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## Diamond V Technical Training in Bangkok, Thailand. Diamond V 技术培训，曼谷泰国

Dr. Ong and Dr. Ray Tan were representing F.E. Venture S/B to attend The Asian Diamond V Distributors Technical Training which was held by Diamond V Mills, Inc, USA in Bangkok on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2014.

Diamond V Mills, Inc. produces the best quality Yeast Culture products for all kind of livestock animal, aquaculture and human health which is used worldwide to improve human and animal immunity, improve palatability and digestibility of animal feeds. During this training, representatives from Asian countries which are China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Pakistan and Malaysia were sharing their experiences and discussing the best way to maximize the farmers' profit from their livestock and improve the human's health status by using the Yeast culture metabolites from Diamond V Mills.

Dr. Ong 和 Dr. Ray Tan代表远东出席由美国 Diamond V Mills, Inc. 在泰国曼谷于3月2日2014年举办的亚洲经销商技术培训。

Diamond V Mills, Inc. 出产良好品质的酵母培养剂给予各种类的家畜，水产养殖和人类保健，以便提高人类和动物的免疫系统，改善动物饲料的适合性和消化率。在这培训期间，亚洲各经销商代表如：中国，日本，韩国，印尼，越南，泰国，巴基斯坦和马来西亚都一起分享他们的丰富经验，同时也讨论使用Diamond V 酵母培养代谢产物给予农场获得最大利润的方法和改进人类的健康状况。

Group photo / 集体合照



Technical Training & Distributors Meeting / 技术培训和经销商会议



Dinner gathering / 晚餐集会

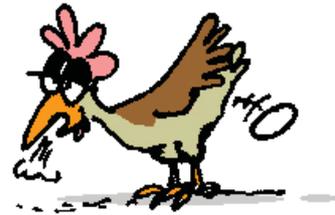
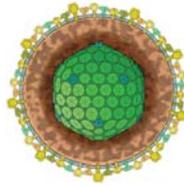


# Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)

## 鸡传染性喉气管炎 (ILT)

### AHEK!!! AHEK!!! Coughing, have you heard it ?

你听到鸡只的咳嗽声吗？



ILT which is caused by herpes virus targets the respiratory tract and it replicates during the first week of infection.

ILT是因呼吸道感染疱疹病毒所引起，并在感染的第一个星期时病毒进行增殖。

#### Clinical Sign 临床症状：

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. Watery eyes                          | 1. 眼睛湿     |
| 2. Conjunctivitis                       | 2. 眼结膜炎    |
| 3. Swelling of infraorbital sinuses     | 3. 鼻腔肿胀    |
| 4. Nasal discharge                      | 4. 鼻腔堵塞分泌物 |
| 5. Gasping                              | 5. 喘气      |
| 6. Coughing                             | 6. 咳嗽      |
| 7. Expectoration of blood stained mucus | 7. 有带血黏液   |
| 8. High mortality                       | 8. 死亡率高    |
| 9. Drop in egg production               | 9. 产蛋量下降   |

#### Post Mortem Lesion 病理变化：

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Hemorrhagic conjunctivitis           | 1. 眼结膜炎出血           |
| 2. Hemorrhagic larynx and tracheitis    | 2. 喉头气管黏膜出血         |
| 3. Diphtheritic exudate along trachea   | 3. 气管腔内有黄色柱状纤维索性渗出物 |
| 4. Caseous exudate at nasal             | 4. 干酪样分泌物在鼻腔        |
| 5. Blood clot found in lumen of trachea | 5. 在气管管腔发现血块        |

#### Recovered 康复



The chickens will usually recover within 7 to 10 days of showing clinical signs. The infected and recovered birds will become carrier and may shed the virus during stressful period.

感染的鸡只通常会在发病症状的7至10天里康复。此鸡只便是带病者，同时在鸡群处于紧迫时期传播病菌。

#### Diagnostic Method 诊断方法：

1. Detection of antibody by using ELISA or Virus Neutralization Test.
  2. Histological examination by seeing eosinophilic intranuclear inclusion bodies in the respiratory and conjunctival epithelium.
  3. Isolation & Identification of virus.
1. 可采用ELISA或病毒中和来检测抗体。  
2. 观察在呼吸道和眼结膜上皮嗜酸性（细胞）核内包涵体的组织学检查。  
3. 分离和病毒鉴定。

\* ELISA – enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay is a test that uses antibodies and colour change to identify a substance.

