Your sow has provided you with a large litter of pigs. Now how are you going to care for them? Success in raising large litters of pigs requires a lot of hard work and determination. This can pay big dividends if you can save more pigs per litter.

**Processing Pigs**

Your new litter of pigs should be processed within 24 hours after birth. Processing may include the following steps: weighing, navel cord care, clipping needle teeth, tail docking, iron injections and ear notching.

The supplies and equipment needed for these practices are a disinfectant, an antiseptic (tincture of iodine), side cutters for clipping navel cord, needle teeth and tail (side cutters are sometimes used for castration too), an injectable iron solution, syringe and assorted needles, cord for tying off navel, an ear notching tool and a castration knife. A shallow container with a disinfectant solution should also be available for your processing instruments between pigs. Disinfect tools between each pig.

Figure 21.1
Side cutters
Figure 21.2
Another example of side cutters used for clipping needle teeth

Figure 21.3
Ear notching tool

Figure 21.4
Ear hole punch
The piglets should be gathered together in a box or cart and taken to an area away from the sow for processing. Squealing pigs may upset the new mother and any other sows in your farrowing room. Be careful when removing pigs from the farrowing pen, the sow's natural instinct is to protect her litter.

Now let's look at the processing methods discussed earlier.

A. Records—Production records will be one of your best tools for identifying the strengths and weaknesses of your operation. Items that should be recorded when processing baby pigs are birth date, pedigree information, sire, dam breed or crossbred, sex, ear notch, weight, underline count. (See litter card)
## Skillathon Farms: Farrowing Record

### Sow Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Litter</th>
<th>Sow Condition Score at Farrowing</th>
<th>Sow Condition Score at Weaning</th>
<th>Sow Index</th>
<th>Reason for Culling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123456</td>
<td>12345</td>
<td>12345</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Crate Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Litter</th>
<th>123456</th>
<th>12345</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Sow</td>
<td>12345</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Breeding and Gestation Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Litter</th>
<th>Condition Score</th>
<th>Date Previous Litter Weaned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12345</td>
<td>12345</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### First Estrus Boars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Bred</th>
<th>Date Bred + 21 Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123456</td>
<td>123456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Second Estrus Boars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Bred</th>
<th>Date Bred + 21 Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123457</td>
<td>123458</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Processing

- Naval Cord/clipped and treated
- Teeth Clipped
- Tails Docked
- Castrated

### Vaccinations

- Atrophic Rhinitis
- Erysipelas
- Pasteurella
- E. coli
- Leptospirosis

### SOW Gestation Table (114 days, non-leap years)

| Breeding Jan | 12345
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feeding May</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding Aug</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding Nov</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding Jan</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding May</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding Aug</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOW Died While on Sow

- Crushed
- Starved
- Scours
- Defect
- Drug Reaction

### Total Pigs Weaned

- Creep Feed

## Skillathon Farms: Farrowing Record

Figure 21.6
### Example: Farrowing Record

**DATE FARROWED**

\[ \underline{\text{___/___/___}} \]

- [ ] Litter No.
- [ ] Pigs Born
- [ ] Pigs Born Alive
  - Average weight/live pig born [ ]
- [ ] Pigs Born Dead
  - Normal Looking [ ]
  - Very Small [ ]
  - Deformed [ ]
  - Mummified [ ]
- [ ] Pigs Transferred to Sow No. [ ]
- [ ] Pigs Transferred from Sow No. [ ]
- [ ] Total Pigs Nursed

**PIGS DIED WHILE ON SOW**

- [ ] Crushed
- [ ] Starved
- [ ] Scours
- [ ] Processing
- [ ] Defect [ ]
- [ ] Drug Reaction [ ] (list drug)
- [ ] Total Pigs Weaned

**Sow Crate**

- [ ] Litter [1234567890]
- [ ] Sow Condition Score at Farrowing [12345]
- [ ] Sow Condition Score at Weaning [12345]
- [ ] Sow Index [ ]
  - Rebred [ ]
  - Cull [ ]
- [ ] Reason for Culling

**PROCESSING**

- Naval Cord/clipped and treated [ ]
- Teeth Clipped [ ]
- Tails Docked [ ]
- Iron Shots [ ]
- Castrated [ ]
- Vaccinations [ ]

- [ ] Creep Feed [ ]

---

**B. Weighing**—Weigh each pig and record the sex and weight. A total litter weight is a good tool for making selection decisions.

**C. Restraining the pig for processing.**—One of the very successful and efficient methods of holding and restraining the pig is as follows (this method assumes you are right-handed): Place your left thumb into the crease behind the pig’s right ear about midway from top to bottom. Maneuver your left index finger across the front of the pig’s face and into the corner of the left side of its mouth, behind the needle teeth. Your left thumb will end up either behind the pig’s ears or in front of them depending upon the length of your fingers. Beware not to choke the pig by pressing the remainder of your fingers into its throat. Use the fingers under the jaw to support some of the pig’s weight. Dangle the pig in front
of you and it will struggle less than if you pull it against you. You can also sit and support its weight on your knees, if necessary.

With the pig in this position, it usually does not struggle or squeal, and you can cut the teeth, cut the tail, inject into the muscle of the neck, and dip the tail and navel, in very rapid succession without changing the hold on the pig.

![Image of pig being handled](image)

**Figure 21.7**
Restraining the pig for processing or Eye teeth clipping

D. **Navel Cord Care**—During pregnancy the fetus obtains nutrients and voids urine through the umbilical (navel) cord. When this cord is broken as the pig leaves the birth canal, the passageway within the cord provides a potential passageway for bacteria into the body of the newborn, and sometimes infection results. To help in preventing infection, the navel can be treated with a tincture of iodine (USP-2% solution).

Sometimes newborn pigs bleed excessively immediately after the umbilical cord breaks, especially if it breaks shorter than 4 to 5 inches. The loss of blood will cause the pig to get a poor start and possibly die. If bleeding does occur from the navel, tie it immediately with string using a square knot. The cause of the excess bleeding could be due to a failure in the blood clotting mechanism.

With disinfected side cutters, cut off the navel cord. If the navel cord has been tied, you can leave about 1 inch. Leave 3 to 4 inches if the navel has not been tied; check for bleeding if the navel cord is fresh. Apply iodine antiseptic by swabbing, spraying or dipping. The dip method requires placing the navel inside the antiseptic bottle and shaking gently. Any of these methods is satisfactory, but be sure to get good coverage of the navel cord. Use disinfected sidecutters and a fresh iodine solution, since iodine solutions break down in the presence of organic matter. A contaminated iodine solution might actually cause an infection. If the cord is dry and shriveled, it may not be necessary to treat. Just cut if off, leaving about an inch of cord.

E. **Clipping Needle Teeth**—The newborn pig has eight needle teeth, sometimes referred to as wolf teeth which should be clipped within 24 hours after birth. They are located on the sides of the upper and lower jaws. Clipping these teeth is necessary because pigs may bite each other and the sow’s udder, leaving small cuts to become infected. The irritation
may be so severe that the sow might refuse to nurse the pigs.
Place the sanitized sidecutters over both lower needle teeth on one side with the flat side to the gum line. Make sure the sidecutters are parallel to the gum, and cut off one-half of the two lower teeth at once. Turn the sidecutters and cut the two upper teeth. Do the same to the other side. Be careful not to cut the pig's gum or tongue. Cutting teeth too short may cause an abscess on the jaw that is sometimes called “bull nose.”

