

Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences



Open Access Agricultural Journals

VETERINÁRNÍ MEDICÍNA
VETMED

[home](#) [page](#) [about us](#) [contact](#)

[us](#)

Table of
Contents

**VETMED
2015**

**VETMED
2014**

**VETMED
2013**

**VETMED
2012**

**VETMED
2011**

**VETMED
2010**

**VETMED
2009**

**VETMED
2008**

**VETMED
2007**

**VETMED
2006**

**VETMED
2005**

**VETMED
2004**

**VETMED
2003**

**VETMED
2002**

**VETMED
2001**

**VETMED
Home**

**Editorial
Board**

For Authors

- **Authors
Declaration**
- **Instruction
to Authors**
- **Guide for**

Authors

- Publication Fee
- Submission

Subscription

Veterinarni Medicina

Emergency slaughters in pigs in the Czech Republic during the period of 1997– 2002

A. Kozak, M. Malena, J. Holejsovsky, B. Bartosek

Veterinarni Medicina, 49 (2004): 365-369

[[fulltext](#)]

The aim of the present work was to determine the most frequent causes of emergency slaughters in pigs and the trends of future development. Records from emergency slaughters of pigs all over the Czech Republic were studied for the period of 1997– 2002. The causes of emergency slaughters were divided into the following groups: infectious diseases, respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, complications *post partum*, diseases of miscellaneous aetiology. The trends of future development were determined as an index equal to the ratio of relative occurrence of the findings during the

period of 2000– 2002 to the same figures from the period of 1997– 1999.

Musculoskeletal diseases were the most frequently found condition (42.39%) with stable figures in the long term (index 1.00). Neither any significant increase nor decrease in the occurrence of this type of diseases were found. Furthermore there was also high occurrence of the diseases of miscellaneous aetiology (29.51%), accounting in particular for the disease of the heart, liver and kidneys. There was a slightly increasing trend in this category of diseases (index 1.16), which was confirmed to be highly significant. The occurrence of respiratory diseases was also high (21.21%), showing the trend of slight decrease (index 0.88), which was nevertheless highly significant. The cases of emergency slaughter were reflected in the total number of condemnations in porcine carcasses (27.56%). This figure showed long-term increase (index 1.19), which was confirmed to be highly significant. It can be concluded that appropriate measures are necessary for the improvement of health status of pigs and reduction of numbers of emergency slaughters. Such measures should be in

particular aimed at prevention of musculoskeletal diseases.

Keywords:

emergency slaughters; findings at slaughterhouses; condemnation of carcasses; pigs; musculoskeletal diseases

[[fulltext](#)]

© 2015 [Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences](#)

XHTML11 VALID

CSS VALID