\* ELISA - 酶免疫吸附测定，是使用抗体和颜色的变化来识别物质的测试。



- Vaccinate with Infectious Laryngotracheitis modified live vaccine and combination with strict biosecurity can reduce the risk of disease challenge.
- LAR-VAC, a freeze-dried live vaccine against Infectious Laryngotracheitis is an innovation from Fatro that is suitable to be used at 4-6 weeks of age by ocular-nasal route.
- Vaccinate before it is too late! Discuss with your veterinarian for a good vaccination plan.
- 注射改良传染性喉气管炎的活性疫苗和严格农场卫生的配合可减少疾病挑战的风险。
- LAR-VAC，是来自Fatro的传染性喉气管炎冻干活性疫苗，适合在4-6周龄以用眼，鼻的途径使用。
- 趁未病发时注射疫苗！与您的兽医一起讨论一个好的疫苗计划。



Infected chicken with conjunctivitis and exhibiting open-mouth breathing.  
患鸡眼结膜炎和张口喘气



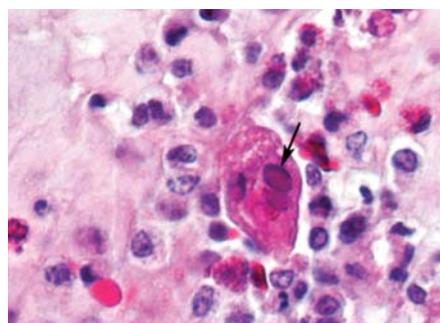
Excessive lacrimation, swelling of the periorbital region and infraorbital sinuses.  
过度流泪，眼睛周围和眶下窦肿胀



Infected chicken with stretching the neck and open mouth breathing.  
感染鸡只伸展颈部和张口呼吸



Hemorrhagic exudative tracheitis in a typical case of ILT.  
出血性渗出气管炎是传染性喉气管炎中的典型案例



Intranuclear eosinophilic inclusion bodies is pathognomonic for ILT.  
核内嗜酸性包涵体是能确定传染性喉气管炎的诊断





# Effectiveness of Paracetamol s.p. (Acetaminophen) is proven as a symptomatic Treatment of Fever Process with Antipyretic & Analgesic Properties.

Paracetamol s.p. (对乙酰氨基酚) 被证明有效在发烧过程具有解热及镇痛的对症治疗。

- ORAL SOLUTION • 口服溶液 •

## Paracetamol s.p. is a **PREMIUM** veterinary drug

indicated for symptomatic treatment of fever process with Antipyretic-Analgesic properties.

**NO Fever 没有发烧**

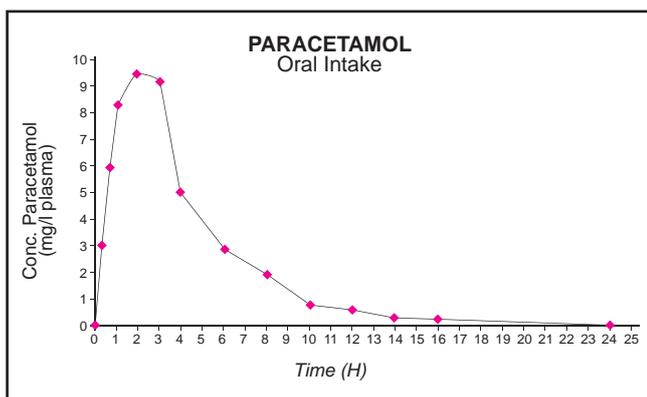
**NO Ulcers 没有溃疡**

**NO Pain 没有痛楚**

- ⇒ Since the Paracetamol s.p. is a weak inhibitor of COX-1 synthesis, it **does not** provoke secondary effects at gastrointestinal level, or any effect on platelet aggregation.
- ⇒ **Quick** absorption, **uniform** distribution of Paracetamol s.p. and bioavailability is **81%**.
- ⇒ **Effective plasma concentrations** are obtained 10 minutes after ingestion reaching maximum levels at 90 minutes.

对症治疗发烧过程中具有解热，镇痛特性的一个**优质**兽药。

- ⇒ 由于 Paracetamol s.p. 是 COX-1 合成的弱性抑制剂，它**不会**引发第二次效应在胃肠里，或对血小板聚集的任何影响。
- ⇒ **快速**吸收，Paracetamol s.p. 可分布**均匀**和药物生物有效度为**81%**。
- ⇒ **血浆药物浓度有效**于在摄取10分钟后，更可抵达最高水平在90分钟。

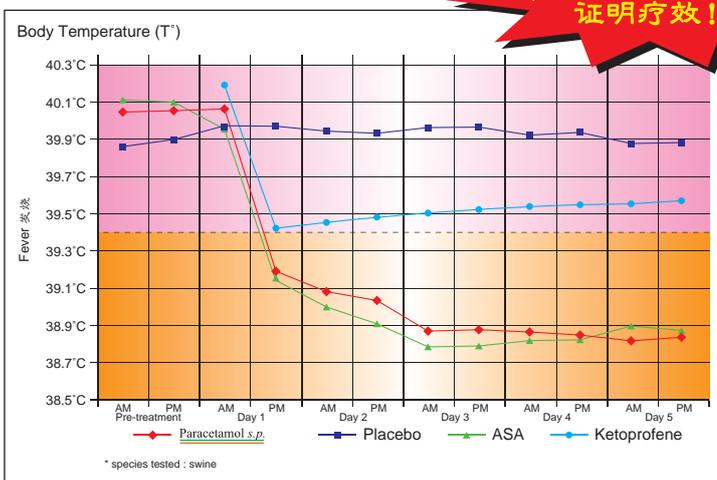


Plasma concentration curve after oral administration of Paracetamol s.p. single dose 30mg/kg.