E. Tail Docking (cut)—Recommended floor space in modern pork production systems provides for adequate pig comfort. However, space is more restricted than in outside lots, and pigs will sometimes try to bite or chew on their penmates. The undocked tail is a very convenient target, and sometimes results in tail biting or cannibalism. This leads to injury and possibly infection. To prevent tail biting, tails are docked on newborn pigs. Tail docking usually is required at feeder pig markets. Tail docking should be done within 24 hours after birth because it is least stressful on the pig for these reasons; the pig is small and easy to hold; at this age littermates are less likely to investigate and nip or bite a newly docked tail; the pig and farrowing area are still clean; and the pig is well protected with antibodies from the colostrum milk of the sow. Use sterilized sidecutters to dock the tail about 1 inch from the place where the tail joins the body of the pig. Leave no more than one-half to three-quarters of the tail. Apply antiseptic to the wound. The tail should be completely healed within 7 to 10 days. Do not use a very sharp instrument, such as a scalpel, because excess bleeding will occur.

Docking the tail too short could interfere with the muscle activity around the anus later in the pig’s life and could be an aggravating factor in rectal prolapse. If too much tail is left, tail biting might still occur. Occasionally, a tail will bleed excessively. If this occurs, tie it off using the same method as for navel cords.

Figure 21.8
Dock the tail about 1 inch from where the tail joins the body
G. **Iron Injection**—Iron injection is necessary to prevent anemia. Iron-deficiency anemia develops rapidly in nursing pigs because of the low iron of the sow's colostrum and milk, the lack of contact with iron in the soil, and the rapid growth rate of the nursing pig. With no access to soil, iron deficiency anemia may result within 7 to 10 days after birth. Oral iron often prevents anemia but might fail for pigs with diarrhea or those not consuming creep feed.

Iron should be administered to the pig within 3 to 4 days after birth. The iron injection is often administered at the same time the other practices are performed to save labor. If pigs are to be weaned by 3 weeks of age, a single injection of 100 mg. of iron will suffice. If pigs are to be weaned later than 3 weeks of age, then 150 to 200 mg. of iron should be injected. A single injection is usually adequate. If sows are heavy milkers with rapidly growing pigs that do not consume creep feed, a second iron injection may be necessary before weaning.

Iron should not be injected into the ham. The injection should be given in the neck because of possible nerve damage, and the potential for a residual iron stain in the carcass of market hogs if it is given in the ham. Inject the iron into the neck muscle just off the midline. Be careful not to inject into the spinal area. Keep a finger on the site momentarily to help prevent or reduce leakage.

Recommended site for subcutaneous injections is the loose flank skin in front of the hind legs (See Chapter 24). (Refer to injection site Chapter on Diseases)

H. **Ear Notching**—Ear notching is the most common method for permanent pig identification. The notches or holes grow as the pig grows. Ear notching should be done soon after birth for immediate identification. Each pig must have a unique ear notch in many seedstock herds because it is a requirement for pedigree and performance records. It is not necessary that each pig have an individual number in operations where all hogs except replacement gilts are marketed for slaughter. Each litter, or all pigs in a farrowing group, or only gilts to be considered for replacements, might be ear-notched at birth with the same pattern. Market hogs might be notched with the week they were born, starting with week one on January 1 and restarting on July 1. This makes it possible to calculate days to market weight.

(See Chapter 10 for ear notching chart)
and size of the animal. The best time to castrate a pig is between 3 and 21 days of age. Young pigs are easier to hold or restrain. They bleed less from surgery and may have antibody protection from the sow’s colostrum. Pigs can be successfully castrated on day one.

Figure 21.10  
Example of how to hold baby pig for ear notching

1. Castration—Castration, the surgical removal of the two testicles, is a routine management practice for male pigs destined for harvest (slaughter). The testicles produce sperm and the male hormone, testosterone. Pork from boars, or uncastrated male pigs at slaughter weight, may have an odor during cooking that is very offensive to many people. This is called a “boar odor” or a “tainted” odor.

Various techniques are used for castration. The position of the animal during surgery and the method and degree of restraint are dictated by the age

Figure 21.11  
Using side cutters to castrate

Once the pig is restrained, clean the scrotum and surrounding area with a cotton swab soaked in a mild disinfectant. A disinfected, sharp, castration knife, scalpel, or razor-blade type instrument can be used to make the incision. (Sometimes side cutters are used on pigs less than a week old.) Examine the testicles before making the incision to determine if there are two of similar size. If there is a scrotal enlargement, it could indicate a scrotal hernia or rupture. Do not castrate this pig. Wait for a veterinarian or person trained to repair hernias.
If one or both testicles are not found, the pig may be a cryptorchid, meaning that the testicle(s) failed to descend through the inguinal canal from the abdomen during development. When this condition is noticed, ear notch the pig and make a record of it. Often, the testicle(s) will descend to a normal position as the pig grows. The pig should be castrated later, after the testicle presents itself. If both testicles do not descend it is unacceptable for a market show exhibition or marketing through a standard market outlet.

With one hand tighten the skin over the scrotum to help expose the testicle and the site for the incision. With the castration instrument, make two incisions about as long as the testicles near the center of each. Cut deeply enough to go through the outside body skin. Squeeze, or pop, the testicles through the incision. If it is difficult to get the testicle through the incision, enlarge the incision slightly at the end closest to the tail.

Pull out the testicle toward the tail at a right angle to the length of the body and cut the cord close to the incision. Do not pull straight up on the testicle. Repeat the procedure for the second testicle. It is best not to apply antiseptic because it causes the pig to sit and rub dirt and debris from the floor or bedding into the incisions, causing more harm than the antiseptic does good.

Later, observe castrated animals for excess bleeding or the presence of tissue or intestines (hernia). Cut off any cord that may be protruding from the incision as this may serve as a wick for infection but make sure it is not intestine. If intestines protrude contact someone trained in repairing hernias.

---

**Preweaning and Weaning Management**

As the baby pig grows older, he becomes tougher and better able to cope with his environment. By the time most nursing pigs reach 3–4 weeks of age, they have started on feed and are growing rapidly. These early gains are efficient gains, so the project member should try to minimize stress that reduces performance.

One way to maximize performance is to get the pigs started on feed as soon as possible. Generally, the sow's milk production has peaked at 3–4 weeks and begins to decrease. The pig is beginning to grow rapidly at this age and must obtain supplemental feed if he is to grow at his genetic potential. Pigs should be offered feed at 1–2 weeks; place a small amount of starter feed on the floor or in a shallow pan. Starter rations can be formulated on the farm; however, project members may wish to purchase a commercial pig starter. Consult with your state Extension specialist or nutritionist if you wish to formulate pig starter rations.

