

Pig Health – Piglet Mortality in the outdoor herd

First Name:		Last Name:		
Email:			Veterinary Practice:	
Postcode:		Date:		

Please circle one answer only e.g. **A**

- Supervision of farrowing is most difficult to achieve in
 - Indoor farrowing crates
 - Indoor free farrowing systems
 - Outdoor farrowing systems
 - All of these equally
- Low numbers weaned /litter in outdoor farrowing systems can be the result of
 - Breeding problems
 - Farrowing problems
 - High mortality pre-weaning
 - All of these
- Problems with the breeding husbandry of the sow will directly cause
 - Low total litter size
 - High piglet mortality
 - High stillbirth rates
 - Lameness
- At birth the newborn piglet is highly vulnerable to
 - Hyperthermia
 - Hypothermia
 - Mummification
 - Lameness
- Heat loss in outdoor born piglets at birth can be reduced by
 - Immediate removal from the mother
 - Adequate dry bedding
 - Actively drying piglets
 - Use of infra-red heat lamps
- The ability of the straw bed to reduce chilling is determined by
 - The quality of the straw used
 - The quantity of the straw used
 - The dryness of the bed
 - All of these
- To reduce draughts in outdoor arcs leading to losses of piglets
 - Earth up around the outside of the arc
 - Reduce bedding provision
 - Face arcs into the prevailing wind
 - Remove doors on arcs

8. Overheating of sows outdoors around farrowing due to high environmental temperatures
 - a. Means the sow will stay in the arc
 - b. Is reduced by increasing bedding
 - c. Is caused by earthing up around the arcs
 - d. May increase stillbirth rates

9. The piglets energy supply at birth in the outdoor situation can be boosted by
 - a. Limiting colostrum intake
 - b. Boosting sow feed in late pregnancy
 - c. Split suckling
 - d. Assisted sucking

10. Chilled piglets are more likely to die. This is due to
 - a. Direct effects of hypothermia
 - b. Increased crushing due to lethargy
 - c. Inadequate colostrum intake allowing infection to take hold
 - d. All of these