对Paracetamol s.p.的口服单剂量30毫克/公斤后的血浆浓度曲线。

- ⇒ Quick elimination rate ( $T_{1/2} = 2.15\text{hrs}$ ), no tissue accumulation.
  - ⇒ Paracetamol s.p. tested during **gestation**, for which absence of any adverse effect has been demonstrated in gestating female and foetus or newborn.
  - ⇒ **High tolerance** at triple therapeutic dose and double administration time, prove the absence of adverse effects, especially at hepatic level.
  - ⇒ Paracetamol s.p. indicates a withdrawal time of **24 hours**. Maintained **stability** concentration in soft & hard drinking water, superior to 95% of initial concentration during 24 hours.
  - ⇒ Compatibility at simultaneous administration through drinking water with broad spectrum of SP Veterinaria medications.
- ⇒ 排除率快速 ( $T_{1/2}=2.15\text{hrs}$ )，无组织蓄积。
  - ⇒ Paracetamol s.p. 在**妊娠**期间的测试，为此，证明对雌性妊娠和胎儿或新生儿没有任何不良影响。
  - ⇒ 对三倍治疗剂量和两次的投药期都有**高度耐受性**，证明没有不良的影响，特别是在肝脏。
  - ⇒ 建议Paracetamol s.p. 只有**24小时**的停药期。
  - ⇒ 能对高/低矿物质饮用水保持其浓度的**稳定性**，在24小时内可保持其95%的最初浓度性。
  - ⇒ 能和SP Veterinaria 广谱药物通过饮用水在同一投药时间投入的兼容性。

**PROVEN EFFICACY!**  
证明疗效!



**SAFE!**  
安全!

**DOES NOT PROVOKE ULCERS!**  
不会引发溃疡!

	% ULCERS 溃疡	SEVERITY 严重性
Paracetamol (30 mg/kg p.w.)	0	-
ASA (50 mg/kg p.w.)	20	Superficial lesions 浅表的病变
Ketoprofene (3 mg/kg p.w.)	30	Deep lesions 深部的病变

## Target Species & Indications:

Swine, Poultry, Ruminants.

- Symptomatic treatment of fever, coinciding or not with virus or bacterial infections.
- Reduced (transport) stress.

## Dosage & Administration:

Orally, through drinking water at 0.5 - 1.0ml/L (30mg/kg body weight/day) during 5 days.

Packing size: 1L

### 目标与功能:

猪，家禽，反刍动物

- 在有或无病毒或细菌感染之下，症状式治疗发烧。
- 减少运输造成的紧迫。

### 用法及用量:

口服，加入饮用水，0.5 - 1.0毫升/公升 (30毫克/公斤体重/天) 为期5天。

包装规格：1公升



For further information, please contact us at F.E Venture Sdn Bhd 03-5633 3493 or Dr. Ong at 012-329 1854.  
有关详细的资料，请联络 F.E Venture Sdn Bhd 03-5633 3493 或 Dr. Ong at 012-329 1854.

# The Importance of Disinfection to Ensure Good Farm Biosecurity

消毒的重要性可确保良好的农场生物安全

Many farmers are familiar with modern cleaning and disinfectant protocols. However, these protocols are often not applied correctly. When protocols that are not carried out correctly, there are an extra risk for disease challenge to the farms.

Below is a flowchart for Biosecurity Program on Hygiene:

许多农友都很熟悉现今的清洁和消毒程序。然而，这些程序往往都没有正确应用。当程序未正确执行，农场可能会受到额外疾病的风险挑战。

以下是生物安全卫生程序的流程图：



As part of a proactive ongoing development programme Kilco has now introduced a new disinfectant purely based on synthetic phenols – Virophen Advanced.

The phenol based disinfectants continue to be recognised as effective heavy duty products ideally suited for farm biosecurity. These products have traditionally been based on naturally sourced High Boiling Tar Acids.

Virophen Advanced retains all of the well known positive features of Virophen:

- Phenol based
- Acidified with acetic acid to maximise virus activity
- Heavy duty – resists an organic challenge
- Strong disinfectant with characteristic phenol odour
- Works in a dirty environment – ideal for pig and poultry farms
- Effective against bacteria and viruses – independently proven effective by Queen’s University, Belfast against Newcastle Disease Virus at 1:210 using the DEFRA method ref BS 6734 (Fig.1)
- Effective in hard and saline water conditions
- High surfactant content to maximise surface contact and activity

Virophen Advanced is designed to be used in exactly the same way as the traditional Virophen with the same proven efficacy.

