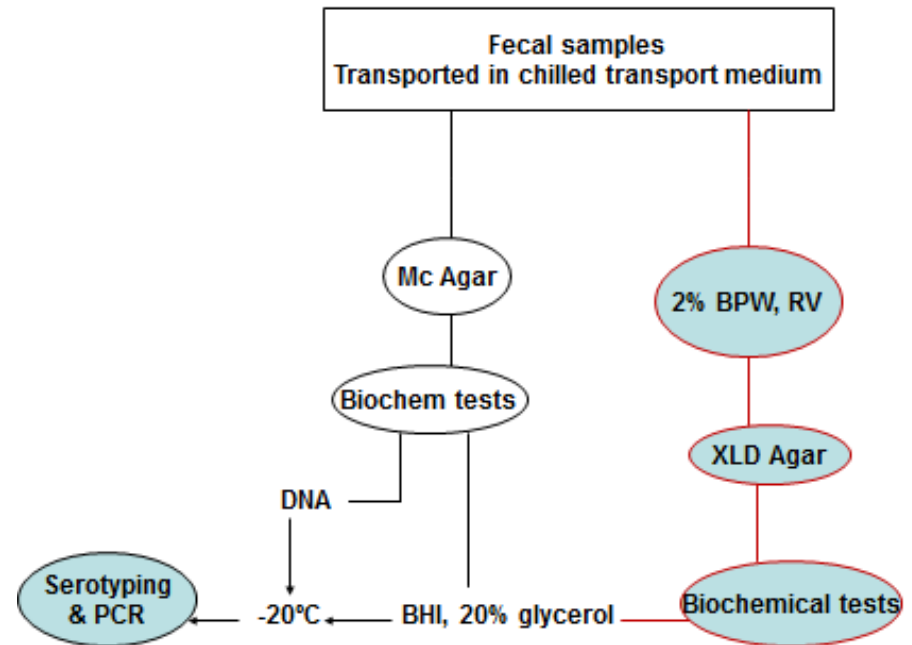
A map of South Sudan showing its administrative regions. The map is bordered by Sudan to the north, Kenya to the east, and Tanzania to the south. Lake Nya-Nya is located in the north, and Lake Victoria is in the south. A north arrow is in the top left. Two locations are highlighted with red circles: Gulu in the north-central region and SRT in the east-central region. The map is labeled with numerous region names in pink, including Kordofan, Nuer, and others. The text 'DEM. REP. OF CONGO' is visible on the left side, and 'KENYA' and 'TANZANIA' are on the right and bottom respectively.

Data collection

Field data collection

- Information captured using a questionnaire from 96 HH.
- Questionnaire contained aspects on the demographics of HH heads, pig management and diseases
- Fecal samples collected
- Postmortems done

Laboratory data collection



Result 1: Characteristics of pig farming



Result 1: Common disease symptoms

Variable	No. of households (n=96)	Percentage
Age group with Diarrhea		
Neonates	7	7
Suckling>1 week old	17	18
Weaning	9	9
Adults	3	3
None	60	63
Other clinical signs of disease		
Vomiting	8	8.3
Shaking/trembling	6	6.3
Red patches on the skin	6	6.3
Coughing	22	23
Sneezing	1	1
Loss of appetite	2	2.1
Salivation	1	1
None	50	52.1

Is enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC) and *Salmonellae*
in diarrheic piglets & weaners?

Result 2: Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* infections

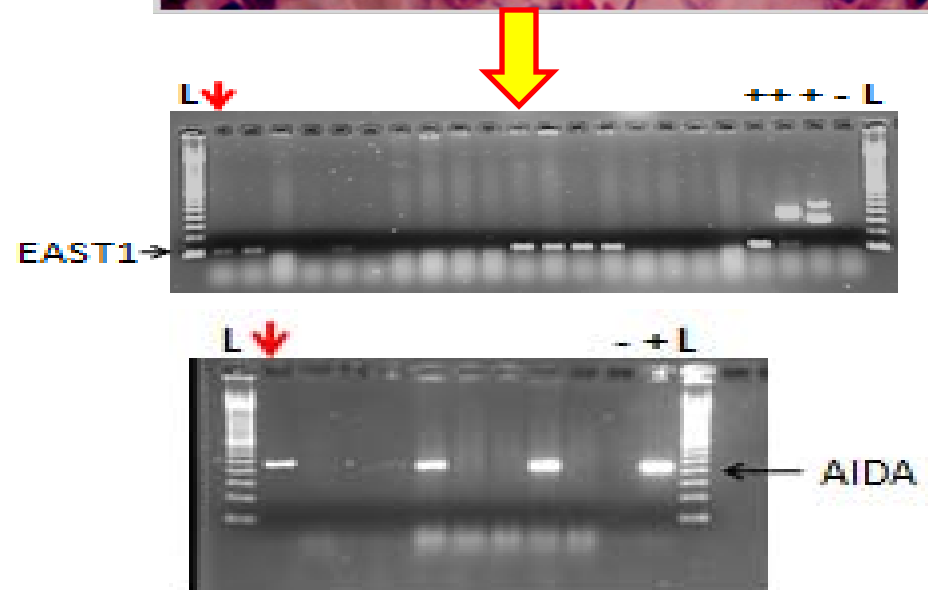


- Piglets and weaners with diarrhea from 11 households
- 9 diarrheic with ETEC and 9 non-diarrheic with ETEC

