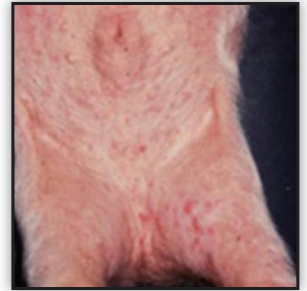




Deworming your Pigs

CONTROLLING PARASITES

A parasite is an organism that requires a host to survive. Two categories of parasites include: external, which live on or in the skin, and internal, which live inside the body of the pig, including the kidneys, liver, lungs, bloodstream, and digestive tract. Parasite control involves understanding their life cycle and using procedures and dewormers to break the cycle of infection and prevent the spread to other pigs. Raising pigs outdoors substantially increases the chances of parasite problems due to:



- Favourable conditions for growth and survival of parasites in the environment.
- Contact with wild animals – they can be a potential reservoir or intermediate host of parasites.

The following approach can be used for all pigs and plays an important role in preventative health and food safety

Pathogens	Products	When?
Mites, lice, roundworms, threadworms, lungworms	Ivermectin Dectomax <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 day withdrawal (injectible) • 14 day withdrawal (top dress) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaning • Going into spring • Going into fall • 3 weeks pre-farrow (Around 6-10 weeks of age and 4-5 weeks before (21-25 weeks of age) slaughter)
Tapeworms, whipworms, roundworms, hookworms	Safeguard (Fenbendazole) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 day withdrawal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaning • Going into spring • Going into fall • 3 weeks pre-farrow (Around 6-10 weeks of age and 4-5 weeks before (21-25 weeks of age) slaughter)

Tips to Minimize the Impact of Parasites

- Clean, disinfect, and dry any pens/barns/shelters that you use between batches of pigs annually.
- Eggs of intestinal worms (e.g. *Ascaris suum*) may remain infective in soil for many years therefore it is important to use well-drained pastures and rotate pastures or paddocks frequently.
- Treat newly purchased pigs with a deworming product while in quarantine.
- Treat all pigs in the herd twice a year for routine parasite prevention.
 - Always follow label directions for treatment.
 - Ensure you meet the correct dose and drug withdrawal times prior to slaughter.
 - Herds with breeding stock should deworm sows 1 to 2 weeks prior to farrowing.
- Consult with your veterinarian in developing a deworming plan specific for your operation



If you find milk spot livers after one turn of this deworming protocol, add in a 3rd deworming dose in the finisher pigs (about week 15/16)

Parasites

- Some parasites can remain in the meat and become a risk to human health if the meat is not handled or cooked properly.

Signs

- Poor growth, hairy, scabby skin, diarrhea, pot-bellied and spine protruding

Prevention

- Combo dewormer (Ivermectin and fenbendazole)
- Consult with your veterinarian for alternatives