

## Vaccination programme

(Please consult with your local state veterinarian for prevalent diseases you need to vaccinate against)

Time/Age of vaccination programme	Age	Disease
Young, non pregnant sows,	6 months old	Leptospirosis Diamond-skin disease Parvovirus
Young, non-pregnant sows farrowing and a booster 2 weeks before farrowing	6 months old	Escherichia coli
Sows, 2 to 3 weeks before farrowing	every year	Escherichia coli Leptospirosis
Non-pregnant, lactating sows	2nd week after farrowing	Leptospirosis Diamond-skin disease Parvovirus
Non-pregnant, lactating sows	every 6 months	Diamond-skin disease Parvovirus
Boar, 6 months old with a booster at age 7 months and thereafter every 6 months	6 months, 7 months	Leptospirosis Diamond-skin disease Parvovirus

### Protect your pigs! Protect your industry!

- Always practise good biosecurity, ask your vet for advice if you suspect disease and report any suspect cases to your state veterinary office without delay.
- Review and assess the risk of disease to your pigs with your vet or animal health technician.



For further information contact your nearest Animal Health Technician or State/Private Veterinarian

or

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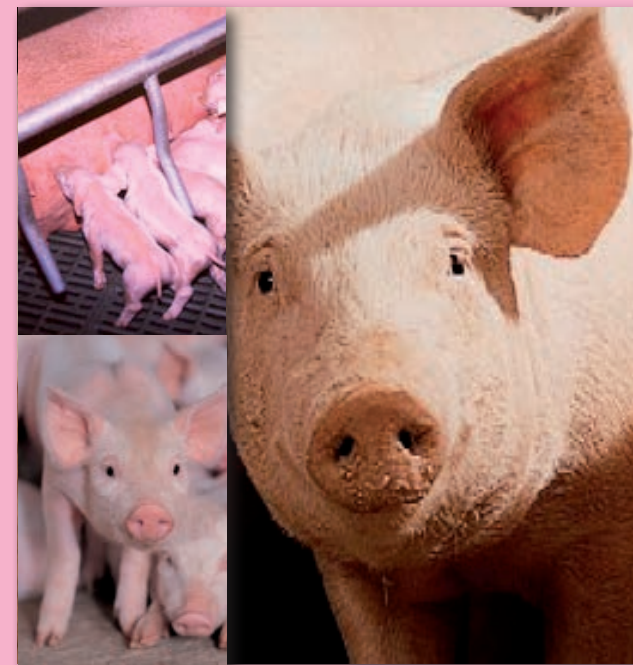
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# Swine biosecurity measures



agriculture,  
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Department:  
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## What is biosecurity?

- Good biosecurity helps keep out diseases that are not on your farm from entering your farm and those on your farm from spreading to other farms, e.g. diseases such as classical swine fever and parvovirus, etc.;
- Reduces the risk of zoonotic diseases, limits the occurrence and spread of diseases and helps to protect your neighbours, public health and the countryside;
- Improves pigs' health overall; cuts costs of disease treatment; and reduces losses, which could improve farm profitability.

## Biosecurity measures to be followed:

- What you can do to prevent your pigs from contracting diseases like classical swine fever, parvovirus and leptospirosis disease, etc?

### Visitors

- Care must be taken to ensure that visitors appreciate the biosecurity measures you have taken to protect your site and protective clothing should be issued to visitors where possible.
- If possible, visitors should be limited to the reception/office area unless their visit has something to do with pigs.

### Disinfectant foot bath

- Place disinfectant foot baths at the entrance to each building. Ensure that all personnel and visitors disinfect their footwear when entering at any of these points. Replenish every 4 to 5 days or when visibly contaminated.

### Wheel wash, vehicle sprays and mobile equipment

- Any vehicle entering the site should pass through a disinfectant wheel wash and/or vehicle spray.
- The wheel wash should be topped-up regularly to avoid dilution or contamination.
- Mobile equipment brought onto the site from other units must be washed and disinfected before being allowed to enter.

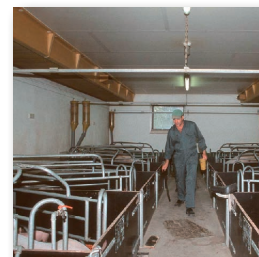
### Loading bays

- Loading bays must be cleaned and disinfected after each use.



### Paths and roadways

- To reduce the potential spread of infection on the farm, keep farm access routes and roadways clear of dung and refuse and regularly spray with an appropriate disinfectant.



### Personal hygiene

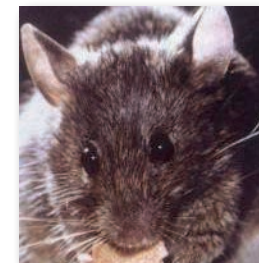
- Farm workers should be provided with protective clothing and should change when moving to another house where possible.
- Provide basins for both hands and feet (gumboots). Dirty or unwashed hands transfer infection.
- All visitors to the site must go through the foot bath and wash their hands before entering the houses.
- All staff members must wash their hands before starting work, after breaks and when changing activities.

### Water lines and drinkers

- Continuous disinfection is important to maintain water quality during the production cycle.
- Drinking water can be a potent source and spread of infection and can lead to reduced performance.
- Header tanks and pipelines need to be cleaned regularly and disinfected with a non-tainting disinfectant.

### Rodent control

- Rats and mice can be responsible for the spread of a number of serious diseases, such as swine dysentery, salmonella and leptospirosis infections.
- Ensure that feed spillages are removed as quickly as possible and that houses are made secure from vermin.
- Implement effective rodent control measures.
- Store feed in rodent safe containers/places.



### Record keeping

- Record keeping helps with the indication of the economic progress.
- Helps to monitor health, growth and management practices.
- The simpler the records are the better.
- Manual records are often easier and more basic than computerised records.