Toxins: STa, STb and EAST1

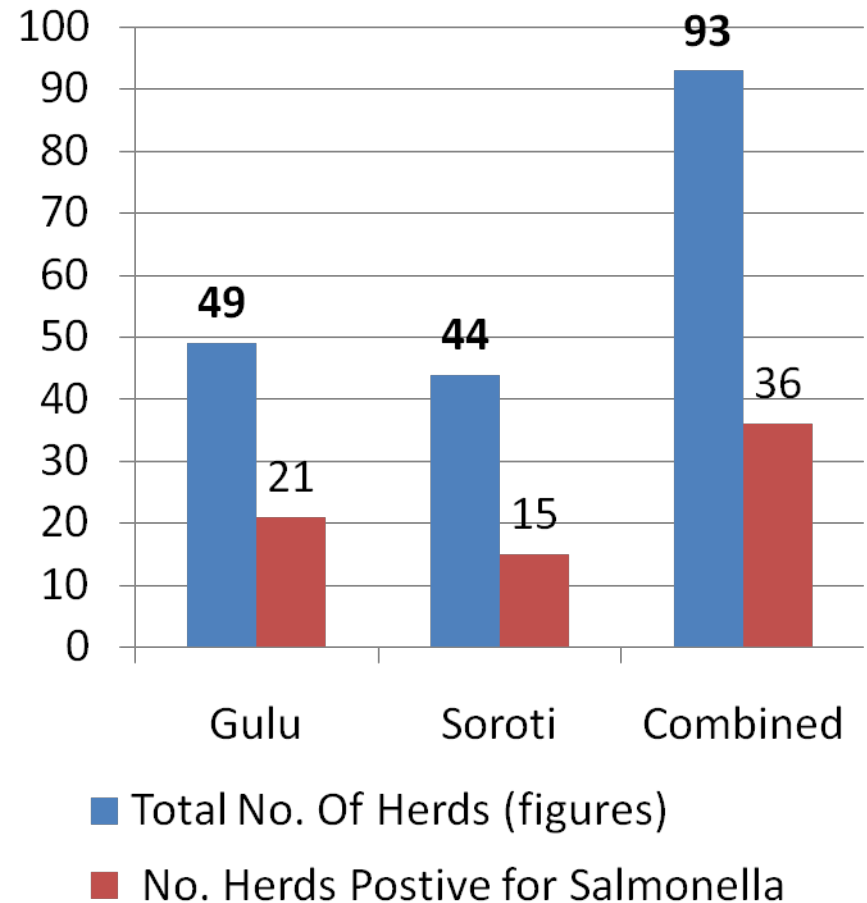
Adhesins: Fimbriae 4 (F4) and AIDA

Non-haemolytic ETEC



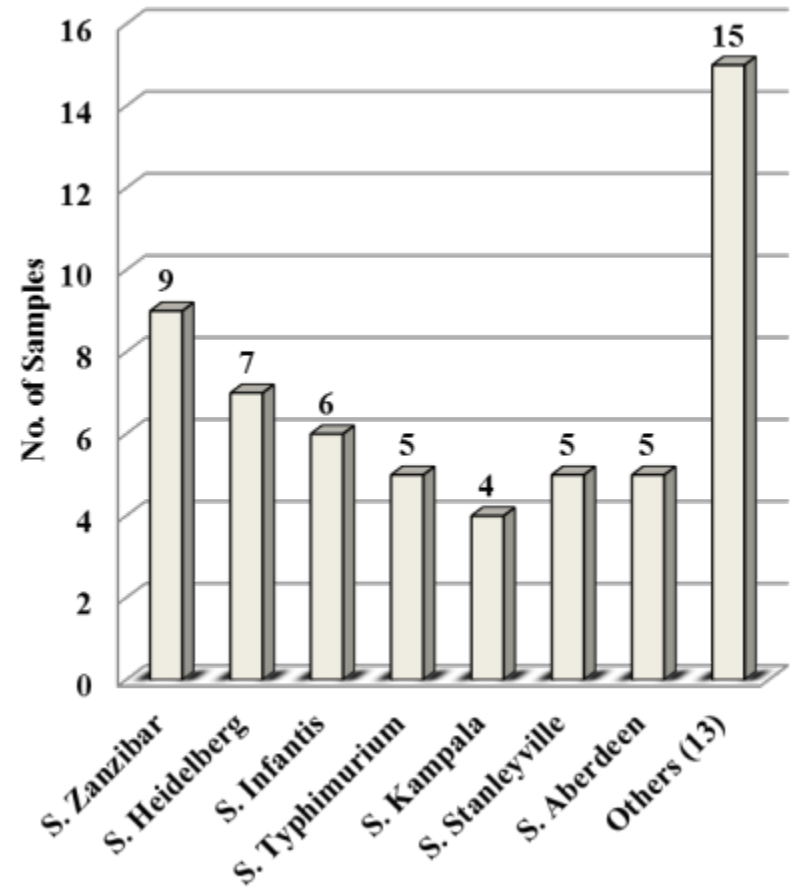
Result 3: *Salmonellae* infections

- Individual prevalence:
Gulu=12.2%
Soroti=11.9%
Combined=12%
- Herd prevalence:
Gulu = 43%,
Soroti= 34%
Combined=39%
- 84% of pigs with *Salmonellae* infection were non-diarrheic