Virophen Advanced 是特制与传统 Virophen 的使用法完全一样，具有相同的消毒效果

The principle **advantages** of the synthetic phenol inclusion are:

- Reproducible and consistent phenol raw material – not dependent on natural variations depending on source
- Fixed product formulation – no natural ingredient variation
- Continuous supply of phenol raw material – natural sources are diminishing with poorer quality natural phenols being increasing used
- Long term sustainability – synthetic phenols are approved by the Biocidal Products Directive in Europe - natural phenols are not and are banned in Europe!
- Better than High Boiling Tar Acids – in terms of efficacy against viruses.

作为一个积极持续发展计划的一部分，Kilco 目前已推出一个完全基于合成（人工）的石炭酸新消毒剂-Virophen Advanced。

石炭酸（苯酚）的消毒剂被确认为非常适合在养殖农场大量清洗，有效管理农场卫生。基本上，这些石炭酸消毒剂是采用天然的高沸点焦油酸。

Virophen Advanced 保留了所有 Virophen 众所周知的特点：

- 基于石炭酸（苯酚）
- 用乙酸酸化病毒活性
- 大量清洗 - 抵抗有机物质的挑战
- 强大消毒剂具有特征性的石炭酸（苯酚）气味
- 有效于肮脏的环境 - 猪和家禽饲养场
- 有效对抗细菌和病毒 - Queen's University, Belfast 独立实验证明，使用 DEFRA- BS 6734 方法，1:210 的参水量有效对抗新城疫病毒（图1）
- 在硬水和盐水里有效发挥作用
- 表面活性剂高，它可增加表面积，供消毒剂发挥作用

合成（人工）的石炭酸消毒剂的**优点**是：

- 可复制和稳定石炭酸（苯酚）的原料 - 不依赖取决于自然变化的天然原料
- 固定的产品配方 - 无天然成分变化
- 可不间断的供应石炭酸（苯酚）原料 - 由于品质好的天然石炭酸（苯酚）逐渐减少，所以使用品质差的天然石炭酸（苯酚）也逐渐增加
- 可长期持续性 - 合成石炭酸（苯酚）是由欧洲 Biocidal Products Directive 批准使用 - 同时天然石炭酸（苯酚）是在欧洲被禁止使用
- 较好于高沸点焦油酸 - 在对抗病毒疗效方面

afbi Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute		<b>TEST REPORT / 测试报告</b> Determination of virucidal activity Using the DEFRA method 杀病毒活性测定 运用DEFRA方法
<b>a) Identification of the test Laboratory</b> 鉴定测试实验室	: Virology Branch, Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute Veterinary Sciences Division, Stonely Road, Stormont, Belfast BT4 3SD, N.Ireland, U.K	
<b>b) Identification of the sample / 鉴定样品</b> Name of product / 产品名称 Batch number / 批号 Manufacturer / 生产厂家	: RS 9517 : 1213092 : Kilco (International) Ltd., Broomhouses 2 Industrial Estate, Old Glasgow Road, Lockerbie, Dumfrieshire, DG11 2SD, UK : 09/07/12 : Clean, cool, lockable and well ventilated away from heat, 干净, 凉爽, 可上锁和通风良好, 远离热源。 : 4-chloro-3-methylphenol (CAS 59-50-7) <10% : Acetic Acid (CAS 64-19-7) <10% : Dodecylbenzene Sulphonic Acid (CAS 27176-87-0) <10%	
<b>c) Experimental conditions / 实验条件</b> Period of analysis / 分析日期 Appearance of the product and its dilutions 产品及其稀释液的外观 Product test concentrations / 产品浓度测试 Test temperature / 温度测试 Contact times / 接触时间 Product diluent / 产品稀释剂 Stability of test mixture / 试验混合物的稳定性 Temperature of incubation / 孵化温度 Viral strain used / 试验的病毒株	: 23/08/12 - 13/10/12 : Product - Dark brown liquid / 产品 - 墨褐色液体 : Dilutions - Light brown liquid / 稀释 - 浅棕色液体 : 1/25 (4%), 1/50 (2%), 1/100 (1%) : 4°C ± 1°C : 30 min ± 10 sec : Deionised water / 无离子水 : Stable throughout / 稳定 : 37°C ± 1°C : PMV-1 Newcastle Disease Virus (Ulster 2C)	
<b>d) Test result / 测试结果</b> Titre of virus suspension / 悬浮病毒的效价 Maximum detectable virus inactivation 最大限度地检测非活性病毒 Virus inactivation of the reference virus inactivation test after 30 minutes 非活性病毒在30分钟后通过非活性病毒的测试	: 10 <sup>8.5</sup> EID <sub>50</sub> : <10 EID <sub>50</sub> : Successful inactivation / 非活性	
<b>e) Conclusion / 总结</b> According to the standard DEFRA test for efficacy against Disease of Poultry, the sample of batch 1213092 of the product RS9517 possesses virucidal activity for the strain PMV-1 Newcastle Disease (Ulster 2C) at a concentration of 1% (v/v) at 4°C with a 30 minute contact time. 根据DEFRA对家禽疫病的标准测试, 产品RS9517的1213092批号样品在浓度为1% (体积/体积), 4度摄氏度于30分钟的接触时间, 具有杀病毒PMV-1新城疫活性病毒 (Ulster 2C) 的功效。		
<b>f) Locality, date and identified signature / 地点, 日期和签名</b> Location / 地点 Date / 日期	: Virology Branch, Veterinary Sciences Division : 24/10/12	
Test Personnel / 试验人员 Mr Jonathan McMaw	Quality Control Manager / 品质控制经理 Mrs Mildred Wylie	Test Director / 测试总监 Dr Michael Welsh

