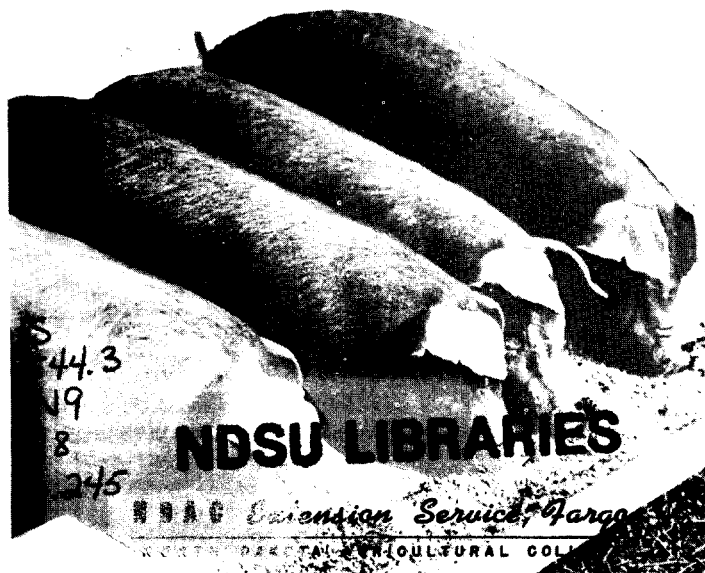




medication and sanitation

*The Practical Way to
Control Round Worms
in Swine*



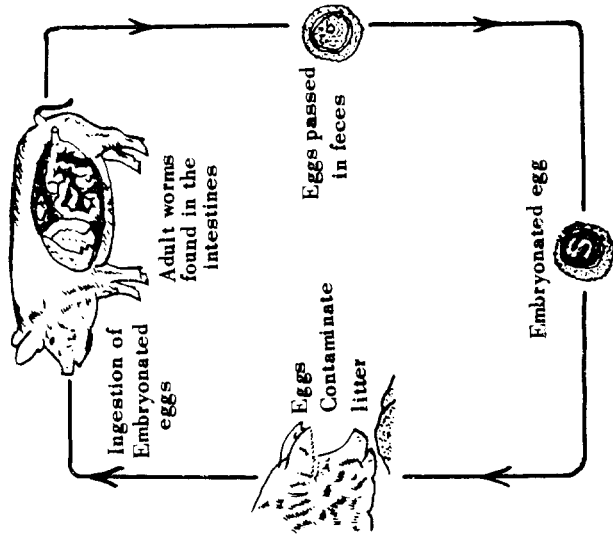
Control Large Round Worms in Swine

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 WORM

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 WORMS

Steps in Cycle

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 hog's 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.



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 and water as you put the sow into a farrowing stall or farrowing pen.

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.

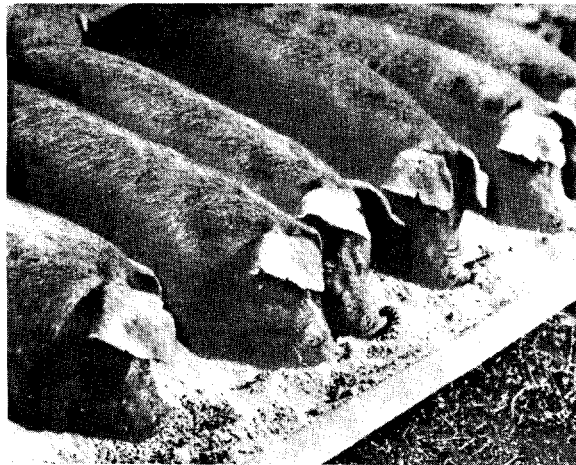
Clean concrete lots with boiling lye water.
Clean lots regularly.

Rotate pastures:

Get NDAC Circular No. A-149 "Good Hog Pastures".

Use pasture areas on which swine or poultry have not run for at least 2 years.

Keep litters of same size together as much as possible.



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

By
Dr. D. F. Eveleth
Experiment Station Veterinarian
and
George E. Strum
Extension Agent, Livestock

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