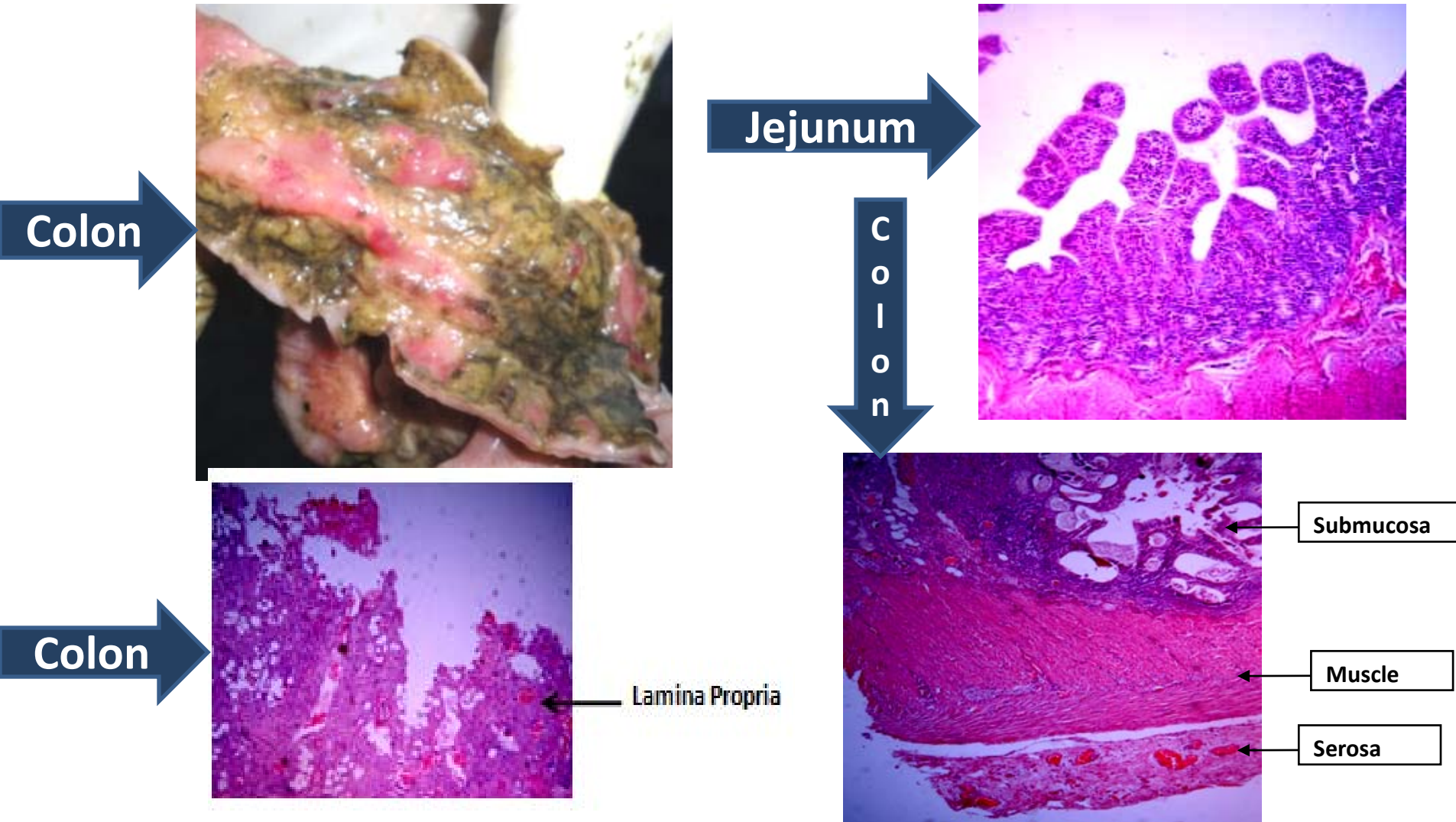


Serotypes of *Salmonellae*

- From 56 samples, 20 different serotypes identified.
- 2 isolates identified by number of antigens only i.e.
 - Antigens=4,5:a:-
 - Antigens=4,27:-:z6



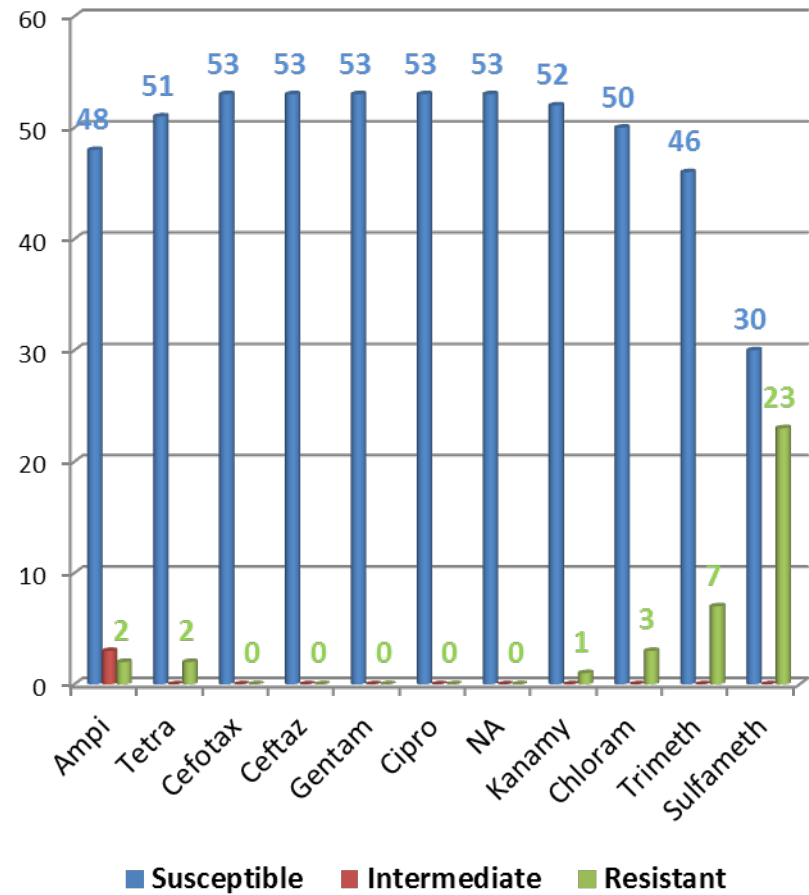
Clinical Salmonellosis



S. Typhimurium isolated. Age= 5 weeks

Drug sensitivity of *Salmonellae*- MIC

- 100% sensitivity to third generation cephalosporins, gentamycin, ciprofloxacin and NA
- Highest resistance to sulfamethoxazole, then trimethoprim.



Protective factors against *Salmonellae* positivity

Variable		Estimate	Standard Error	DF	t Value	Pr > t	OR
Group feeding							
No	Yes	1.4601	0.7118	86	2.05	0.0433	4.306
Diarrhea							
No	Yes	-1.1205	0.5919	86	-1.89	0.0617	0.326
Management method							
Intensive	Tether & roam	-2.1927	0.8875	86	-2.47	0.0155	0.112
Intensive	Semi-intensive	-2.1654	1.0815	86	-2	0.0484	0.115
Tether & roam	Semi-intensive	0.0273	0.7596	86	0.04	0.9714	1.028
Cleaning feeders							
≤ 2X week	After every two days	1.4032	0.7157	86	1.96	0.0532	4.068
≤ 2X week	Daily	-0.3043	0.541	86	-0.56	0.5753	0.738
After every two days	Daily	-1.7074	0.7032	86	-2.43	0.0173	0.181

Acknowledgements

- The mentors:

Mak: Assoc. Profs. J. Erume, G:W Nasinyama and D. Owiny.

SLU: Assoc. Prof. M. Jacobson and Prof. C. Fellstrom.

- Field and Lab. assistants in Uganda.
- Colleagues in various Labs in SLU and SVA, Sweden
- Farmers
- Sida and Carnegie Corp of NY.
- Makerere University and SLU

END

Thank you



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