Fig.1 图 1

For further information, please contact us at F.E Venture Sdn Bhd 03-5633 3493 or Dr. Jolene at 012-455 7827.

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## Fermentation Product - “Prebiotic - like” Product

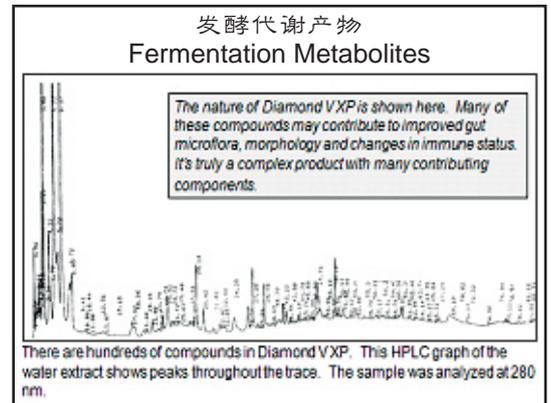
### 发酵物 - “益生菌”产品

**Farmer A:** Is Diamond V Original Products a yeast-based products?

**Dr. R:** Diamond V Original Products is NOT a yeast-based product, instead, it is a fermentation products. It is a **huge fermentation products**, with about 200 compounds in combination that will contribute significantly to animal health and performance.

**农友问:** 达农威产品是一个酵母主要成分的产品?

**Dr. R:** Diamond V Original 并不是以酵母为主要成分的产品, 相反, 它是一种发酵的产品。这是一个多量发酵的产品, 结合了约200种化合物, 为动物的健康和表现有明显地贡献。

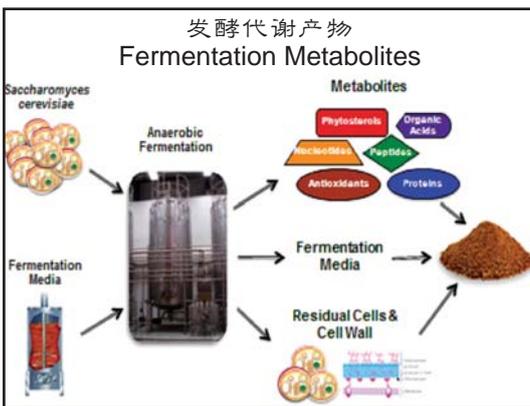


**Farmer A:** Any difference in yeast-based products and Diamond V fermentation product?

**Dr. R:** Basically, yeast-based products can be categorized into 3 categories, which is active dry yeast, inactivated yeast and yeast cell components (yeast cell wall/ yeast extract). On the other hand, Diamond V product does not belongs to any of the categories aforementioned. It is a fermentation product produced from its proprietary DiaMatrix Technology together with the specialized formulation.

**农友问:** 酵母主要成分的产品和Diamond V发酵产品有什么区别?

**Dr. R:** 基本上, 酵母主要成分的产品可分为3类, 即是活性干酵母, 非活性酵母和酵母细胞成分(酵母细胞壁/酵母提取物)。另一方面, Diamond V 的产品不属于任何前述的类别。它是用 DiaMatrix 专利技术生产和专业配制的发酵产物。

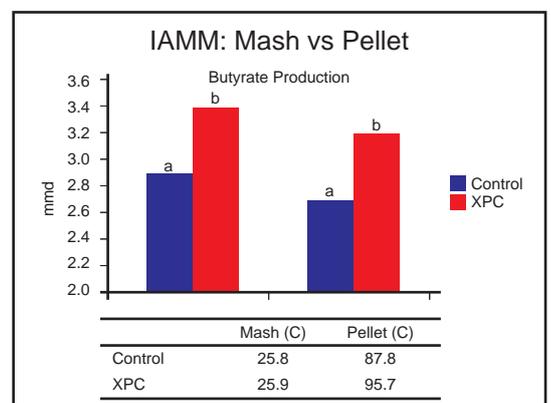


**Farmer A:** Does storage or pelleting temperature affects the efficacy of the product?

**Dr. R:** First of all, it is not a live yeast product, hence the storage and pelleting temperature will not affects the livability of the product. Besides, the efficacy of the product is proven to be not significantly affected from high pelleting temperature using IAMM (Intestinal activity modifier model).