Internal parasites are a problem on most swine farms, and the damage caused by these unwanted organisms may begin in the very young pig. According to U.S.D.A. estimates, the annual loss to internal parasites may average $3 per pig marketed. The most common internal parasites of swine are roundworms, nodular worms, whip worms, strongyloides, and lung worms. A good control program begins with deworming the sow before farrowing and washing her, especially the udder, before bringing her into the farrowing house. If parasites continue to be a problem, you may need to treat young pigs before 7–8 weeks of age. Use a
compound effective in removing the parasites common to your herd.

The last major management factor covered here is weaning. Age of the pig at weaning varies from herd to herd, according to facilities available, intensity of operation, and managerial skills of the producer. Generally, pigs can be weaned at any time; however, the younger the pig the more management is required to do it successfully. For the average pork producer, the following tips may be helpful in reducing the stress of weaning.

- Wean only pigs weighing over 12 lb.
- For 3 week old pigs, provide an environmental temperature of 80-85°F. Avoid drastic temperature changes, and prevent drafts, even on older pigs.
- Group pigs according to size and sex.
- Limit numbers in a pen to 30 or less, if possible.
- Limit feed intake for 48 hours if post-weaning scours are a problem.
- Provide 1 feeder hole for 3–5 pigs and 1 waterer for each 10–15 pigs.
- Medicate drinking water if scours develop.

Summary

The following management practices are suggested.

- Be present at farrowing.
- Keep baby pigs warm and dry.
- Treat navel with tincture of iodine.
- Clip needle teeth.
- Dose small pigs with supplemental milk
- Earnotch pigs for identification.
- Equalize litters.
- Prevent anemia.
- If you observe diarrhea, contact your veterinarian.
- Dock tails.
- Castrate boar pigs by 3 weeks of age.
- Feed good starter ration.
- Deworm pigs.
- Minimize stress of weaning.
Chapter 22
Nursery Environment

Weaning is one of the most stressful experiences that a pig will experience in its life. The pig will go from a high milk/fat diet to one that is based more on grain and oil seeds. Temperature is quite often lowered when it actually needs to be raised. And litters are usually mixed together so a new pecking order must be reestablished.

**How can I reduce the stress on my pigs?**
Reduce these stresses as much as possible with the facilities and management you have available.

---

**Temperature**

Warm air rises and cool air falls. Remember this concept for keeping your pigs comfortable. When you walk into your pigs pen the temperature you feel around you is warmer than that found in the pigs comfort zone. How can you monitor the pig temperature zone effectively? Buy a 40 inch long section of 4” PVC pipe and drill several 1/4” holes all around the pipe to allow air to pass through. Attach the pipe to a wall or corner in the sleeping area of your pigs pen. Purchase a low cost thermometer and attach a cord to the top end. Lower the thermometer down to the pigs’ environmental zone and track the temperature.

Here are a few guidelines to keep in mind for non-bedded and bedded pens.

---

**Space**

In a pig-nursery, provide 3 to 4 ft²/pig for totally or partially slotted pens. Bedded pens require 6 to 8 ft³/pig. Size each pen for 16 to 20 pigs. Keep litters together as much as possible, but sort to maintain size uniformity. If your building space allows for separate sex feeding, now is a good time to sort your pigs by sex. By feeding gilts together and barrows together you may improve the feed efficiency of your project. See Chapter 8.

For three week old pigs, provide 85°F temperature at pig level for the first few days after weaning. Lower the temperature 3°F per week to a minimum of about 70°F for 8 week old pigs. Provide warm floors with infrared heaters, heating pads, or floor heat. With only space heaters, you may have to set the thermostat higher than the desired room temperature to maintain warm floors.

Room temperature can be dropped to 60°F if bedding is used. However, placement of a hover 36” to 40” over the bedding area will provide a warmer comfort zone for your pigs.
Nursery Facilities

Fenceline or round feeders may be used in nursery pens. Fenceline feeders more efficiently utilize space available. Provide adequate feeder space as outlined below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pig weight, lb.</th>
<th>Feeder space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12–50</td>
<td>3 pigs/space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–75</td>
<td>4 pigs/space</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section the openings of feeders so pigs cannot crawl into them. Leave at least 6" between feeder and pen partitions to prevent dunging in feeder holes.

Provide one waterer for each 10 nursery pigs.

Maintain a minimum of 2 waterers per pen. If using nipple waterers set nipple height at 10" for 12 pound pigs and raise as the pigs grow.

Pen partitions should be constructed 32" high to avoid pen jumping.

Building and equipment costs can be kept to a minimum by utilizing remodeled, existing structures, temporary or portable housing and open fields or lots in season.

Construct pens and stalls rectangular in shape rather than square to provide some definition between feeding, sleeping and dunging areas. An example would be 5 ft. X 10 ft. nursery pen.
Because there are many misconceptions on how animals are cared for and handled, you need to be prepared to work with the general public. Listed below are some tips you may need to follow when addressed by citizens concerned about animal welfare.

**How to Deal with Questions at the Fair From Interested, Concerned Citizens:**
- Take them seriously
- Answer their questions honestly and sincerely
- Avoid industry jargon and buzzwords
- Be a good listener

**From Activists or Protestors:**
- Ignore them
- Do not confront or debate them
- If they persist, report them to your superiors
- Keep your cool, do not get upset

**From the Media:**
- Contact a superior to determine if you should do the interview
- Confirm your facts
- Plan your talking points
- Be brief, concise
- Avoid industry jargon and buzzwords
- If you don’t know the answer, say so

**Basic Messages to Communicate to Everyone:**
- I believe in the humane and responsible care of all animals
- Meat and dairy products are part of an overall healthy diet as recommended by leading health authorities
- Americans enjoy the safest food supply in the world

**10 Tips to Help in Dealing with the Media:**
1. Confirm your facts before you talk to the media
2. Plan your talking points. Make them early and often.
3. Anticipate opposing points of view.
4. Be brief in your response.
5. Be honest. Always tell the truth.
8. If an untrue statement is made, refute it immediately and politely.
9. Beware of hypothetical, either/or and ranked questions.
10. Nothing is “off the record.”
Chapter 24
Caring for Animals

The majority of information presented in this *Caring for Animals* chapter was originally published and distributed by Ohio State University Extension in the *Caring for Animals—Discussion Guide*. The *Discussion Guide* was for use in conjunction with the *Caring for Animals—Video*. Copyright © 1996 by The Ohio State University

Goals and Objectives

- Increase the awareness of the issues of animal well-being, quality assurance, and show animal ethics.
- Encourage you, the 4-H or FFA member, to reflect on your values concerning these issues.

Responsibilities

- to be given a variety of experiences relating to project work
- to be given sound guidance and direction
- to ask questions and share concerns
- to be recognized

Privileges, Responsibilities, and Rewards

Everyone associated with livestock, either on the farm or in the show ring, is responsible for the well-being of their animals. As a 4-H and/or FFA member, you need to learn to care properly for your projects and develop acceptable livestock husbandry skills.

Your duty as a 4-H and/or FFA member is to properly care for your animals. As a 4-H or FFA animal owner, you need to understand the privileges, responsibilities, and rewards that you can expect from the 4-H or FFA program.

