

# 在疾病消除计划期间管理后备母猪

## Managing gilts during disease elimination programs

李曼中国

杜兴乾 Xingqian Du, Riverstone

2025-10-18 长沙<sup>®</sup>  
*Science driven solutions*

# 大纲outline

1. 后备猪管理在疾病净化中的重要性
1. The Importance of Gilt Management in Disease Eradication
2. 后备引入前的种源管控和评估
2. Control of pig breeding sources and evaluation before gilt introduction
3. 后备猪隔离饲养和适应性管理
3. Isolation feeding and adaptive management of gilts
4. 后备猪日常管理和免疫优化
4. Daily management and immunization optimization of gilts
5. 案例经验分享
5. Case experience sharing

# 01 后备猪管理在疾病净化中的重要性

## 01 The Importance of Gilt Management in Disease Eradication



*Science-driven solutions*®

# 后备猪的引入对猪场的影响

## The impact of the introduction of gilt on the farm

- **各项疾病阴性的后备猪具有很高的价值**

- **Gilts with negative for various diseases have high value**

- ✓ 有足够的阴性的后备猪是开展疾病净化的前提
- ✓ Having enough negative pigs in reserve is a prerequisite for Disease Eradication
- ✓ 通过清群建群可以快速实现农场的疾病净化
- ✓ By clearing and creating groups, you can quickly achieve Disease Eradication in the farm
- ✓ 引入阴性的后备猪可以快速提升农场或体系的健康水平，尤其是核心群
- ✓ Introducing negative replacement pigs can quickly improve the health of the farm or system, especially the core group

- **引种后备猪对农场有较高的风险**

- **Introducing replacement pigs is a high risk to the farm**

- ✓ 后备猪需要从外部引入，若引种监控不当，可能引起猪场疾病爆发
- ✓ Gilts need to be introduced from external sources. Improper monitoring of introduction may lead to disease outbreaks in pig farms.
- ✓ 运输途中感染PED、ASF等病原非常常见
- ✓ It is very common to contract diseases such as PED and African Swine Fever (ASF) during transportation.

- **后备猪的驯化对农场后续的健康管理有较大影响**

- **The domestication of replacement pigs has a significant impact on the farms subsequent health management**

- ✓ 净化启动前引入后备猪，需要对引入的后备猪做病原的驯化，否则净化不易成功
- ✓ Before the eradication process begins, replacement pigs must undergo pathogen acclimation. Without this step, the eradication will likely fail.
- ✓ 高健康的后备猪进入阳性群体，驯化不好，后备猪的健康将持续恶化，预期的高生产性能将无法实现
- ✓ If healthy replacement pigs enter the positive group and are not well domesticated, their health will continue to deteriorate and the expected high production performance will not be achieved.
- ✓ 同时基础群的健康平衡易被打破，尤其在PRRS，PED或Myco低流行群体
- ✓ Moreover, the health balance of the foundational population is prone to disruption, particularly in low-prevalence groups affected by PRRS, PED, or Myco.

# 疾病净化时后备猪的处置方案

## Treatment plan for gilts after Disease Eradication

疾病种类	净化方式	净化时长 (天)	后备猪引种数量	后备猪驯化方式	驯化后效果判定	注意事项
蓝耳	血清驯化闭群	>250	8个月使用量	血清驯化	临床观察	保健治疗
PED	返饲闭群	150	5个月的使用量	返饲	临床观察	
支原体	雾化闭群	>300	8个月的使用量	雾化	采样检测	保健治疗
流感	免疫闭群	>90	3个月的使用量	免疫	采样检测	

# 对净化起决定性作用的几个点

## Several points that play a decisive role in eradication

- **制定合理的净化或驯化方案**

- **Develop a reasonable plan for eradication or domestication**

- ✓ 方案需要从上而下的宣讲利弊，达成一致
- ✓ The plan needs to be presented from top to bottom to reach an agreement
- ✓ 最高决策者的同意至关重要
- ✓ The approval of the highest decision maker is crucial

