Lesions caused by gastro-intestinal helminth parasites commonly associated with clinical helminthosis, poor growth rates and visceral organ condemnation in pigs were investigated. Seventy nine carcasses submitted for post-mortem examination in Department of Veterinary Pathology and Microbiology, 44 alimentary tracts collected from two slaughterhouses and two condemned livers were examined for gross lesions and histological sections prepared from various levels of alimentary tract and other organs were examined using light microscopy. Alimentary tracts were washed, worms recovered, identified and enumerated. Seventy eight (67.8%) gut samples had one or more parasites, of which thirty six (31.3%) were mixed infections. The pathogenic effects in gastro-intestinal tracts were: intestinal obstruction (1.2%) due to *Ascaris suum*; varying degrees of gastritis (8.7%) associated with *Trichostrongylus axei, Hyastrongylus rubidus, Physocephalus sexulatus* and *Ascarops strongylina*; enteritis (14.8%) due to *Trichostrongylus columbriformis* and *Strongyloides ransomi*; and typhlocolitis (78.3%) due to *Oesophagostomum dentatum* or *quadrispinalatum* and *Trichuris suis*. Extraintestinal lesions associated with migrating larval stages included: fibrosing hepatitis and eosinophilic pneumonia. These findings indicate that pigs suffer from various gastro-intestinal and extra-intestinal pathogenic effects which may lead to death or poor performance.