



PEDv Guidelines

Major Keys to Successful Pig Starting:

- Environmental Preparedness.
- Initiate water intake.
- Transition to dry feed.
- Sick pig management

Environmental Preparedness:

- Make sure there is a dry area for the pigs to warm up from transfer. In some cases it might be beneficial to use a drying agent and put it on a mat or feed board, however, be careful the pigs do not eat this instead of feed.
- Have a warming zone for the piglets. Usually a brooder or heat lamp works the best. Remember that weaned pigs pile for social reasons so piling may not be from a chill. A good rule of thumb is to think of "Heads or Tails". If you see heads it might be social piling, if you see tails it is likely from a chill or other discomfort.

Initiate Water intake:

- Provide clean fresh water
- One of the best ways to get pigs off to a good start is to get them drinking water. Purina Ultra Care Swine Electrolyte is specially formulated to rescue young pigs from dehydration and stress.

Other Features include:

- *MpD class palatants for excellent intake
- *Optimal capacity of glucose absorption through the intestines
- *Supports prevention of weaning related malabsorption
- *Contains vitamin D for boosting performance

Transition to Dry feed:

- Transitioning to dry feed is important as dry feed usually stays fresher, longer than most gruel mixes. Gel products are often easier to manage than gruel feeds.
- Transitional product of choice: UltraCare Gel

*Formulated with high moisture content and natural intake enhancers to encourage consumption of feed.

*Helps to prevent dehydration and enhance the transition to dry feed.

*Formulated to improve intestinal health.

Sick Pig Management:

- When initially stocking the barn allow for the possibility that extra sick pen space might be necessary and will make feeding to pig need easier.
- Carefully manage the pig population in the sick pen. Avoid overcrowding the pigs in the sick pen as they are pulled from the main population.
- Some common practices for sick pen use is to pull gradually from the main population and fill sick pens or pull more pigs at a time but less often and then stage the sick pens. Use a method of your choice.

For questions or suggestions please contact CFS.

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