**农友问:** 贮存或制粒温度会影响产品的功效?

**Dr. R:** 首先, 它不是一个活性酵母的产品, 因此存储和制粒温度不会影响到产品的存活率。此外, 使用IAMM (肠道活性改性剂型号) 证明该产品的功效没有明显地被高制粒温度影响。





**Farmer A:** Does it have any contraindication?

**Dr. R:** There is not any contraindication. Hence, it is easily incorporated into any diet formulation.

**农友问:** 是否有任何禁忌?

**Dr. R:** 没有任何禁忌。因此，它很容易融入任何的食料配方。

**Farmer A:** Could it be used together with other feed additives such as probiotic (*Lactobacillus sp.*, *Bacillus subtilis*)?

**Dr. R:** The addition of Diamond V could have an additive effects on the probiotics used. In fact, they served like a "food" for the probiotics fed to animals. In vitro and in vivo studies have shown that Diamond V can increase the good bacteria that are naturally present in the gut of animals.

**农友问:** 它可以连同其它饲料添加剂，例如益生菌（乳酸菌属，枯草芽孢杆菌）中使用?

**Dr. R:** 加入Diamond V 在含有益生菌的食料会添加更好的效果。事实上，Diamond V 可被视为喂养动物益生菌的“食物”。在体外和体内研究表明，Diamond V 可增加原本存在动物肠道中的有益细菌。



**Farmer A:** What are the mode of actions?

**Dr. R:** The mode of actions are three-pronged: improving the microbiota by enhancing the populations of beneficial bacteria, promoting the gut's morphology which strengthens gut integrity and helps heighten feedstuff digestion, and balancing immunity. Balanced immunity includes both innate and adaptive immunity, improving antibody (vaccine) titers, antioxidant levels, and anti-inflammatory activity.

**农友问:** 该产品的功用模式是什么?

**Dr. R:** 功用模式是三管齐下：通过增强有益菌的种群来改善肠道微菌，促进肠道的形态于加强肠道的完整性和助于提高饲料的消化率，和平衡免疫力。均衡的免疫力包括先天性和适应性免疫，提高抗体（疫苗）的效价，抗氧化剂的水平，和抗炎作用。

**Farmer A:** Is there any research to support the mode of actions claimed?

**Dr. R:** We have species-specific expertise conducted tremendous world-class researchs from time to time just to create profitable solutions to customers worldwide. If you are willing to know more, please contact F.E Venture (03-5633 3493) or Dr Ray Tan (017-475 8679) and I am sure they are willing to share you more info on Diamond V. Thank you.

**农友问:** 是否有任何研究报告证明此功用的模式?

**Dr. R:** 我们有特定品种的专业研究员为我们进行极大专业的试验研究，就只为了创造有利润的解决方案给全世界的农友客户。如果你要知道更多详情，请联络 F.E Venture (03-5633 3493) 或 Dr Ray Tan (017-475 8679)，我相信他们愿意与你分享更多Diamond V 的详细信息。谢谢。



## A big chunk in pig production – Reproductive Failure

### 猪只生产的大问题-生殖力衰竭

Reproducing successfully is the first step in ensuring good production in swine industry. However, some reproductive failure is bound to occur in all swine breeding operations, but for practical purposes reproductive failure is regarded as significant only when production levels fall below the expected norm. These norms refer to parameters such as percentage of animals cycling, conception and farrowing rates, average litter size and number of pigs produced per sow per year where these parameters differ from farm to farm.

The process of reproduction is extremely complicated and involves many highly specific biological functions. The external environment (diet, housing, social surroundings, temperature, disease, etc.) has a far greater influence on reproductive performance than on any other biological process because the newborn of any species require special protection from extreme environments.

The usual complaints concerning reproductive problems fall into one of these two categories:

- Acute reproductive problems, usually described as a cluster of problems associated with abortions, stillborn pigs, premature litters, high fevers in sows or boar and/or sows off feed.
- Chronic reproductive failure, usually exhibited by low farrowing rates, low live births, and/or a high number of animals failing to conceive.

Although reproductive failure is most often associated with reproductive disease, but other factors such as management practices, nutrition, environmental effects, toxicosis, and genetics also contributed. Reproductive diseases are unlikely the cause unless the herd exhibited acute reproductive problems. A good history taking and observation of clinical signs help in ruling in or out reproductive infectious disease. Differentiating and pinpointing the cause problem is crucial to improve the performance.

There are five major causes of reproductive failure where we can explore and investigate:

- hormonal imbalances
- mating behavior of both males and females
- diseases and minor infections
- structural defects in both males and females
- handler's inefficiency in checking heat and handling the breeding herd

Solving reproductive problems requires a thorough knowledge of the breeding herd management and the collection and analysis of relevant objective data. This may be followed by submission of appropriate samples (such as paired serum samples, tissue samples for histopathology and agent isolation) to a diagnostic laboratory. Most problems defy an exact laboratory diagnosis because the causative agent may no longer be present or the problem may have been related to prior management or environmental factors.

