The question of how far the diagnosis of infections in the urinary tract can be carried out as an early recognition of pigs in predisposed cases, was followed up. An investigation should be made as to how the compilation of the urine can be used with the help of simple and practicable methods, under the conditions in the piglet production farms.

Hence this clarification is necessary to show what weight and importance can be placed on the infection of the urinary tract during illnesses of the porkerium, and what influence it has on the breeding performance of the sow.

In three piglet producing farms, regular development tests were made over a period of one year. The urine samples were taken from each sow several times during the last stages of pregnancy and lactation. These urine samples were tested cytospectoscopically, bacteriologically and clinically chemically with the help of laboratory methods as well as with easy to handle screening tests, such as test strips and dip-slides.

Data about the health of the sows and the piglets as well as the breeding performance of the sows involved in the 586 litters which were observed, were noted in the statistical evaluation.

The important parameters in the test proved to be the number of cystitis, given as a total figure, and the total number of all infections in the urine.

Altogether, all positive results in the urine tests before they gave birth, contracted the disease p.p. as defined in the MVA-complex, and the showed the main symptoms of a high temperature and a heavy discharge. Those sows which showed no significant bacteriology a.p. but which underwent urine tests a short time before the birth of the litter, with results showing 10°-9μ bacterial urine or even more, suffered to 72% from postpartum disturbances. For all that, another quarter of the sows contracted vesicular illnesses, although significant bacteriology was not shown at any time while taking samples. Those sows which discharged a large number of cystitis both before giving birth and also after the birth of a litter, were ones which either did not become pregnant again afterwards or which only became pregnant after several periods on heat. This was highly significantly more often in comparison to cows with a negative result in the urine test in all the cases. The low fertility rate of those animals may also be the main reason for a high number of miscarriages. The highest the number of sows with infections of the urinary tract, the greater was the annual rate of illness in this stock. The frequency of the occurrence of illnesses in the animals in the postnatal stage also increased although these animals were tested before giving birth and the results of the urine test were negative. This percentage of sows affected by bacteria in one form or the prevalence of infections of the urinary tract can therefore be classified as indicators of most of the pathological symptoms, and this reflects the pressure of infection in the stock. If the sows are classified into four groups according to their average total discharge of albumen before giving birth, pathological disorders, in a highly significant manner, occur more frequently among sows in the group with a high discharge of albumen. Those animals with a high total content of albumen in their urine a.p. were, in a highly significant manner, in best possible one or more times than those sows which showed no clear proteinuria at this time. It is often these sows which may be removed from the farm due to illnesses or bad breeding performance. Statistical differences between the different groups of sows can also be seen in the data on performance. The number of piglets per year is also higher in the frequently protracted time between litters due to the frequency of the periods on heat. If one considers the group of sows with constant bacteriology, the illnesses of the sows in pregnancy are the main reason for the bad results in the number of piglets...