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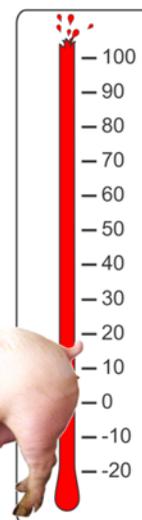
Hot Weather Crisis Management

Summer has just begun (seems to have gone from winter to summer overnight!) but we've already had several days of critically high temperatures to manage on sow farms this spring/summer. The following is a list of tips for managing the heat on sow farms.

Sows in trouble will have a rapid respiration rate progressing to open-mouth breathing and panting. Body temperature will continue to rise unless you intervene...QUICKLY!

Emergency Crisis Management Tips for Very Hot Days

- Fill all water troughs last thing before you go home
 - Make sure water gets to all the ends
- Cover windows with black plastic to stop solar gain
- Open farrowing room doors on hot days for a while to flush hot air
- Options for hot, panting, stressed sows in farrowing
 - Spray with water (especially head and neck); give her water with a hose
 - Remove from farrowing crate and put in alley in front of cool cell
 - Blow air on her with box fan/house fan
 - Add water to lactation feeders to stimulate appetite
- Things you can do for hot sows in B/G Barn
 - Remove neighbors so sow gets air movement
 - Put sow in cooler location in barn (near cool cell)
 - Use a big mixing fan blowing over the "due to farrow" sows
- Allow water to run over trough for a while to wet area underneath animals in B/G
- Spray alleys and walls to get evaporation
- Walk B/G and Farrowing EVERY HOUR. Pay close attention to close up sows
- Do not disturb sows
 - Try not to work with sows in the heat of the afternoon
 - Loading farrowing decisions
 - At 90°F or more, manager must be consulted on whether to load farrowing in the afternoon or wait until following morning
 - You may elect to teat check and just move in sows due to farrow within the next 12 hours
- Managers may choose to split their labor force so some people can stay later on hot days (through 8:00pm or until temperatures get to an appropriate level) and watch for signs of trouble



What's the Buzz on PCV3?

Three species of Porcine Circovirus exist in the US domestic swine herd (PCV1, PCV2 and PCV3). PCV1 and PCV2 have been studied longer than PCV3 and therefore more is known about PCV1 and 2 than is known about PCV3. PCV3 was first found in the US on a North Carolina sow farm in 2015, but has been since found in clinical samples dating back to 1996.

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What's the Buzz on PCV3? (Continued from Page 1)

A few facts about PCV3 include:

- PCV3 can be transmitted from dam to offspring in utero when the sow is infected with the virus during gestation or by infected semen. It can also be transmitted through contaminated feed and biologics, fomites, and biting insects
- PCV3 can cause PDNS and reproductive failure (such as abortions, mummies, and low conception rates)
- PCV3 has little relationship to PCV1 or PCV2; PCV2 vaccine does not protect against PCV3 disease
- The virus has been found in moderate-high levels throughout all phases of production from sow farms to grow-finish pigs
- The virus is believed to be widespread in the industry, but true prevalence is unknown at this point
- A University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic study showed PCV3 was found in 40% of 67 abortion cases
- PCV3 has been associated with conception rate problems in some startup herds but it has also been identified in herds with very good performance as well
 - May be more of a problem in start up or herd closure situations with different levels of immunity
- More research is needed on this virus; vaccine development may be necessary to control clinical outbreaks



To gain an understanding of the prevalence and cost of this virus, SVC is partnering with Merck Animal Health to complete two projects this summer. The first project is to estimate the prevalence of PCV3 in sow herds by testing processing fluids from different sow farms with varying health statuses across several production systems. The second project will investigate the potential effects that PCV3 can have on reproductive failure cases within a sow farm. This project will utilize PRRS, PED, and Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae negative farms to assess PCV3's impact on mummies, abortions, and farrow rates. If you have a herd that would fit into one or both of these studies and would like to participate, please contact your SVC veterinarian as soon as possible to be enrolled this summer.



Welcome Dr. Alyssa Betlach!

Swine Vet Center is pleased to announce the addition of Dr. Alyssa Betlach to the vet team! She is originally from Owatonna, MN, where she gained an interest in swine production and medicine while working on a sow farm. She graduated from the University of Minnesota with her DVM this spring and will continue her education to receive a PhD while working for Swine Vet Center. Dr. Alyssa's PhD work will focus on Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae diagnostics and epidemiology. Dr. Alyssa and her husband, Carl, currently reside in Saint Paul and enjoy camping, dancing, and spending time with family and friends.

Recent Talks Given by SVC Vets and Clients

World Pork Expo:

- Chet Mogler was featured on the cover of "The Modern Producer" magazine and led discussions at the Nedap booth at WPX regarding remodeling and building new sow farms.
- "Pig Health- Latest Updates and Trends" Metafarms Client Industry Meeting- Drs. Tim Loula and Henry Johnson

International Pig Veterinary Society:

- Dr. Paul Yeske presented the following posters:
 - "Applied use of processing fluids to define best timing for intensifying internal biosecurity practices to shorten time-to-PRRSV-negative-pig"
 - "Tilmicosin (Pulmotil AC[®]) water medication for Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae elimination"
 - "Assessment of lateral transmission rate of Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae in negative weaned pigs in the US Midwest commercial finishing"

Dr. Paul Yeske delivered an oral presentation entitled, "A survival analysis of Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae elimination protocols"

SVC Office Hours: Monday through Friday 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM

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