Rewards

- to enjoy satisfaction from a job well done
- to receive both public and personal recognition
- to learn new skills, receive special training, and experience personal growth
- to make new friends and have fun
- to feel good about producing a wholesome, consumable product
- to know you are special and you can make a difference
Animal Well-being

As a 4-H or FFA member, you need to be aware of the things you can do with your own animal to promote animal well-being. The image of the agricultural industry and the 4-H and FFA programs are affected by the decisions you make and actions you take in the care of your animal. You need to set goals and develop a plan that will positively impact your animal’s well-being, either on the farm, in your backyard, or at the county fair.

You can complete some tasks before you even obtain your animal. First, think about the size your animal will be as it grows to maturity. Are your facilities large enough for the animal to exercise in? Are there hazards where you are going to keep your animal such as protruding nails, broken boards, or wire? Can the animal reach any potentially dangerous objects? (For example, an electrical box or a poisonous plant.) Think about the type of bedding you will be using and the quantity it will take to keep your animal dry and warm or cool. You should have an ample supply of clean water available to your animals at all times. A designated feeding area should be kept free of manure, urine, and bedding.

Once your animal arrives and is in your care, providing it with a balanced ration is an important first step. Many processed feeds, supplements, and pre-mixes are available. Be sure your animal is receiving the nutrition it needs in relation to its age, growth cycle, and purpose. Your animal also needs special consideration if it is in gestation, in lactation, or at stud.

Animal Health

When questions or concerns arise, involve your veterinarian. Develop a veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR). This relationship requires that the veterinarian has seen and has knowledge of the animal (patient) and has discussed a health plan or any treatments with the owner (client). Your veterinarian can be very helpful in developing a health care program for your animal. Your plan should include an appropriate schedule for vaccinating, castrating, dehorning, tail docking, internal/external parasite control, etc. You should check with your veterinarian before administering treatments, especially if there is any question about the diagnosis and the medication you are planning to use. If injections are necessary, give them in the proper location using good technique. Injection sites in the neck are recommended to avoid possible damage to high-priced meat cuts in the loin and rump. Use subcutaneous (SQ) injections (under the skin) whenever allowed by the label directions.

A withdrawal time may be indicated on the label of certain medications. This is the period of time that must pass between the last treatment and the time the animal may be slaughtered. For example, if a medication with a 14-day withdrawal period was last given on August 1st, the withdrawal would be completed on August 15th and that would be the earliest the animal could be processed for human consumption. It is important that you follow withdrawal time directions as given by the label or as prescribed by your veterinarian.
In addition to the withdrawal time, the label of a drug lists the animal species for which the drug is approved, the dosage to be administered, how it is to be given, and for what diseases/conditions it can be used as a treatment. Any use, other than that printed on the label, can only be directed or prescribed by your veterinarian. For example, a neighbor’s animal is sick and a veterinarian has treated it using twice the dose listed on the label of an OTC (over-the-counter) product. Your animal becomes ill and is showing the same symptoms as your neighbor’s. You may not use the neighbor’s double dose for your animal without a veterinarian examining and prescribing the specific treatment. Any deviation from the label directions when using a drug is referred to as extra-label drug use. Unless directed by a veterinarian who has established a VCPR, **extra-label drug use is illegal.**

Each animal in your care should be permanently identified. Individual animal identification enables good record keeping from which you can measure your progress. If your animal becomes lost, stolen, or needs medical attention when you are not available, the only way to know the animal’s identity and health history is by permanent identification. This is most commonly done by tattooing or ear tagging. Your Junior Fair program may identify all 4-H and FFA animals through county-wide tagging or tattooing. If not, you are responsible for identifying all of your animals.

Training animals and acquainting yourself with them needs to begin at an early age or as soon as you acquire your animal. If at all possible, you should spend time with your animal daily. As you walk, stand, and set-up your animal, you both develop trust and become accustomed to each others’ movements. You also become aware of what sounds or sights bother your animal and in which direction it tends to jump or shy away. Handling your animal daily also helps you to recognize abnormal behavior in your animal that could signal illness, stress, or pain. The longer you avoid working with your animal, the more difficult training and preparation for show becomes. The two P’s—practice and patience—usually pay off.

From the day you acquire your animal until the day it leaves your care, you should maintain feed and treatment records. This is important for the day to day care of your animal and for whomever might later purchase your animal. This is also the best way to keep track of the kinds and amounts of expenses you have incurred with your project.

Finally, if you plan to exhibit your animal for show or sale, continue the same quality care program throughout the exhibition as you did at home. This starts by loading and hauling your animal safely and with concern for its well-being. The exhibition facilities should be prepared and checked ahead of time, just as you prepared your facilities at home when you first acquired your animal. Continually watch your animal for signs of stress, pain, or illness. Exercise your animal daily. Clean, feed, and water your animal regularly.

Above all, enjoy your animal project experience. You should feel good about the knowledge you gain and the quality care program you develop and implement with your animal project.
Quality Assurance Factors
Topics Important to Livestock Quality Assurance and the Producer

Nutrition
Essential nutrients, feed and forage analysis, ration balancing

Environmental Design
Space requirements, ventilation, freedom from hazards and injury, feeding systems, handling and loading, feeding facilities, manure handling, image

Genetics
Consumer preferences, producer needs, suitability to livestock production systems

Veterinary Health
Disease prevention, proper drug usage, drug residues and withdrawal times, injection technique, records

Quality Assurance and the Livestock Industry

With your livestock project comes new responsibilities. You are now a member of the livestock industry. The livestock industry, just like any industry, provides a product to the consumer. Even producers of breeding stock are providing seedstock for future food and fiber production.

Think back to some time when you bought a toy or other product and were disappointed in it. Would you buy it again? Consumers will choose to buy or not buy a product from their perception of the value of that product. What would happen to a business if no one purchased its products?

Many businesses have quality assurance departments to make sure that their products are of the highest quality. Businesses pay attention to quality assurance because that helps to build consumer satisfaction. When quality is high, consumers will buy again. Livestock products must be safe, wholesome, and produced in a manner that meets consumer approval.

Who is in charge of quality assurance in the livestock industry? When you feed a steer and sell it to the market, who is responsible for assuring that the beef eaten by the consumer is a high-quality product? The retailer? The packer? You? The breeder? Everyone involved in the livestock industry is obligated to do their part to provide a safe, wholesome product to the consumer.

Quality assurance in the livestock industry begins with providing the right genetics and continues with the proper husbandry of the live animal, a good packing house, and good retailing. Every action you take as a livestock producer will reflect on the quality of the livestock industry as a whole.

Quality assurance in raising livestock involves providing for the animal’s needs to produce a healthy animal and a wholesome product. Basic animal needs include water, food, shelter, and care. Proper attention to animal husbandry helps assure a high-quality, marketable product.

Good animal husbandry requires an understanding of many different sciences, including nutrition, environmental design, genetics, veterinary health, production, and economics. These topics all contribute to a quality livestock product. To learn more, consult your project book, a 4-H advisor, an Extension agent, FFA instructor, a veterinarian, or a livestock production expert.