- **允许方案的失败，给执行团队进行支持**

- **Allow the plan to fail and support the execution team**

- ✓ 疾病的净化能否成功是概率事件
- ✓ The success of disease eradication is a matter of probability
- ✓ 给执行团队更多的外围支持和鼓励
- ✓ Give the executive team more peripheral support and encouragement

- **准确的实验室检测结果**

- **Accurate laboratory test results**

- ✓ 确保实验室的可靠性
- ✓ Ensure the reliability of the laboratory
- ✓ 使用高质量的检测试剂盒
- ✓ Use high-quality test kits



Science-driven solutions®

02 后备猪引入前的种源管控和评估

02 Breeding source control and evaluation  
before the introduction of gilt



*Science-driven solutions*®

# 种源场选择与生物安全评估

## Breeding source field selection and biosecurity assessment

### ● 种源场考察

### ● Breeding source field investigation

- ✓ 自有体系内培育阴性后备猪是最好的 It is best to raise negative pigs within the system
- ✓ 外引则需要考察资质，良好的行业口碑和品牌，有多个种源场供种
- ✓ For external sourcing, it is necessary to assess the qualifications, good industry reputation and brand, and have multiple breed source farms to supply breed
- ✓ 取得《种畜禽生产经营许可证》等相关种猪运营资格证书
- ✓ Obtain the "Livestock Breeding and Operation License" and other relevant certificates for pig breeding operations

### ● 种源场生物安全评估

### ● Biosecurity assessment of breed source farm

- ✓ 兽医现场查看种源场地理位置、周边养殖、人口居住情况
- ✓ Veterinarians will check the geographical location of the breed source farm, surrounding breeding and population living conditions
- ✓ 是否配备独立的中转区域，车辆洗消烘干车间等辅助设施
- ✓ Whether it is equipped with independent transfer area, vehicle washing and disinfection drying workshop and other auxiliary facilities

### ● 猪只健康情况确认

### ● Pig health status confirmed

- ✓ 要求种源场提供近3-6个月的病原学监测报告，包含猪瘟、口蹄疫、PRRSV、PEDV等病原的检测记录
- ✓ Breed farms are required to provide pathogen surveillance reports for the last 3-6 months, including detection records of swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, PRRSV, PEDV, etc
- ✓ 兽医到访查看种源场内猪群表现和生产性能表现
- ✓ Veterinarians visited the breeding farm to check the performance and production performance of the pigs



Science-driven solutions®

# 引入前实验室检测项目与判定标准

## Introduce laboratory test items and determination criteria before introduction

### 病原学检测项目清单

#### List of pathogen detection items

引入前需采集血清、肛拭子样本，进行猪瘟、非瘟、蓝耳、流行性腹泻等病原的PCR检测，每20头后备猪至少采集1份，且总数不少于30份。  
Before introduction, serum and anal swab samples should be collected for PCR detection of swine fever, non-plague, PRRSV disease, epidemic diarrhea and other pathogens. At least one sample should be collected for every 20 replacement pigs, and the total number should not be less than 30.

### 血清学检测指标

#### Serological test indicators

血清学检测需包含猪瘟抗体、口蹄疫O型抗体、伪狂犬病gB抗体（阳性率 $\geq 95\%$ ）及非瘟、gE抗体阴性率100%。蓝耳和支原体双阴则要求其抗体阴性。  
Serological tests should include swine fever antibody, foot-and-mouth disease O-type antibody, pseudorabies gB antibody (positive rate  $\geq 95\%$ ) and non-plague and gE antibody negative rate 100%. PRRSV and mycoplasma double negative requires that their antibodies are negative.

