Within the limiting factors of the development of the swine production in Mexico is the high mortality of the piglets during the first weeks of life. In Mexico has been reported rates of mortality between 73-83% before weaning, being the first days the most critical (Carza J and Trujillo R. 1980).

The scour is one of the diseases that cause a major trouble during these first days and may be those produced by enteropathogenic microorganisms like Escherichia coli, besides that other enteric agents that are also involved in this diarrheic syndrome, as it the Klebsiella sp. bacterial that could be present in the high respiratory tract of healthy individual, as an associate with lungs diseases and the urinogenital tract and actually it has been found as a causal agent in diarrheas scour in human beings (Klipstein and Engert, 1974; in the children population in Mexico (Sanchez 1955 and Avelar 1978) have been confirmed their enteropathogenic role for man by Klipstein et al 1976, 1977).

The aim of this work was to show to the Klebsiella its pathogenesis in the neonatal diarrheas of piglets. With this purpose were shown its potential of colonizing the gut of the pig during development as a consequence of its immunizing power once that it is given oral to sows in gestation.

Cell Adherence.
First, it was to prove fibrillar presence through the formation of a picture in a liquid medium. Afterwards it was challenge to epithelial cells isolated from faecal intestine of swine, showing degree of adherence and the amount of red cells of guinea pig and its resistant to the nanoparticle presence.

Enteroxin Production.
It was established through a 24 hr. inoculation in appropriate portions of swine intestine, being a positive reaction.

Colonization of the intestine and scour production in piglets.
Three deprived-colostrum piglets were inoculated, remaining three as controls, another test was carried out with five deprived-colostrum piglets and four piglets as controls, the inoculation dose was 10^8 bacterial/mL, given orally. The findings obtained in the two trials were very similar, diarrhea began 24 hr., and body temperature rose to a high significant level of 40.8°C to the end of 28 hr., when the piglets were slaughtered. From each animal were taken duodenal, jejunal and ileum samples with the purpose to carry out to each one a bacterial count, founding that colonizing the intestine were Klebsiella and E. coli and when a dispersion curve was made, it showed a great amount of Klebsiella than E. coli. To the application of a Fisher exact X^2, with the aim of evaluating the significance of diarrheas presentation, it was found a P < 0.05, this fact is not a conclusive one but together with the rise of temperature, the number of bacteria established in the intestinal segments was in some cases higher than 10^7 being all this very conclusive of the pathogenesis of the Klebsiella inoculated. The strain was recuperated and proved its enteropathogenicity in an intestinal rabbit.

Conclusions:
These evidences shown the pathogenic of Klebsiella sp in neonatal diarrheas of the piglets. Therefore, Klebsiella has to be taken in account when control measures are carry out, because actually E.coli is the only bacterial agent involved in this diarrheic syndrome.

Selected Reference:
2. Carza J. and Ongin (1975) Inmunidad suplementaria en lechones. XIII Convenencia de la A.M.V.E. C. Leon, Guanajuato, Mexico