Evaluating quality assurance of your project is something like looking into a mirror. Reflect on your project for a moment. Do you like what you see? More important, will the consumer like it?
Care That You Are Giving Your Animals

Check the ways in which you are already caring for your animal. If you want to improve how you care for your animal, check that column too.

### Improving Animal Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care</th>
<th>I am already doing</th>
<th>I want to improve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepare facilities before I get my animal.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always provide access to fresh clean feed and water.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide adequate amounts of a balanced ration.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide adequate housing and bedding.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control internal and external parasites.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If animals are to be castrated and/or dock  do this when animals are young.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train animals to be handled at a young age.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a planned health program to prevent disease.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observe animals daily and immediately treat those who need care.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify animals. (tag, tattoo, ear notch, etc.)</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep feed and treatment records.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be aware of animal comfort at all stages of production.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observe and follow drug residue avoidance rules.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observe and follow label directions including withdrawal times on medications, feeds, and vaccines.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use proper techniques for vaccination and treatment.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort and load animals safely and with concern for them.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(adapted from Iowa State University Extension V1-1042DJK Oct. 1991)

After deciding in which areas you want to improve, list your specific goals for the year.

Goals

---

**Questions**

Did you accomplish your goals? ____________________________________________

What worked well? ________________________________________________________

What would you change? _________________________________________________

Chapter 24  Caring for Animals  24-5
Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR) is established when a veterinarian, who knows about an animal's health by having seen it or other animals in the same herd, takes charge of the medical decisions about the animal's treatment. The veterinarian has to be available for follow-up, in case the animal does not respond as expected, and the caretaker of the animal has to agree to follow the veterinarian's instructions regarding the treatment program.

Withdrawal Time is the time needed to allow the residue to diminish to a safe level. It is the period which must elapse after the last treatment and before harvest (slaughter) of meat animals, the use of milk for human consumption from dairy animals, or use of eggs from chickens for human consumption.

Extra-label drug use is using a medication in a way other than that stated on the label by the manufacturer. For instance, using a medication as a treatment for a disease not listed on the label for that type of animal is extra-label use. Extra-label use, if not directed by a veterinarian with an established VCPR, is illegal.

Veterinary drugs are available in two categories, over the counter (OTC) and prescription (Rx). To be an OTC product, the medication must meet certain criteria for safety to both the animal and the person handling the product. If simple directions can adequately be written on the label by the manufacturer, a product can be classed as an OTC. The OTC medications may be sold through retail outlets such as farm supply stores in the same manner as aspirin is sold at a grocery store.

When human and animal safety, proper diagnosis, and special directions are concerns, medications are classed as prescription (Rx) products. A prescription product can be identified because the exact following statement will appear on the container: Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. Just as veterinarians are not allowed to authorize extra-label drug use without a valid VCPR, neither are they permitted to prescribe Rx medications for animals where a valid VCPR has not been established. Rx medications are available only from or on the order of a veterinarian much as prescription drugs for people are only available from physicians and from a pharmacist by prescription.
Suggestions for Proper Injection of Animal Drugs

- Properly restrain the animal before giving an injection.
- Give injections according to label instructions. Routes for Administering drugs include: Subcutaneous (SQ) means under the skin; intramuscular (IM) means in the muscle; intravenous (IV) means into the blood; orally (PO and/or O) represents per os and means given orally in the mouth or in water; and (MF) indicates medicated feeds.
- When the label directions permit, give injections under the skin so that the muscle tissue is not injured.
- Use sterilized needles and syringes. Keep the bottle cap clean.
- Give injections at clean, dry sites on the animal, avoiding the areas where the muscles (meat cuts) are of high value.
- Do not transfer needles back and forth from animal to bottle because you may carry bacteria from the animal’s skin back into the bottle.

Remember

Give all IM injections in the neck muscle using a spot on the neck just behind and below the ear. When giving SQ injections in the neck use the same site as for IM but deposit the medicine under the skin rather than deep in the muscle.

SQ injection sites for small (young) pigs. Use the loose flaps of skin in the flank and elbow of small pigs.
**INJECTION REFERENCE CHART**

**SUBCUTANEOUS (SQ):**
*Deposits the Drug Under the Skin:*
- Inject only into clean, dry areas.
- Use the loose flaps of skin in the flank and elbow of small pigs.
- Use the loose skin behind the ear of sows.
- Slide needle under the skin away from the site of skin puncture before depositing the compound.

**INTRAMUSCULAR (IM):**
*Deposits the Drug Into the Muscle:*
- Use a spot on the neck just behind and below the ear.
- The neck area should be used for IM injections. *(See area outlined in figure to the right.)*
- Damage to the ham or loin can result in condemnation of the meat cut.
- Use proper needle size to ensure medication is deposited in the muscle.

**INTRAPERITONEAL (IP):**
- Should be used only upon veterinary instruction and guidance as serious injury to abdominal organs can occur.

**Correct Injection Techniques:**
- Ensure proper restraint of the animal prior to injection.
- Ensure proper syringe adjustment.
- Ensure proper needle placement onto the syringe.
- Prevent swelling and/or abscessation at the injection site by:
  1. Using sterile needles.
  2. Injecting only into clean and dry areas.
  3. Preventing contamination - don’t use the same needle to inject pigs and remove product from multidose vials.
- Consult with your veterinarian about potential adverse drug and vaccine reactions.

To enroll in the Pork Quality AssuranceSM Program or for more information, contact:
NATIONAL PORK PRODUCERS COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 10250 • DES MOINES, IOWA 50306 • (515) 232-2000

Consult product label for approved routes of administration.

Pork Quality AssuranceSM materials from the National Pork Producers Council

24-8 Caring for Animals
Use Proper Needle Sizes:

- **Intramuscular Injection**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gauge</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baby Pigs</td>
<td>18 or 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery</td>
<td>16 or 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finisher</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding Stock*</td>
<td>14 or 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*depends on backfat depth and method of restraint*

- **Subcutaneous Injection**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avoid Bent or Broken Needles:

- Ensure proper restraint of the animal prior to injection.
- Replace bent needles as they are prone to breaking.
- Replace needles every 20 pigs.

Quality Assurance

To enroll in the PORK QUALITY ASSURANCE℠ Program or for more information, contact:

**NATIONAL PORK PRODUCERS COUNCIL**

P.O. BOX 10383 • Des Moines, Iowa 50306
(515) 223-2600

IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL PORK BOARD

Identify Treated Animals • Maintain Treatment Records • Observe Withdrawal Times

Pork Quality Assurance℠ materials from the National Pork Producers Council
Guide to Reading Drug Label on Outside of Container

**Active Ingredients:** Chemical name(s) of what is in the drug.

**Withholding/Withdrawal Times:** Withdrawal time is the period that must elapse after the last treatment and before processing (harvest/slaughter) of the animal for its meat or harvesting animal products (milk, eggs) for human consumption. It is the time it takes for the drug/chemical to be used up by the animal's body after it has been administered (or the time it takes a drug/chemical to wear off). A residue is a substance that remains in an animal's body tissues after the animal has been exposed to that substance. The substance can enter the animal's body as a feed or water additive, as an injection or external treatment.*

**Cautions and Warnings:** Tells things to be cautious about when using the product. Examples: a) Do not give to certain kinds of animals, b) do not give too much, c) pay attention to withholding times (see above).

