

Feed Back

1	'Feed back' may only allowable in some countries after written authorization from the Government because of Swine Fever controls
2	The best 'feed back' material is weaner faeces and scour from the farrowing house
3	Twice weekly collect material
5	Gilts: Gilts should be given feed back twice weekly for two weeks starting 3 weeks prior to first service
5	Sows: Sows should receive feed back twice during pregnancy at 6 and again at 3 weeks pre farrowing
6	Feed back is not without it own risks. The idea of the material is to immunise the sow and gilt to on-farm pathogens, however, some pathogens do not require to be spread around the farm, i.e. salmonellosis or dysentery and if new diseases occur on the unit discuss your feed back regime with your vet
7	Always ensure that gilts are vaccinated against Parvo prior to their first service as feed back cannot be guaranteed to protect against Parvo

Feedback is an excellent method of ensuring that immunity to the background/endemic pathogens on the farm is maintained, particularly for incoming new stock – this should include home bred gilts. On multisite farms, feedback can not be moved between farms or units and this needs to be discussed with your veterinary advisors.

Feedback can be combined with tonsillar scrapes to provide good PRRSv and PCVII control.

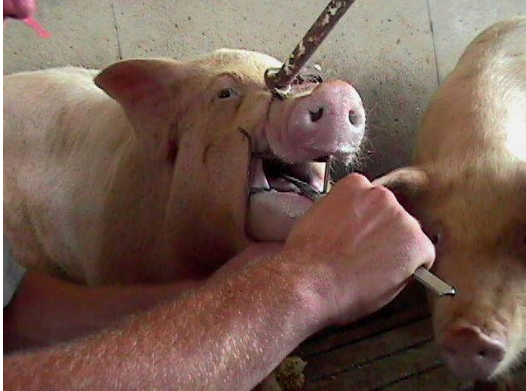
Feedback materials



Weaner faeces and scour from the farrowing area



Stillborns, mummified and placenta



Tonsillar scrapes