



BIOSECURITY CHECKLIST

Safeguards against disease in swine operations

Advance preparation is key to a strong biosecurity program. As part of your disease prevention efforts, consider the introduction of pathogens from new animals, migratory animals, non-production animals, pests, visitors, employees and suppliers.

This checklist can be used as a timely reminder of how to prevent problems from these sources. When used to reinforce regular biosecurity measures, they'll help keep contaminants out of your operation while maintaining the health of your animals and your business.



Isolation/Animal Health

- ✓ Follow all veterinarian recommendations and protocols for vaccinations, disease prevention and treatment.
- ✓ Require a “vet-to-vet” consult before purchasing any new animals and introducing them to the herd. Minimize introduction of new animals with unclear pedigrees and always require all vaccination records and other health documents.
- ✓ Isolate new animals and animals returning from shows for a minimum of 30 days. Isolation areas should have their own feeding, manure disposal processes and personnel.
- ✓ Practice all-in-all-out management to group animals based on room, barn or origin. Ensure all animals in a group are completely moved out before the next group of animals is introduced.
- ✓ Keep distinctions between breeding and gestation facilities, wean-to-finish facilities and finishing facilities at each stage of production.
- ✓ Practice early weaning for heightened immunity development.
- ✓ Boars, if used, should be tested for pathogens and their health status checked daily.



Traffic/Premise

- ✓ Ensure air filtration and climate control processes are adequate to the challenge of filtering airborne pathogens from barns.
- ✓ Monitor and manage human, vehicle and animal traffic to reduce cross-contamination.
- ✓ Minimize outside contact with your herds and your operation. Develop (and enforce) protocols that require non-employees to stop at the main office before proceeding to barns or any other area.
- ✓ Know your haulers. Require a cleaning/sanitation protocol for their vehicles and themselves. Clearly mark a distinct line between “clean” and “not clean.”
- ✓ Require that all feed trucks, delivery trucks, veterinary vehicles and employee vehicles adhere to your washing and sanitation protocols.
- ✓ Keep gates always secured and in good condition.
- ✓ Keep a secure distance between loading and unloading sites and pens.
- ✓ Ensure loading areas are in a heated environment to allow for washing and disinfecting.
- ✓ Avoid the crossing or dual use of roads between barns, feeding areas and waste disposal sites to minimize cross-contamination from manure.
- ✓ Minimize the use of the same equipment for feeding and waste removal or dead animal disposal. Consider developing a dual-use cleaning protocol.
- ✓ Have a pest management program in place since birds, rodents, insects and feral animals are all vectors for disease.
- ✓ Cats and dogs also spread pathogens – keep them off the production site.



Sanitation

- ✓ Some pathogens can survive for weeks in manure. Dedicate separate equipment for feeding and feed handling. Do not use that equipment for waste removal and animal disposal.
- ✓ Hot wash, clean and disinfect barns before introducing new animal groups.
- ✓ Enforce proper foot bath usage for all visitors and between barns. Consider shower-in/shower-out procedures.
- ✓ Objects that can spread disease include tubes, nipples, syringes, needles, guns, A/I or castration tools, and any item that is used on more than one animal. Clean multi-use items thoroughly between animals and disinfect those tools between litters. Discard disposable syringes and needles after one use.
- ✓ Ensure loading areas are in a heated environment to allow for easier washing and disinfecting.
- ✓ Read the labels on your disinfectant and follow all mixing and application instructions.

For more information, contact your Animal Health International representative or visit our website at animalhealthinternational.com.