

Clarification of documentation

Basic® Hygienepowder

Basic dry disinfection has been through a profound documentation related to different noxious microorganisms. Basic dry disinfection is documented efficient against gram-positive as well as gram-negative bacteria, and also against fungi. You can read more about the different organisms in the following “simplified” description.

Escherichia coli, better known as E. coli.

E. coli is one of the main kinds of bacteria living in the intestinal flora of mammals. Here it helps with the processing of waste material, the production of vitamin K and the feed consumption. Because E. coli lives in the intestinal flora, it is also found on the floor of the pen, added by the manure of the animals.

Like most of the gram-negative bacteria E. coli is unable to create spores, and all active bacteria can therefore be defeated by treatment, like disinfection or long lasting drying up.

Typical diseases caused by E. coli:

- Diarrhoea
- Inflammation
- Blood poisoning
- UTI

Staphylococcus Aureus, also known as the yellow Staphylococcus.

Staphylococcus Aureus is located on the skin and on the mucous membranes (nose, mouth, abdomen, etc.)

Staphylococcus Aureus can be found in a type that is multi resistant against antibiotics, and therefore has to be prevented with a high level of hygiene, because the medical treatment can be very expensive and in the worst case be useless.

Staphylococcus Aureus belongs to the group of gram-negative organisms, and is also unable to create spores. All active bacteria can therefore be defeated by treatment, like disinfection or long lasting drying up.

Typical diseases caused by Staphylococcus aureus:

- Mastitis (inflammation)
- Abscesses

Aspergillus Niger

It is the most common kind of Aspergillus in nature and thrives on almost all surfaces. Aspergillus Niger is identified by being black on the top surface and white or yellow underneath.

The presence of Aspergillus Niger can cause illness for both humans and animals.

Aspergillus Niger can lead to lung diseases by inhalation, but can also be the cause of infections like for instance in the ears.

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Salmonella Thyphimorium

Salmonella Thyphimorium can be found in types that are multi resistant against antibiotics, and therefore has to be prevented with a high level of hygiene, because the medical treatment can be very expensive and in the worst case be useless.

Animals which are infected with Salmonella are often not affected in any way, but they can transfer the infection to humans if humans eat the meat or the eggs from the infected animals. The manure from infected animals can transfer the infection to other animals or humans.

Typical diseases caused by Salmonella Thyphimorium:

- Diarrhoea
- Blood poisoning
- Acute intestinal inflammation
- Chronic intestinal inflammation □ Pneumonia

Klebsiella Pneumoniae, is a gram-negative bacterium.

Klebsiella Pneumoniae is one of the main kinds of bacteria living in the intestinal flora of mammals and is therefore also found on the floor of the pen, added by the manure of the animals.

Klebsiella Pneumoniae can be found in subtypes which are multi resistant against antibiotics, and therefore have to be prevented with a high level of hygiene, because the medical treatment can be very expensive and in the worst case be useless.

Typical diseases caused by Klebsiella Pneumoniae:

- Blood poisoning
- Inflammatory diseases, including mastitis, Pneumonia, etc.

Clostridium Perfringens

Clostridium Perfringens can create spores and can even survive heat-treatment. The bacterium grows without the presence of oxygen, so the intestines are the ideal environment for the bacterium.

Clostridium Perfringens can multiply explosively in the intestinal system and generate toxins, which can cause severe diarrhoea and often implicate death. So it is not the bacterium itself or the spores that it is creating who are dangerous, but the toxins which they discharge.

A vaccine against Clostridium Perfringens can be efficient, but it is also important to mention, that it is not possible to vaccinate against a bad housing environment and inadequate cleaning and disinfection.

Typical diseases caused by Clostridium Perfringens:

- Enteritis
- Diarrhoea

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Streptococcus Suis

Streptococcus Suis is a gram-positive bacterium. Streptococcus suis is the cause of meningitis in pigs, but rarely in humans. Pigs are often infected by lesions of the skin. Streptococcus suis is found on the tonsils and can therefore also contaminate through "nose to nose" contact or by aerosols.

Typical diseases caused by Streptococcus suis:

- Meningitis
- Arthritis

Streptococcus Uberis, the "environmental mastitis".

The bacterium Streptococcus Uberis has become a frequent cause to mastitis in dairy cows, where the infection spreads through the floor of the pen. The treatment of mastitis is very expensive, therefore good hygiene and the reduction of the pressure of infection in the environment are essential in the prevention of the disease.

Typical diseases caused by Streptococcus Uberis:

- Mastitis

Dichelobacter Nodosus, infection in the hoofs.

The most severe factors in the development of hoof disease are hygiene, moisture and climate. Chemicals in the manure of the cows, primarily ammonia and urea, in combination with constant moisture are destructive to the hoof horn and the heel bulb horn. When the skin is damaged and has lost its resistance against bacterial attacks, bacteria which cause other hoof diseases are able to deteriorate the condition drastically.

Dichelobacter nodosus or Bacteroides Nodosus which are isolated from cases of interdigital dermatitis can harm the underlying tissue even more so the corium is exposed. In these cases will cause severe lameness. The progression happens slowly, but the result is a complicated case of heel horn erosion, where the heel horn is gone.

Typical diseases caused by Dichelobacter Nodosus:

- Ondartet klovsyge
- Interdigital Dermatitis:
- Digital Dermatitis

Campylobacter Jejuni, a real "circulator" of infection.

Campylobacter/coli are bacteria which are found in the intestines of most kind of animals. Of all diseases which spread from animals to humans Campylobacter is today the disease that causes most intestinal infections. Campylobacter multiply only at temperatures between 30 and 45 degrees Celsius, but can also survive at cold temperatures for several weeks.

Because Campylobacter live in the intestinal flora, they are also found on the floor of the pen, added by the animals manure. Therefore good hygiene is essential to reduce the pressure of infection.