Reduce the risk of destruction

riobient that may lead	d to destruction	Measures that reduce the risk of destruction
Tail bites		 Correctly adjusted ventilation system and no draught No overstocking and minimisation of mixing Sufficient feeding and drinking points during restrictive feeding All water valves must work and supply sufficient water Extra rooting and enrichment material Slatted floors matching the age of the pigs Floors without burrs, stones laid bare etc. Avoid leakage current in equipment (contact electrician)
Hernia		 Antibiotic treatment in case of omphalitis Paint the umbilical cord with iodine straight after birth Clean and dry farrowing pens (avoid wood shavings) Cut long umbilical cords (above 3 cm) Apply a plaster to the umbilical spot Hospital pen or isolation during growth
Poor legs - Arthritis - Osteochondrosis - Straining		 Transfer to hospital pen and treatment Pain relief Non-skid floors Avoid overstocking, mixing and moving Correct slot width and slat width according to age
Prolapsed rectum		 Isolation in hospital pen and treatment More structure in feed, coarser grinding of grain Remove caking and coating in feed equipment Clean liquid feed tank once a week
Brain disease - Cerebrospinal meningitis - Oedema disease		 Thorough inspection Water 3 - 4 x a day Serum treatment (oedema disease) Measures effective against post-weaning diarrhoa Immediate treatment with penicillin (cerbrospinal meningitis) Group treatment if prevalence is high
Other diseases - Glässer's disease - Erysipelas - Severe diarrhoea - Respiratory disease - PRRS		 Vaccination if possible Antibiotic treatment of piglets with sows with erysipelas See fact sheet concerning gastro-intestinal diseases and respiratory diseases

Pigs suffering from paralysis or broken legs, pigs with severe tail bites or unacceptable hernia and chronically ill pigs.