

**Table 1. Herd-health management timetable for the swine breeding herd.**

Time (age)	Vaccines and Parasite Control	Management and Breeding
<b>GILTS/SOWS</b>		
6 1/2 months	Deworm; treat for lice and mange, feed fresh manure from boars and sows. Repeat in one week. Commingle with cull sows, and initiate fence line contact with boars. Vaccinate for lept, erysipelas, parvovirus, PRRS, and PRV	Isolate purchased gilts for 60 days. Blood test for important disease(s) not already present in the herd
7 1/2 months	Repeat vaccinations, except PRRS	_____
3 weeks post-breeding	_____	Pregnancy check non-returns to heat.
35 to 60 days post breeding	_____	Pregnancy check (35 to 60 days post-breeding)
6 weeks prior to farrowing	<i>Clostridium</i> toxoid	_____
4 to 6 weeks prior to farrowing	<i>E coli</i> bacterin, <i>Pasteurella</i> (AR), <i>Mycoplasma</i> , TGE, PRV. Treat for lice and mange	_____
2 weeks prior to farrowing	<i>E coli</i> bacterin, <i>Clostridium</i> , <i>Mycoplasma</i> , TGE, AR	May include feed additives through lactation to prevent <i>Clostridium</i>
7 to 10 days prior to farrowing	Deworm, treat for lice and mange	May include feed additives to prevent constipation Wash sows thoroughly with detergent before entering farrowing house
Farrowing	_____	Record litter and sow information
2 to 5 weeks post-farrow	Lepto, parvovirus, and erysipelas, PRRS, PRV for sows Treat for lice and mange.	Wean pigs. Provide comfort, sanitation, and adequate diet
<b>Boars</b>		
4 to 6 months	_____	Select and bring to farm at least 60 days prior to breeding. (Boars are ready for limited use at 8 months of age.) Isolate purchased boars for 60 days. Blood sample for important diseases not already present in the herd.
1st 30 days following purchase in isolation	Test for brucellosis, lept, PRRS, parvovirus, <i>Actinobacillus</i> , TGE, and PRV. Treat for lice and mange and deworm	Feed unmedicated feed, and observe for diarrhea, lameness, pneumonia, and ulcers
2nd 30 days following purchase in isolation	Vaccinate for erysipelas, lept, and parvovirus	Feed manure from other boars and sows. Commingle with cull gilts, and observe desire and ability to breed. Provide fence line contact with gilts and sows to be bred
Every 6 months	Revaccinate PRV, lept, erysipelas, and parvovirus, then, deworm. Treat for lice and mange	Detusk
<b>PIGS</b>		
1 day	<i>Clostridium</i> antitoxin	_____
1 to 3 days	Iron injection (200 mg)	Clip needle teeth. Dock tails. Ear notch. Castrate
3 to 7 days	Vaccinate for AR, TGE	_____
10 to 14 days	_____	Start creep feed, wean if SEW
3 to 4 weeks	Vaccinate for AR, PRRS, <i>Mycoplasma</i> , and <i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i>	Wean
Weaning + 10 days	Treat for lice, mange, then deworm	_____
Weaning + 20 days	Vaccinate with erysipelas and <i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i> bacterins	_____
10 to 12 weeks	Vaccinate for PRV and revaccinate with erysipelas and <i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i> bacterins	Fecal exam
5 to 6 months	Follow all vaccination withdrawal times prior to slaughter.	Health check 20% or up to 30 hogs from a market group. Follow all feed and injectable antibiotic withdrawal times prior to slaughter

Source: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service, West Lafayette, Indiana. Authors: LeRoy G Biehl, Bruce Lawhorn, and Brad Thacker.