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**PREVALENCE AND CLINICAL SIGNS OF POSTPARTUM  
DYSGALACTIAE SYNDROME IN FARMED SOWS  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

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Postpartum dysgalactiae syndrome (PDS) is a pathological state characterized by impaired sow's health and reduced colostrum and milk production during the first days after farrowing. It is an important disease complex associated with great economic losses in pig production worldwide. There is lack of data about the prevalence of PDS in farmed sows in the Republic of Macedonia (RM). Therefore, the aim of the study was to determine the prevalence and clinical signs of PDS in farmed sows at the first day after farrowing. A total of 202 sows from 5 pig farms in RM were included in the study. The sows and their litters were clinically examined 12-24 hours after farrowing. To determine the statistical differences the data were analyzed with chi square-test and the results were considered statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ . Postpartum dysgalactia syndrome was detected in 23.3% of clinically examined sows, while prevalence on farm level ranged from 14.8% to 38.1%. Altered piglet behavior was the most frequent clinical criterion observed in 68.1% of the PDS sows. Hypogalactia was frequently detected in younger sows (74.1%), while pathological vaginal discharge was the most dominant clinical sign found in 90% of the older sows ( $\geq 3$  parity). Additionally, increased rectal temperature was more prevalent in older sows (55%) compared to the younger sows (22.2%). Regarding the prevalence of clinical signs in PDS sows detected among farms, significant difference was observed in the prevalence of altered piglet behavior (75%) and hypogalactia (92.3%). The performed clinical examination 12-24 hours after farrowing shows that PDS is present in farmed sows in RM. The different prevalence of the PDS between herds is possibly associated with the different management practices implemented in the farms. High prevalence of altered piglet behavior found in this study was strongly associated with high prevalence of hypogalactia that could be a useful indicator for early detection of lactation problems in sows. On the other hand, frequent pathological vaginal discharge in sows with higher parity indicates that endometritis plays an important role in the clinical manifestation of PDS.

**Key words:** postpartum dysgalactiae syndrome, prevalence, sow