**Storage:** Tells how the medication should be kept while not in actual use. Many medications may lose their potency when exposed to moisture, direct light, warm and/or freezing temperatures. Most also lose effectiveness with time. The label will indicate how the product should be stored to retain maximum strength.

**Quantity of Contents:** Tells how much is in the container. Usually in metric units [liquid measure: 1 fluid ounce = 29.6 milliliters (ml), 1 cubic centimeter (cc) = 1 milliliter (ml); dry measure: 1 pint = 551 milliliters (ml)].

**Lot Number:** (may also be referred to as serial number) A manufacturer's reference number indicating the day or batch in which this product was made. These numbers are needed if the product is recalled.

**Date of Expiration:** Discard (do not use) drugs when this date is reached.

* Remember, you are responsible for everything your animal consumes even if it is an accident.
OMNIBIOTIC
(hydrocillin)  ________________  Active Ingredients

Directions for use: See package insert

Warning: Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours after the last treatment must not be used for food. The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal time.

Store between 2° and 8° C (36° and 46° F)  ________________  Storage
Keep dry and away from light

Net Contents: 100 ml
Distributed by
USA Animal Health, Inc.  ________________  Name of Distributor
Lot Number  ________________  Lot # 000900-Q123
Expiration Date 05/17/XX  ________________  Date of Expiration

Before administering any drug to an animal, you must have knowledge of the parts of the medication label and medication insert. Make sure you are able to identify the information found on the drug label and medication insert.
OMNIBIOTIC
(hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension)
For use in Beef Cattle, Lactating and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle, Swine and Sheep

Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This Product

Active Ingredient(s): Omnibiotic is an effective antimicrobial preparation containing hydrocillin hydrochloride. Each ml of this suspension contains 200,000 units of hydrocillin hydrochloride in an aqueous base.

Indications: Cattle - bronchitis, foot rot, leptospirosis, mastitis, metritis, pneumonia, wound infections. Swine - erysipelas, pneumonia. Sheep - foot rot, pneumonia, mastitis, and other infections in these species caused by or associated with hydrocillin-susceptible organisms.

Recommended Daily Dosage
The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb of body weight given once daily. Maximum dose is 15 ml/day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Weight</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 lb</td>
<td>2 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 lb</td>
<td>6 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 lb</td>
<td>10 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 lb or more</td>
<td>15 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continue treatment for 1 to 2 days after symptoms disappear.

Caution: 1) Omnibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck. Do not inject this material in the hip or rump, subcutaneously, into a blood vessel, or near a major nerve because it may cause tissue damage. 2) If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reconsidered and appropriate treatment initiated. 3) Treated animals should be closely observed for at least 30 minutes. Should a reaction occur, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines. 4) Omnibiotic must be stored between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.

Warning: Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (4 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food.

How Supplied: Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.
Guide to Reading Medication (package) Insert Label
(Sometimes found on outer label)

- **Species and Animal Class:** The species and animal class in which the drug is to be used. Example: Cattle (lactating/non-lactating), sheep, or swine

- **Approved Uses (Indications):** The situation for which the drug is to be used. Indicates the particular type of animal, condition, illness, etc.

- **Dosage:** How much to give and how often/how many times given.

- **Route of Administration:** How is the product given to the animal? Basically, there are three routes of administering medications:

1. **Oral Route**—Administering drugs through the mouth. Tablets, pills, capsules, and liquid medications are easily administered orally. A drenching tube, balling gun, or oral dosage syringe is usually used to place the liquid or pill at the base of the tongue at the back of the mouth. Make sure the medication goes down the throat and the animal swallows it. Take care the animal is not choked by the medication going down the trachea (windpipe). You can also administer medication in the animal’s feed or water.

2. **Topical Route**—Applying the medication to the skin or to the mucous membranes of the eyes, ears, nasal passages. Such medications are available as ointments, aqueous solutions, powders, and aerosols (sprays). Do not allow these products to come in contact with the animal’s eyes, nose, reproductive tract, or mouth unless it is specifically formulated for that use.

3. **Injectable Route**—Administering the drug directly into an animal’s body with a syringe and needle. Injections are the most common method of administering medications to individual animals. The label will specify which of the following injection methods to use.

   Subcutaneous (SQ) injections are accomplished by inserting the needle just under the skin and not into the muscle. This is important because SQ injectables are designed for a slower rate of absorption or are highly irritating to muscle tissue.

   Intramuscular (IM) injections are the most commonly used. This is accomplished by inserting the needle straight into the skin and deep into the muscle.

   Intravenous (IV) injections are sometimes used. Some medications are labeled for “intravenous injection only” because they are strong irritants to muscle tissue and can cause damage. The IV route of administration provides a rapid means of getting the medication into the system of a sick animal as well as eliminating the chance of tissue damage. IV injections are given directly into the bloodstream.
Parts of a Feed Tag

**Brand Name**

Adventure Mills

**Product Name**

PIG GROWER MEDICATED

**Purpose of Feed**

FOR PIGS FROM 30 POUNDS TO 75 POUNDS

ADMINISTER TO SWINE IN A COMPLETE FEED FOR REDUCTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL ABSCESES; TREATMENT OF BACTERIAL SWINE ENTERITIS (SALMONELLOSIS OR NECROTIC ENTERITIS CAUSED BY SALMONELLA CHOLERAESUIS AND VIBRIONIC DYSENTERY). MAINTENANCE OF WEIGHT GAINS IN THE PRESENCE OF ATROPHIC RHINITIS.

**Active Drug Ingredient(s) and Amount(s)**

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

CHLOROTETRACYCLINE ................................................. 100 G/TON
SULFATHIAZOLE .......................................................... 100 G/TON
PENICILLIN .............................................................. 50 G/TON

**Guaranteed Analysis**

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN ........................................................ MIN 18.00%
LYSINE ........................................................................ MIN. 1.10%
CRUDE PROTEIN ........................................................ MAX. 4.00%
CALCIUM ........................................................................ MIN. 0.60%
CALCIUM ........................................................................ MAX. 1.10%
PHOSPHORUS ................................................................... MIN. 0.55%
SALT ............................................................................. MIN. 0.40%
SALT ............................................................................. MAX. 0.90%
SELENIUM ...................................................................... MIN. 0.30 PPM
ZINC ............................................................................. MIN. 140.00 PPM

**Ingredient Statement**

INGREDIENTS

Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Processed Grain By-Products, Animal Fat, Animal Protein Products, Calcium Phosphate, Lignin Sulfonate, Ground Limestone, Salt, L-Lysine Monohydrochloride, Methionine Supplement, Zinc Oxide, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulphate, Manganous Oxide, Copper Sulfate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Menadione Dimethylpyrimidinol Bisulphite, Riboflavin Supplement, Niacin, Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Folic Acid, Choline Chloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Biotin, Ethoxyquin (As A Preservative)

**Precautionary Statement**

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

FEED as the only ration to pigs weighing from 30 pounds to 75 pounds bodyweight.

