
"HOGG SENSE".....

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MMEW and SEW and Strep suis: Medicated Early Weaning and Segregated Early Weaning do not work with **Streptococcus suis** and *Haemophilus parasuis* because these two pathogens colonize in the pig between 5 and 10 days of age. (Pork '94, September, p. 11.) Editors Note: MVP Laboratories' newly licensed Streptococcus suis bacterin, Emulsibac-SS should work well on most serotypes of Strep suis according to a survey they made of the serotype of 2,066 Strep suis isolates from 1,111 midwestern swine farms. Field reports indicate that sows should be vaccinated twice pre-farrowing in early weaning situations. *Haemophilus parasuis*: Because of numerous serotypes and variable cross-protection, autogenous *H. parasuis* bacterins may be the best choice.

Isowean (MMEW) vs. Controls: Pigs procured via the Isowean system weighed an average of 203.5 lbs. at 156 to 162 days of age compared with controls average weight of 184.7 lbs., an advantage for Isowean of 18.8 lbs. (Howard Hill, DVM, PhD, ISU, Natl. Hog Farmer, No. 19, Fall of 1994, pp. 6-18.)

Solid Walls in Finisher = Clean Pens: Researcher at the University of Guelph found that pens with solid partitions (as opposed to bars or mesh) were cleaner than pens with open partitions. Waterers on the back of the slatted area created cleaner pens than waterers at the front of the slatted area. High density (14 pigs per 6 1/2 x 15-foot pen) also caused dirty pens. Training had no effect. (Nat'l Hog Farmer, Sept. 15, 1994, p. 56.)

Navel Sucking: Navel sucking is a particularly frustrating behavioral problem of weaned pigs. Check the following: 1. Nursery too hot. 2. Overcrowding, lack of feeder space, not enough available water. 3. Group by sex as you wean. 4. Feed: palatability, nutrient density and form of starter (ground meal might be better than pellets). (John Waddell, DVM, Sutton, NE., Pork '94/July, p. 36).

Clipping Needle Teeth: The use of side cutting pliers often shatters teeth and causes gingival infections and abscesses. Heavy duty canine toenail clippers do a cleaner job. Removal of only the tips of the needle teeth is sufficient. (Vet. News, Penn State Univ., 75:1).

Nursery Temperature: If nursery temperature variations are suspected, place a minimum-maximum thermometer at pig height and record for a week. Check for diurnal variations. Wide swings in temperature can cause diarrhea problems, try to maintain a fluctuation of less than 5 degrees F. (Nebr. Ext. Newsletter, Vol. 9, No. 7, p. 61)