

Vaccination Programs

Developing A Swine Herd Health Calendar

The goal for every farm should be to keep out new diseases. Management that promotes maximum growth of pigs will likely reduce risk to infections and minimize dependence on subsequent drug treatment, vaccines, and other costly disease control practices.

To keep out new diseases, incoming herd replacements should be isolated and treated for potential pathogens. A strict sanitation and traffic control program minimizes opportunities for new disease organisms to enter the herd, while systematic vaccination of sows and pigs reduces the likelihood of routine diseases.

A comprehensive herd health program also includes optimum nutrition, comfortable housing, excellent ventilation, and vigorous parasite control. All-in, all-out from farrowing through finishing, segregated early weaning, and two- or three-site production schemes are excellent management technologies that should be considered when developing a herd health plan.

The following herd health program lists most vaccination and parasite control options available. Not all the procedures are applicable, desirable, or economically feasible for every farm. Table 1 should serve only as a guide. Immunizing agents, anti-parasite products, feed additives, and in-

jectables are direct-cost items for the producer.

Producers should consult with their veterinarian, study the cost/benefit ratio of each procedure and decide which are necessary for the individual farm. Problems peculiar to a given farm need to be taken into consideration, including prevalence of diseases in the area or on the farm.

Locale, type and size of operation, biosecurity practices, and government regulations will influence health management decisions.

Vaccinations

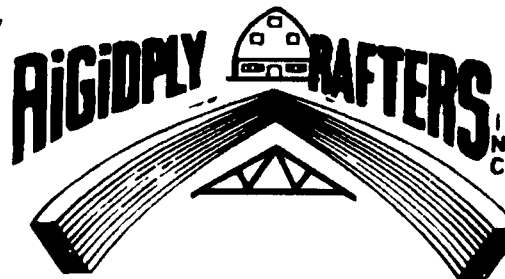
Not all vaccinations listed are required or even desired on every farm. Vaccinations to consider in breeding swine are leptospirosis, erysipelas, parvovirus, E. coli, TGE, Mycoplasma, Clostridium, and Pasteurella/Bordetella for atrophic rhinitis (AR).

It is common to vaccinate breeding females (gilts) and young boars for leptospirosis, erysipelas, and parvovirus at or soon after 6 ½ months of age and again 2 to 4 weeks later. Booster vaccinations are given to sows at weaning and to boars every 6 months. Combination vaccines are commonly used to accomplish these immunizations. Although the prevalence for leptospirosis, parvovirus, and erysipelas is

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Fax (717) 866-7237

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