Many times several problems exist simultaneously, but the attention directed towards these problems often improves the reproductive management and productivity even when a diagnosis has not been confirmed.

在养猪业里，成功的繁殖是确保良好生产的第一步。然而，一些导致生殖力衰竭的问题势必会出现在所有养猪业，但在实际的情况下，只有当生产水平低于预期的标准时，它才被视为显著的生殖力衰竭。这些生产标准的参数会因不同的农场而有所不同，如动物的循环率，受孕和产仔率，平均窝产仔数和每年每头母猪可产的仔猪数量。

繁殖的过程是非常复杂和涉及很多非常特定的生物功能。外部的环境（饮食，禽棚，周围环境，温度，疾病等）对生殖性能具有比任何其他生物的过程更强大的影响力。因为任何生物的新生儿都需要特殊保护免于极端的环境。

生育的问题通常分为以下两个类别之一：

- 急性生殖问题，通常被形容为一堆与流产，胎死腹中，早产，母猪或公猪发高烧和/或母猪绝食断料相关的问题。
- 慢性生殖力衰竭，通常是由分娩率低，活产胎儿少，和/或大量的动物未能受孕的问题所显示。

虽然生殖力衰竭的问题和生殖疾病经常被联系在一起，但我们也不可漠视其他因素，如管理规范，营养均衡，环境影响，中毒和遗传问题的影响力。生殖疾病往往不是引起问题的原因，除非畜群展示急性生殖问题的现象。一个好的病史记录及观察临床症状有助于排除或确认感染性生殖疾病。辨别和准确查明问题原因是改善畜群表现的关键。

我们可以探讨和研究生殖力衰竭的五大原因：

- 荷尔蒙失调。
- 男性和女性的交配行为。
- 疾病和轻微的感染。
- 男性和女性的结构性缺陷。
- 工人在检测母猪发情和处理种猪群程序的工作效率。

解决生殖力衰竭问题，需要对种猪群的管理有透彻的了解并收集及分析相关的客观数据。在这之后也可以提交适当的试验样品（如血清配对样品，细胞组织样品供组织病理学和离析病因）以协助诊断。大部分的问题都无法达到准确的诊断。这是因为病原体可能已不再存在或问题可能涉及到前期管理或环境的因素。