### 检测机构与报告时效要求

#### Testing agency and report time limit requirements

检测最好通过第三方实验室完成，报告出具时间距引种时间不超过7天

It is best to test it through a third-party laboratory, and the time between the report and the introduction time should not exceed 7 days



# 运输过程中的生物安全防护措施

## Biosecurity measures during transportation

### ● 运输车辆的预处理标准

### ● Pre-treatment standards for transport vehicles

- ✓ 运输车辆需提前24小时进行彻底清洗消毒
- ✓ Transport vehicles must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected 24 hours in advance
- ✓ 采样监测非瘟等各项病原阴性
- ✓ The sampling and monitoring of various pathogens, including African swine fever, were negative
- ✓ 长距离运输选择使用带空滤的车辆
- ✓ Use vehicles with air filters for long-distance transportation

### ● 运输路线与时间规划要求

### ● Transport route and time planning requirements

- ✓ 运输路线需避开疫区和生猪交易市场，优先选择高速公路
- ✓ Transport routes should avoid epidemic areas and live pig trading markets, and priority should be given to expressways
- ✓ 夏季需在早晚时段运输，减少热应激
- ✓ Transport in the morning and evening during summer to reduce heat stress

### ● 运输过程中的应急防护装备

### ● Emergency protective equipment during transportation

- ✓ 每车需配备应急物资：采样袋（50个）、防护服（10套）、乳胶手套1盒、消毒药、喷壶等
- ✓ Each car should be equipped with emergency supplies: sampling bag (50), protective clothing (10 sets), latex gloves, disinfectant, spray bottle, etc
- ✓ 运输人员需持有效期内的健康证明和动物检疫合格证明，全程GPS定位并记录温湿度数据（每小时1次）
- ✓ Transportation personnel shall hold valid health certificate and animal quarantine certificate, GPS positioning throughout the whole process and record temperature and humidity data (once every hour)



# 03 后备猪隔离饲养与适应性管理

## 03 Gilt isolation feeding and adaptive management



*Science-driven solutions*®

# 隔离舍的准备

## Preparations for the quarantine

农场需要有隔离舍和后备舍；

Farms need isolation and gilt facilities;

隔离舍和后备舍配备单独的淋浴间、物资入口、出猪台；

Isolation and gilt facilities are equipped with separate shower rooms, material entrances, and pig exits;

