medication and sanitation

The Practical Way to Control Round Worms in Swine
Control Large Round Worms in Swine

You can control large round worms and reduce other hog lot diseases, with a combination of medicinal agents and swine sanitation practices.

Large round worms cause heavier losses for North Dakota producers than any other parasite that infest hogs in this area.

Piperazine May Be Your Best Worm Killer

1. Use piperazine compounds or other drugs as recommended by your veterinarian.
2. Many compounds can be given either in the feed or water.
3. Gilts kept for breeding purposes should be wormed one month before farrowing.

LIFE CYCLE OF LARGE ROUND WORMS

4. Treat all your pigs at weaning time and again two months later.
5. When worm medicines are used according to directions, there is very little danger of poisoning.

LIFE CYCLE OF LARGE ROUND WORM

1. Mature worms in hogs intestines produce eggs.
2. Worm eggs are expelled in manure.
3. Little pig swallows eggs in filth and dirt, from floor, sow's udder or the ground.
4. Eggs hatch in baby pig's digestive tract.
5. Small worms called larvae enter liver and lungs. Do greatest damage in this stage.
6. Small worms are coughed up and swallowed again.
7. Worms grow to maturity in hogs intestines.

SWINE SANITATION IS VERY IMPORTANT

1. Greatest damage is done by round worms before the worms get large enough to be killed by treating.
2. Worms do greatest damage to young pigs. Wormy pigs are stunted and unthrifty.
3. Movement of the worm larvae through the lung and liver tissue causes severe damage to these organs.
4. Sometimes the mature worms completely block the small intestine of the pig, or the bile duct leading from the liver to the intestine.
5. Many carcasses are condemned in packing plants because of abscesses caused by bacteria introduced into the tissues by worms.

FOUR STEPS IN SANITATION AND WORM CONTROL

1. Clean and scrub the farrowing pen. Shovel, scrape and sweep the pen. Use 1 pound lye per 20 gals. hot water. If dirt floor is used, shovel off 4 inches of dirt and replace it with soil that has never been used by hogs.
2. Brush sow and wash udder with soap or water as you put the sow into a farrowing stall or farrowing pen.

Practice Sanitation to Stop Round Worms..... When Necessary, Treat the Pigs
Four Steps in Sanitation and Worm Control

Two days before farrowing, wash sow's udder so young pigs won't pick up worm eggs the first time they nurse.

Use dry straw, and clean pen daily. Keep little pigs away from sow's droppings as much as possible.

3. Keep pigs on clean lots or pastures.
   Clean concrete lots with boiling lye water. Clean lots regularly.

4. Treat pigs.
   Treat all pigs at weaning time.
   Treat again 2 months later.
   Treat breeding sows and gilts one month before farrowing.
   Have fecal examinations for the presence of worm eggs.

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