很多时候几样问题是同时存在的，即使诊断尚未得到证实，但针对这些问题的关注往往提高了繁殖管理和生产率。

## Reproductive Failure by Infectious Causes 生殖力衰竭的感染原因

Disease and agents 疾病和病原体	Clinical Signs 临床症状	Comments and Diagnosis aids 意见和诊断
<b>Parvoviral Infection</b> Parvovirus  <b>细小病毒感染</b> 细小病毒	Vary with gestational stage at infection. Usually in gilts. Increases in returns to heat, failure to farrow, mummies, stillbirths, and neonatal mortality. Fewer pigs per litter. There seldom are abortions or fetal anomalies. The dams are normal. 症状因所感染的妊娠阶段而有所不同。一般在新母猪。返情率，产子失败，胎儿干性坏死，产死胎和新生儿死亡率增加。每窝仔猪少。流产或胎儿畸形较少见。母猪没有异样。	A major cause of embryonic and fetal death, more often in gilts. Infection usually endemic and inapparent. Diagnosis by IFAT on lungs of mummies <16 cm long. 胚胎和胎儿死亡的主要原因，多数涉及新母猪。通常是地方性传染病和不明显。可用少于16厘米长的胎儿干性坏死的肺部经IFAT诊断。
<b>Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome</b> Arterivirus (PRRS virus)  <b>猪生殖与呼吸综合症</b> 动脉病毒 (PRRS病毒)	Sows may be sick from primary infection and abort, or abortions may occur several weeks after sow infected due to foetal infection. Decreased conception and farrowing rates. Increases in stillborn, weak pigs, mummies, premature farrowing and last trimester abortions. Improved reproductive performance after 3-5 months. 母猪可能因原发感染生病而流产，或可能因胎儿被感染而在几个星期后流产。受孕和分娩率下降。产死胎，弱猪，胎儿干性坏死，早产及后期流产的现象增加。3-5个月后的生殖性能会好转。	Respiratory signs and illness may be in any age group. PCR to identify agent on serum from acutely ill sows or serology on convalescent sows; identify virus in fresh or fixed tissues of acutely affected neonates, or PCR on fluids from multiple aborted piglets. 呼吸道症状和疾病可能在任何年龄发生。使用PCR检测急性病重母猪血清里的病原体或对恢复期的母猪进行血清学检查；鉴定受急性病发影响的新仔猪的新鲜或保存组织里的病毒，或用PCR检测从多个流产仔猪的液体。
<b>Leptospirosis</b> <i>Leptospira spp.</i>  <b>钩端螺旋体病</b> 钩端螺旋体属	Initial outbreak: Abortions and stillbirths common in late pregnancy. Piglets often weak and many die within a few days. Illness seldom noticed in dams. 最初的爆发：在妊娠晚期常见流产和产死胎。仔猪往往在最初几天内很弱，死亡率高。母猪很少发病。	After one failure, dams often breed successfully. Focal nephritis and hepatitis may be detected in foetuses or older swine. Diagnosis: by herd serology or by IFAT, PCR on foetal tissues. 一次失败之后，母猪往往可成功孕育。胎儿或年老的猪可能有灶性肾炎和肝炎。诊断：可通过畜群血清或可对胎儿组织进行间接荧光抗体试验或PCR检测。
<b>Pseudorabies</b> Herpesvirus  <b>伪狂犬病</b> 疱疹病毒属	Depends on gestational stage at infection; initially, abortions or respiratory signs. CNS signs or sudden deaths in young piglets; mortality often high, decreasing with age. Immune sows show no signs. 取决于所感染的妊娠阶段；最初有流产或呼吸道症状。中枢神经系统症状或仔猪突然死亡；死亡率往往很高，随着年龄而递减。免疫的母猪没有明显的迹象。	If endemic, reproductive signs less common than CNS or respiratory signs. Diagnosis by serology, virus isolation, IHC, PCR. 如果是地方性传染病，生殖的症状比中枢神经系统症状或呼吸道症状少见。可通过血清学检查，病毒分离，免疫组化，PCR来诊断。
<b>Porcine Circovirus type 2 (PCV2)</b> Circoviridae virus  <b>猪圆环病毒2型 (PCV2)</b> 环状病毒病毒	A common virus in swine population that may cause myocloniacongenita. It is associated with sporadic outbreaks of foetal death and/or mummification. 一个在猪群里常见的病毒，可导致先天性肌阵挛。它与突发的胎儿死亡和/或胎儿干尸化有关。	PCR may detect PCV2 in serum or tissues of pre-suckle piglets with myocloniacongenita. Lesions and virus detectable in hearts of aborted or mummified foetuses. PCR技术可以检测患有先天性肌阵挛未哺乳仔猪的血清或细胞组织里的PCV2病毒。可检测流产胎儿或胎儿干性坏死的心所带有的病变和病毒。
<b>Brucellosis</b> <i>Brucellusuis</i>  <b>布氏杆菌病</b> 猪布氏杆菌	Infertility is common. Any manifestation of reproductive failure may occur. Abortions at any stage of pregnancy. In adults, lameness or paralysis. In older boars, orchitis. 常有不育症的问题。任何生殖力衰竭的现象都可能会出现。在妊娠的任何阶段流产。在肉猪会有跛行或瘫痪。在年老的公猪会有睾丸炎。	Diagnosis by various serologic tests. 可用多种血清学试验来诊断

\* Adapted from 'Reproductive Failure by Infectious Causes' by IOWA State University, College of Veterinary Medicine.

\* 改编自爱荷华州立大学兽医学院的“生殖力衰竭的感染原因”。



For further information, please contact us at F.E Venture Sdn Bhd 03-5633 3493 or Dr.VaniaKiu at 011-2999 2870.

有关详细的资料，请联络F.E Venture Sdn Bhd 03-5633 3493 或 Dr.VaniaKiu at 011-2999 2870.

# FE Venture 24th Annual Dinner, Shogun Japanese Buffet, Sunway Pyramid, 24th January 2014 远东24周年纪念晚宴 ~

Celebrating another successful year for F.E Venture, we had our annual dinner event on 24<sup>th</sup> Jan 2014 in Shogun Japanese Buffet, Sunway Pyramid. It is our honor to have such a long standing history of 24 years and we wish to have more spectacular years to come in the future.

我们在 2014 年 1 月 24 日, Shogun 日本自助餐厅, 双威金字塔, 庆祝 F.E Venture 的年度晚宴。我们很荣幸可以和 24 年历史悠久的 F.E Venture 一起渡过, 在此, 我们会有更多精彩的未来在 F.E Venture。



## Technical Visit By S.P VETERINARIA, S.A. S.P VETERINARIA, S.A.厂代表之技术访问



Mr. Marc, Ms Mildred, Mr. Gary and Dr. Jolene visiting to BPFK for products registration information.  
Mr. Marc, Ms Mildred, Mr. Gary 和 Dr. Jolene 到访国家药品管制局 (BPFK) 了解产品注册知识。



Dr. Ong, Ms Mildred and Ms. Lily visiting Petronas Twin Tower, KL  
Dr. Ong, Ms Mildred 和 Ms. Lily 到国油双峰塔, KL一游。



Enjoying Dinner  
晚餐时间