根据猪只数量放置引种猪只；

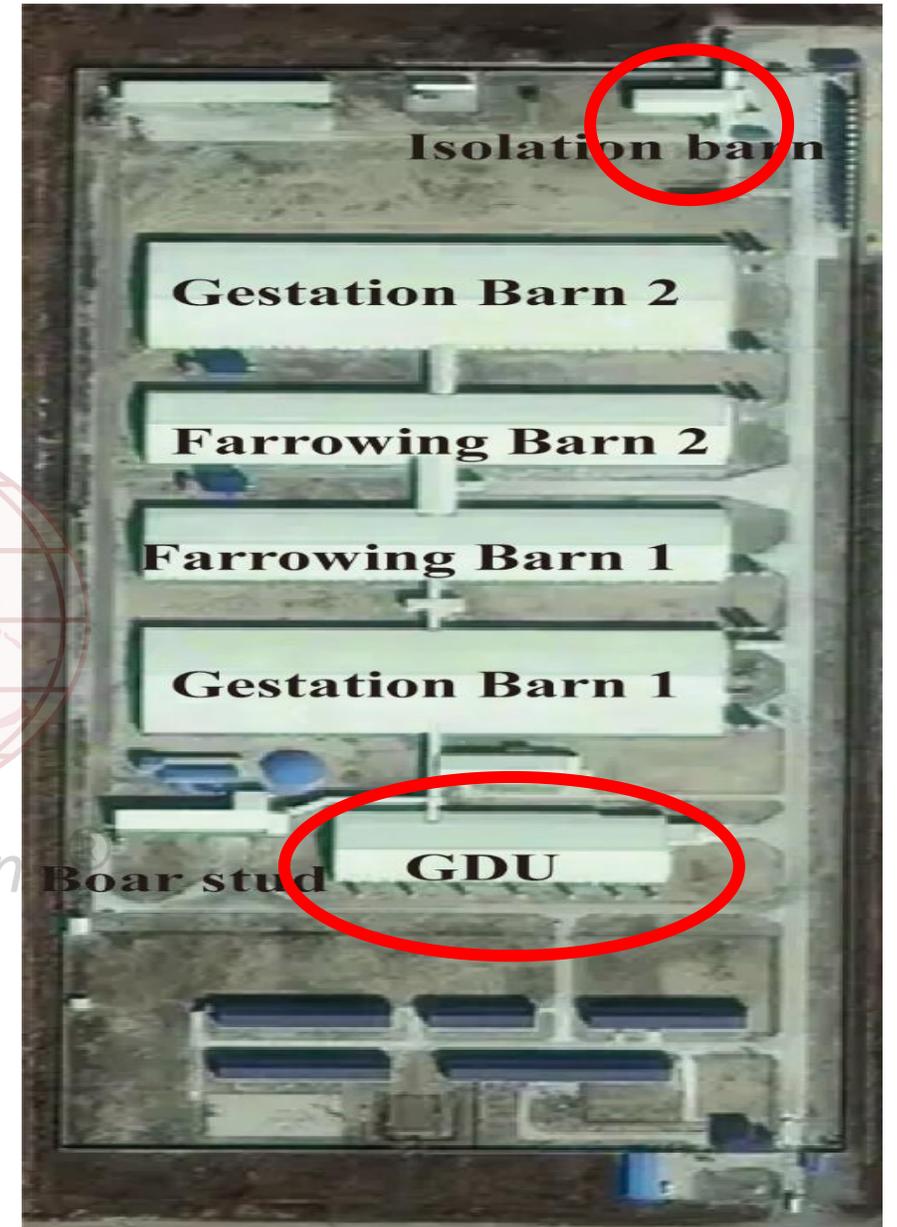
Place introduced pigs according to the number of pigs;

使用后备舍隔离时和配怀过道门进行封堵；

When using the gilt facility for isolation, block the passage door of the pregnancy barn;

配备单独人员进行管理或每日最后管理。

Assign separate personnel for management or daily final management.



# 到场后当天的管理 Management on the day of arrival

- **基于体重分群的操作**

- **Operations based on weight grouping**

- ✓ 按照栏位将猪只均分
- ✓ Divide the pigs into equal sections
- ✓ 根据猪只大小进行栏位分配
- ✓ The stalls are allocated according to the size of the pigs

- **根据健康状况分栏管理**

- **Manage according to health status**

- ✓ 分群单元设定病猪栏和恢复栏，将问题猪只挑到病猪栏
- ✓ The group unit is set up in the sick pig pen and the recovery pen, and the problem pigs are picked up to the sick pig pen
- ✓ 病猪栏和恢复栏各按照大栏总数10%进行预留
- ✓ The sick pig pen and recovery pen are reserved according to 10% of the total number of large pens

- **环境适应及环控管理**

- **Environmental adaptation and control**

- ✓ 提前将饲料打入料槽，检查水压合适
- ✓ Add feed to the feeding trough in advance and check for appropriate water pressure
- ✓ 将环境温度提前8小时调至猪只日龄对应的舒适温度
- ✓ The ambient temperature was adjusted to the comfortable temperature corresponding to the pigs age 8 hours in advance



Science-driven solutions®

# 日常巡查和异常情况处置

## Daily inspection and abnormal situation handling

### ● 每日健康检查要求

### ● Daily health check requirements

- ✓ 每日对栏内所有猪只检查一次 Check all pigs in the column once a day
- ✓ 将猪只赶起来，查看精神、有无外伤、走路是否跛行，有无健康问题
- ✓ Drive the pigs out and check their mental state, whether they have external injuries, whether they are limping, and whether they have health problems