CAUTION: In order to obtain the desired performance results, the animals should be self fed.

WARNING: Withdraw 7 days prior to slaughter; contains high levels of copper; do not feed to sheep.

MANUFACTURED BY:

Adventure Mills Livestock Feeds
Covington, OH 43210

**Net Weight Statement**

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS) OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

24-14 Caring for Animals
Suggestions for Proper Injection of Animal Drugs

- Properly restrain the animal before giving an injection.
- Give injections according to label instructions. Subcutaneous (SQ) means under the skin; intramuscular (IM) means in the muscle; intravenous (IV) means into the blood; orally (PO and/or O) means in the mouth or in water; and (MF) indicates medicated feeds. --- SQ, IM, IV, O, PO, & MF are examples of routes of administration ---
- When the label directions permit, give injections under the skin so that the muscle tissue is not injured.
- Use sterilized needles and syringes. Keep the bottle cap clean.
- Give injections at clean, dry sites on the animal, avoiding the areas where the muscles (meat cuts) are of high value.
- Do not transfer needles back and forth from animal to bottle because you may carry bacteria from the animal's skin back into the bottle.

Treatment Record
for Vaccines, Drugs/Medications, and Medicated Feeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment (date and time)</th>
<th>Animal Identification (name, species, sex, ID number, description)</th>
<th>Condition being treated</th>
<th>Estimated weight</th>
<th>Treatment given (medication dispensed, amount and route of administration --- also include product lot/serial number if available)</th>
<th>Person who gave treatment (print name)</th>
<th>Instructed (meat/milk/egg) Withdrawal (days/hours)</th>
<th>Results (recovered, sold, or died)</th>
<th>Withdrawal Completed (date and time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr 09, 'XX</td>
<td>Oreo • Hog Gilt #37-6 Hampshire</td>
<td>Swollen hocks</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
<td>Omniminycin 2.5cc IM</td>
<td>Dr. Born</td>
<td>14 days meat</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Apr 23 3:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ 3:00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. Q. Born, DVM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 10, 'XX</td>
<td>Oreo • Hog Gilt #37-6 Hampshire</td>
<td>Swollen hocks (retreat)</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
<td>Omniminycin 2.5cc IM</td>
<td>Todd Steele</td>
<td>14 days meat</td>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>Apr 24 3:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ 3:00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. Q. Born, DVM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 11, 'XX</td>
<td>Oreo • Hog Gilt #37-6 Hampshire</td>
<td>Swollen hocks (retreat)</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
<td>Omniminycin 2.5cc IM</td>
<td>Todd Steele</td>
<td>14 days meat</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Apr 25 3:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ 3:00 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. Q. Born, DVM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the licensed veterinarian's name, address, and phone number who prescribed or directed the treatment.

L. Q. Born, DVM
2278 St. Rt. 75
Wilson, OH 47770
ph. # 419-777-1234
Today is July 12, 20XX, and your name is Jenny Jones. Two days ago the market hog, "Spot" (a 200 lb. blue-butt barrow with the ear notch 36-7), you have been raising since April started having breathing difficulty. Yesterday, Spot failed to eat and would not move around unless forced to do so. At your request, Dr. Bruce E. Losis, the local veterinarian, has examined your hog and diagnosed his problem as pneumonia. He administered medications at that time and recorded the treatment on your chart (not shown). He also left you with more medicine for you to give today. You have just finished giving the follow-up medication as the veterinarian had directed.

### Bottle Label

**Owner:** Jenny Jones  
**Date:** July 11, 20XX  
**Animal ID:** Hog #36-7  
**Indications:** Pneumonia  
**Directions:** give 5 ml (cc) subcutaneously on July 12  
**Precaution:** Use care in injections to avoid infections  
**Warning:** >>>Use of this drug must be discontinued for 7 days before slaughter or market for food<<<  
**Product/Active Ingredient(s):** Biomycin  
**Expiration Date:** August 01, 20XX

### July 20XX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>4th</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following activity and questions based on the above information.

1. Complete the treatment record for the medication you gave your hog in this scenario.
2. What is the date and time the withdrawal period will be completed?
**Answers for Medication Label/Treatment Record Activity**

1. Complete the treatment record for the medication you gave your hog in this scenario.

| Treatment (date and time) | Animal Identification (name, species, sex, ID number, description) | Condition being treated | Estimated weight | Treatment given (medication dispensed, amount and route of administration — also include product lot/serial number if available) | Person who gave treatment (print name) | Instructed (meat/milk/egg) | Withdrawal (days/hours) | Results (recovered, sold, or died) | Withdrawal Completed (date and time) | Vendor Information 
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
| July 12, 'XX @ 2:00 p.m. | Spot • Market Hog #36-7 • Barrow Blue-Butt | Pneumonia | 200 lbs. | Biomycin 5 ml (cc) SQ | Jenny Jones | 7 days meat | X | 07-19-XX 2:00 p.m. | Bruce E. Losle, DVM 100 Quality Ave. Hometown, OH 45200 ph. # 614-556-5050 |

X = Information not supplied in the situation, therefore you could not complete this box.

2. What is the date and time the withdrawal period will be completed?

   July 19, 20XX at 2:00 p.m.
Adventure Mills
PIG GROWER
MEDICATED
FOR PIGS FROM 30 POUNDS TO 75 POUNDS
ADMINISTER TO SWINE IN A COMPLETE FEED FOR
REDUCTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL
ABSCESSES; TREATMENT OF BACTERIAL SWINE
ENTERITIS (SALMONELLOSIS OR NECROTIC
ENTERITIS CAUSED BY SALMONELLA CHOLERAESUIS
AND VIBRIONIC DYSENTERY). MAINTENANCE OF
WEIGHT GAINS IN THE PRESENCE OF ATROPHIC
RHINITIS.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT
CHLOROTETRACYCLINE ........................................ 100 G/TON
SULFATHIAZOLE .................................................... 100 G/TON
PENICILLIN .......................................................... 50 G/TON

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
CRUDE PROTEIN .................................................. MIN 18.00%
LYSINE .............................................................. MIN. 1.10%
CRUDE FAT ....................................................... MIN. 6.50%
CRUDE FIBER .................................................... MAX. 4.00%
CALCIUM .......................................................... MIN. 0.60%
CALCIUM .......................................................... MAX. 1.10%
PHOSPHORUS .................................................... MIN. 0.35%
SALT ................................................................. MIN. 0.40%
SALT ................................................................. MAX. 0.90%
SELENIUM ........................................................ MIN. 0.30 PPM
ZINC ................................................................. MIN. 140.00 PPM

INGREDIENTS
Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Processed Grain
By-Products, Animal Fat, Animal Protein Products, Calcium
Phosphate, Lignin Sulfonate, Ground Limestone, Salt, L-Lysine
Monohydrochloride, Methionine Supplement, Zinc Oxide, Zinc
Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Manganese Oxide, Copper Sulfate,
Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin
D-3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Menadione
Dimethylyrimidinol Bisulfite, Riboflavin Supplement,
Niacin, Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin B-12 Supplement,
Thiamine Mononitrate, Folic Acid, Choline Chloride,
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Biotin, Ethoxyquin (As A
Preservative)

FEEDING DIRECTIONS
FEED as the only ration to pigs weighing from 30 pounds to
75 pounds bodyweight.

