



Hannah Ayrle¹, Meike Mevissen², Heiko Nathues³, Michael Walkenhorst¹

- ¹ Department of Livestock Sciences, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, 5070 Frick, Switzerland
- ² Division Veterinary Pharmacology & Toxicology, Department Clinical Research and Veterinary Public Health, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Switzerland
- ³ Swine Clinic, Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Switzerland

Allium sativum L. for prophylaxis of diarrhea in weaned piglets How to find the right dosage

Background

Postweaning infection with enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli strains leads to high morbidity and mortality in piglets. (1)



Photo 1: Newly weaned piglet with diarrhea. Photo: © FiBL, Mirjam Holinger

Material and Methods

- Based on a systematic review (2), 16 peer-reviewed references, 2 textbooks on veterinary phytotherapy, ESCOP and Commission E monographs were screened for scientific proven or recommended daily dosages of garlic.
- The aim was, to determine the amount of used dry plant drug equivalent (DEV) in mg.
- To include data from studies with different mammalian species, a conversion via metabolic body weight (MBW) was conducted.
- Due to a lack of given data, for only 3 peer-reviewed references

Garlic (Allium sativum L.) exhibits antibacterial, antidiarrheal, anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects. (2)



Photo 2: Piglet with E. coli sepsis. Photo: © FiBL, Hannah Ayrle

Garlic could be an alternative or complementary prophylaxis and therapy, but established dose regimens are missing. (2)

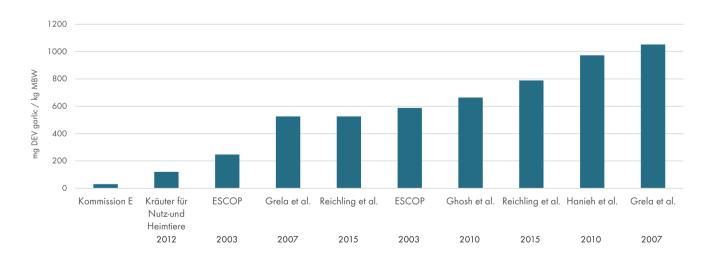


Photo 3: Garlic bulb. Photo: © FiBL, Hannah Ayrle

Results

Daily dosages range from a minimum of 30 mg to a maximum of 1052 mg DEV garlic/kg MBW (mean: 520.8 mg; median: 557 mg) (see graph 1).

Graph 1: Daily dosages for garlic in screened references



(pigs: 1; cattle: 1; poultry: 1) a dosage calculation was possible.

Conclusion

- For studies of pharmacodynamic and clinical trials we propose to use dosages of 300 mg garlic/day/kg (500 mg/kg MBW) in pharmaceutical quality and with known phytochemical composition for a duration of 7–14 days.
- A following clinical trial with piglets has been conducted to investigate the effects of garlic on postweaning diarrhea and performance analysis of data is under way.

Acknowledgements and References

The authors thank the Swiss retailer Migros for funding the literature review and the following clinical trial. 1. Fairbrother J.M., Gyles C.L. Colibacillosis. In: Zimmerman J.J., Karriker L.A., Ramirez A., Schwartz K.J., Stevenson G.W., editors. Diseases of Swine. 10 ed. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons; 2012. 2. Ayrle H., Mevissen M., Kaske M., Nathues H., Gruetzner N., Melzig M., et al. Medicinal plants prophylactic and therapeutic options for gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases in calves and piglets? A systematic review. BMC veterinary research. 2016; 12(1):89.

Contact

hannah.ayrle@fibl.org



© 2017 FiBL