

Research about Pork

A common explanation to the fact that pigs are widely considered unclean in the Middle East is that they are omnivorous, not discerning between meat or vegetation in their natural dietary habits. The willingness to consume meat sets them apart from most other domesticated animals which are commonly eaten (cows, horses, goats, etc.) who would naturally eat only plants. In most cases, mammals do not eat the meat of other meat-eaters; consumption of pigs by humans would thus seem unnatural.

It is often said that pig flesh is the closest thing in nature to human flesh, and in the past some peoples of Papua New Guinea used a phrase which translated as "long pig" to refer to human flesh. Pigs have also been considered for xenotransplantation, as their internal organs are remarkably similar to those of humans.

Beef blood as pig's blood and blood from [poultry](#) has a higher chance of carrying bacteria.

Tribe in South Africa who habitually drink blood- diseases present among them:

Cholera

* Influenza

* Filariasis

* Anthrax

* African tick typhus

* Chikungunya fever (explosive urban outbreaks have occurred)

* Echinococcosis Leptospirosis

* Lyme disease

* Malaria

* Meningitis

* Black plague

* Tuberculosis

* Intestinal worms

* Rabies

* Typhoid Fever

* Yellow Fever

Porking You Up

It's a fact—ham, sausage, and bacon strips will go right to your hips. Eating pork products, which are loaded with artery-clogging cholesterol and saturated fat, is a good way to increase your waistline and increase your chances of developing deadly diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, arthritis, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's, asthma, and impotence. Research has shown that vegetarians are 50 percent less likely to develop heart disease, and they have 40 percent of the

cancer rate of meat-eaters. Plus, meat-eaters are nine times more likely to be obese than pure vegetarians are. Every time you eat animal products, you're also ingesting bacteria, antibiotics, dioxins, hormones, and a host of other toxins that can accumulate in your body and remain there for years.

[Learn more](#) about animal products and your health

Pigs can be infected with a number of different roundworms. Pigs can be infected with a parasitic worm called Trichinella. The adult worm lives in the intestine while young worms are found in the muscles (meat). It does not appear to be a problem to the pig. Any animal which eats the pig meat can be infected with the worm. Pigs can be infected with Trichinella from eating rats which have the infection. If a pig is left to wander around it may eat plants contaminated with human faeces. Pigs can be infected with lice and mange mites. Mange can cause wounds which can become infected and can result in the hide becoming of no use for leather production. Humans can also catch the mange infection. The pig can also be attacked by ticks.

Pigs will eat anything. They will eat grass and all types of plants. They can be kept in a well fenced field where they will eat all of the plants and grass there. The pig not only eats the green parts of plants but will also dig into the ground and eat all the roots. Pig carcasses can be rendered and fed back to pigs.