CAUTION: In order to obtain the desired performance results,
the animals should be self fed.

WARNING: Withdraw 7 days prior to slaughter; contains
high levels of copper; do not feed to sheep.

MANUFACTURED BY:
Adventure Mills Livestock Feeds
Covington, OH 43210

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

How to Read a Feed Tag

Pig Grower Feed Tag
Questions

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed supplement?
2. How many active drug ingredient(s) are in this feed?
3. What is the minimum crude protein level of this diet?
4. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?
5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
6. Is ground limestone included in the ingredients of this diet?
7. At what stage of growth should this ration be fed?
Questions

1. What are special quality assurance issues that relate to your project?

2. Why is it important that your animal be permanently identified?

3. What is the difference between a prescription and over-the-counter medication?

4. What is extra-label drug usage? When is it allowed? Who can prescribe or order extra-label drug usage?

5. What is a medication withdrawal time? Why is it important?

6. Explain what is meant by a Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR).

7. What information should be recorded when an animal is given medication?

8. How do you think the consumer would view the way your project is housed? Fed? Handled?
Show Ring Ethics

One of the most visible components of 4-H and FFA is livestock shows. Much of the public's contact with 4-H and FFA is at the county fair where show ring events draw large crowds. What the audience sees reflects on the total Junior Fair program and the entire livestock industry. How are you contributing to that image?

The desire to win at any cost has tarnished the record of 4-H and FFA members personally and livestock shows in general. Why have YOU chosen to show an animal? What motivates some to act dishonestly in the show ring?

Competition, if you keep it in perspective, can be a positive tool to help develop important skills in your life. Many 4-H and FFA alumni who showed animals during their youth attribute successes in their careers to the diverse skills gained as a 4-H or FFA member. You use decision-making skills and critical thinking techniques to select your animal and choose a feeding program. Answering the judges' questions in a confident manner helps you gain poise, which is beneficial in many other situations. The ability to be a good sport is a characteristic we all need. Certainly self-esteem is affected in the show ring when people watch and applaud your performance!

Is your only goal to win—or do you want to get more out of it than that? Your ability to think while paying attention to the judge, your animal, and other exhibitors is an important skill. Keeping a level head and staying composed will be good practice for other challenges in your life. Many long lasting friendships are developed from showing animals.

Proper training of your animal for the show ring should only include techniques that offer no risk of injury or pain to the animal. If a TV camera was present when you were working with your animal, would you do anything differently than you normally do?

Putting in many long hours of practice with your animal is the only way to achieve that polished, confident look, with the animal giving complete response to your commands.

The effects of unethical practices on animals can be harmful or even fatal. If your animal goes to slaughter and residues are found in the tissue, the animal will be rejected. How does this reflect on you and the animal industry?

Even if you do win, your moment in the spotlight with a champion is short lived. Think about what will stay with you after the thrill of winning has worn off. What image of the meat industry did consumers perceive while watching you present your animal?

Using unethical techniques to train, feed, or show your animal is wrong. If you see it happening, don't turn your back. Tell a committee member or show official.
Pillars of Character
Adapted from materials developed by the Josephson’s Institute of Ethics

- Trustworthiness—being honest, standing for what is right.
- Respect—judge people on their merits or good things they do.
- Responsibility—do your best, be a good example.
- Fairness—use the same rules or standards for everyone.
- Caring—treat others as you want them to treat you.
- Citizenship—being committed to the welfare of your community, state, country, or world.
Questions

1. List the six pillars of character. Then choose one pillar and describe how you will practice that pillar.

2. List some proper techniques that you can use to prepare your animal for the show ring.

3. a. What have you seen or heard about that you think was an unethical practice in relationship to showing an animal?

   b. Why do you feel that it might have been wrong?

5. List the benefits you have gained from your past show ring experiences.

6. Describe what you feel is appropriate behavior when you win. What behavior is appropriate when you don’t place where you had hoped?

7. Can you be a “winner” showing an animal without getting a purple or blue ribbon? What are your reasons?

8. What are some ways to recognize exhibitors for skills gained other than winning in the show ring?
Ohio Farm Animal Care Commission
— a vital part of the Ohio Livestock Coalition

P.O. Box 479, Two Nationwide Plaza, Columbus, OH 43216-0479
614/249-2435
FAX 614/249-2200

Policy Statement

The Ohio Farm Animal Care Commission (OFACC) was organized in 1990 to provide leadership on matters related to farm animal care. In 1997 the organization changed its name to the Ohio Livestock Coalition (OLC) to provide leadership and lend support to the recommendations made by the Ohio Livestock Industry Task Force which released its report in late 1996. The Ohio Farm Animal Care Commission was then designated as a vital part of the Ohio Livestock Coalition.

The commission has dedicated itself to the promotion of sound animal husbandry practices in the care and efficient production of animals used for food and fiber. The use of proper animal husbandry practices minimizes stress, improves animal efficiency and profitability for the farmer, and insures a safe, healthy, and wholesome product to the consumer at a reasonable price.

The Ohio Farm Animal Care Commission believes animals play a vital part of human existence and therefore, deserve our protection and compassion. Humans have had an inseparable relationship with animals and nature, as people have served as their sole caretakers for centuries. Yet, humanity is answerable to another set of laws and concepts that is uniquely a product of human society. Animals cannot be made subject to the laws that we as human beings are governed by and therefore, do not have the rights of humans.

The Ohio Farm Animal Care Commission firmly believes that all animals use other animals for their existence. Thus, the responsible use of animals by humans is natural and appropriate.

The Ohio Farm Animal Care Commission believes that farmers take pride in their responsibility to provide proper care for their animals and endorse the following “Code of Practices.”

Code of Practices

The following describes general responsibilities of the farmer and all persons in his or her authority in the proper care and handling of animals raised for food and fiber.

- To provide food, water, and care necessary to protect the health and welfare of my animals.
- To provide a safe and healthy environment for my animals that is clean, well ventilated, and provides ample space.
- To provide a well-planned disease prevention program to protect the health of my herd or flock. This includes a strong veterinarian-client relationship.
- To use humane and sanitary methods when it becomes necessary to dispose of my animals.
- To make timely inspections of all animals to evaluate the health and insure that all basic requirements are being met.
- To insure proper handling techniques are used to eliminate any undue stress or injury when manual manipulation is necessary.
- To provide transportation for my animals that avoids undue stress or injury caused by overcrowding, excessive time in transit, or improper handling when loading or unloading.
- The willful mistreatment of my animals or the mistreatment of any animal will not be tolerated. In cases of mistreatment, I will notify the proper authorities.
- To make management decisions based on scientific fact and to consider the welfare of my animals.
- We encourage livestock producers to complete species-specific quality assurance programs.

Source: Ohio Farm Animal Care Commission

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