

VII. — PATHOLOGY

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**Control on normal healthy swine of the pharmacological properties  
of an injectable highly concentrated oxytetracycline product**

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We checked the bio availability of Terramycine injectable 100 mg/ml solution on healthy swine.

The animals were injected intra muscularly (IM) or subcutaneously (SC) with 2.5-5 or 10 mg/kg b.w. Blood levels were controlled on 104 pigs of 20 kg b.w. and 72 of 100 kg b.w. With reference to the « effective blood levels area » between 2 or 4 hours and 24 hours post injection, we found :

- I. M. is better for 20 kg b.w. pigs but S.C. is equivalent to I.M. in 100 kg b.w. animals ;
- at the same dose level, the « yields » are better in 100 kg than in 20 kg b.w. swine.

Residues were controlled on 86 sacrificed swine.

We determined the absence of residue even in the kidneys at the highest dose from 10 days post injection.

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**Influence of passive immunity  
on the response of piglets to viral infections.  
Application to classical swine fever**

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Passive immunity derived from the maternal colostrum and milk is useful for the animal as it provides a passive protection, but it often hinders an active protection after early vaccination. An attempt was made to determine the influence of this passive immunity on the induction of