

FormaXOL™ reduced *Salmonella* in slaughtering pigs

OVERVIEW

A field trial was carried-out in co-operation with a swine integrated group.

TRIAL DESIGN

Two groups of 500 pigs each were housed in two neighbour barns. One group represented the Control group and was fed a commercial diet; while the other group, the FormaXOL treatment group, was fed the same diet plus FormaXOL as in following scheme shown in Table 1.

Table 1. FormaXOL dosage application and scheme.

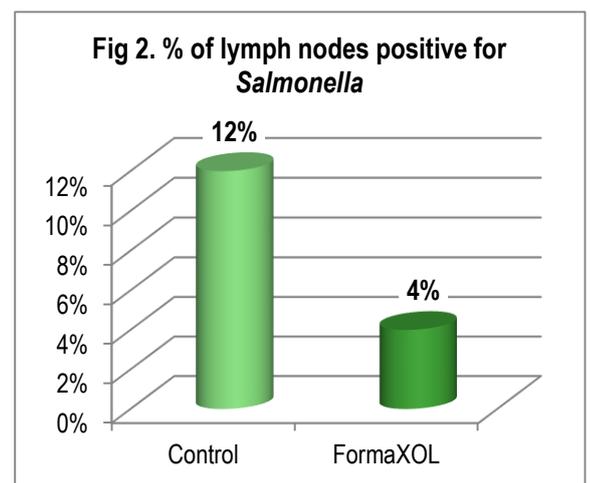
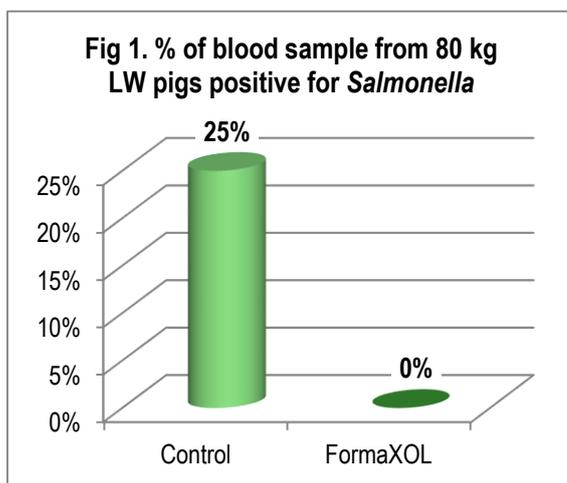
Growth Phases	FormaXOL Dosage (kg/tonne)
Postweaning piglets (18-30 kg Live Weight)	4.0
Growing pigs (30-55 kg Live Weight)	4.0
Finishing pigs (55 kg - slaughter)	0.5

Internal References: INF-2012-00020

RESULTS

At the beginning of the trial a few piglets from both groups were individually identified and blood samples were collected to evaluate the presence of *Salmonella* antigens via an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test. In both groups, all piglets were seronegative.

When the pigs reached approximately 80 kg live weight (LW) further blood sampling and *Salmonella* antibodies antigen via ELISA tests were performed (Fig 1). At the slaughter house, mesenteric lymph nodes were collected from 25 pigs per group and a presence/absence test was carried out (Fig 2).



Internal References: INF-12-00020

CONCLUSION

The FormaXOL treatment group reported 0% *Salmonella* antigens in the blood at 80kg LW, and only 4% of the lymph nodes tested *Salmonella* positive at slaughter. Compared to the Control, the FormaXOL treated group had a 100% reduction in *Salmonella* antigens recovered in the blood, and a 67% reduction for *Salmonella* positive reported in the lymph nodes. FormaXOL, therefore, reduced *Salmonella* in slaughtered pigs.