Effets d'une souche vivante de *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* sur la diarrhée colibacillaire du post-sevrage et la réduction des traitements antibiotiques

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Effects of a live *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain against post-weaning *E. coli*-induced diarrhea and reduction of antibiotic treatments

A field trial was conducted in a pig farm severely affected by post-weaning diarrhea, by comparing clinical signs and relapses after treatments in two groups of 230 piglets each, weaned with colistin in-feed medication, with or without adjunction of live *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* CNCM I-4407 (Sc, $5x10^{10}$ CFU/kg) in feed from D0 (day of weaning) to D28. Pigs were daily followed up from D0 to D28, then every 3 days for 20 days. Sc allows to reduce significantly and durably clinical cases of diarrhea (-32%, p=0,034) and relapses after curative treatment when it is needed (p=0,06). Therefore, Sc used in feed at weaning can contribute to limit antibiotic consumption in a context of post-weaning diarrhea.