### ● 典型异常症状鉴别

### ● Typical abnormal symptom differentiation

- ✓ 将瘦小、跛行、咬尾等猪只调往病猪栏进行单独管理
- ✓ Transfer thin, lame, and tail-biting pigs to the sick pig pen for separate management
- ✓ 对有明显的腹泻、咳嗽、发烧扎堆等情况咨询兽医进行采样送检
- ✓ Consult a veterinarian for sample collection and testing if there is a cluster of obvious diarrhea, cough, or fever

### ● 疑似病例处置规范

### ● Standard for handling suspected cases

- ✓ 针对正常栏内死亡猪只，做好防护采样送检ASF
- ✓ For dead pigs in the normal compartment, conduct protective sampling and submit them for ASF testing.
- ✓ 待检测结果返回后对死亡猪只进行处理
- ✓ Handle dead pigs after the test results are returned



Science-driven solutions®

# 隔离及解除 Isolation and release

- 隔离期与延长隔离期的判定标准

- **Criteria for determining the quarantine period and the extension of the quarantine period**

- ✓ 引种时间控制在70日龄以前最好，可以有充足的时间做驯化或隔离
- ✓ It is best to introduce the species before 70 days of age, so that there is enough time for domestication or isolation
- ✓ 正常隔离期为21天 The normal quarantine period is 21 days
- ✓ 疫情高发季或猪只在解除隔离时有异常可适当延长1周
- ✓ During the peak season of the epidemic, the quarantine period may be extended by one week if the pigs are abnormal when they are released from quarantine.

- 隔离期的观察与护理重点

- **Observation and nursing priorities during isolation**

- ✓ 到达后第二天采集相关样品，按兽医要求进行送样检测
- ✓ Collect samples the day after arrival and send them for testing as required by the veterinarian.
- ✓ 安排专人观察猪只采食及状态，异常情况及时通报兽医
- ✓ Assign someone to observe the feeding and condition of the pigs, and report any abnormal situation to the veterinarian in time
- ✓ 适当添加多维，降低运输应激 Add appropriate multidimensional factors to reduce transportation stress

- 隔离解除 Cancel quarantine

- ✓ 21天后，继续按照兽医要求进行送样检测
- ✓ After 21 days, continue to send samples for testing as required by the veterinarian
- ✓ 检测结果没有问题后，解除隔离，可以进行转群免疫等操作
- ✓ After the test results are normal, the quarantine can be lifted, and group immunization can be performed.

JANUARY

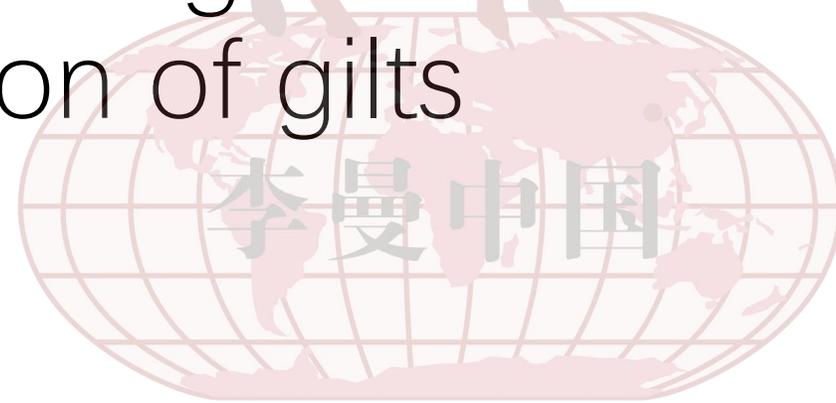
21

Science-driven solutions®

04 后备猪日常管理与免疫优化

04 Daily Management and Immunization

Optimization of gilts



*Science-driven solutions*®



### 饲料 Feed

- 料槽刻度需要每天检查并调整 The scale of the material tank needs to be checked and adjusted daily
- 料塔每周检查3次 The material tower is inspected 3 times a week
  - 双料塔需要交替使用，确保每个料塔定期清空 Dual feed towers need to be used alternately to ensure that each tower is regularly emptied
  - 单料塔应至少每月清理一次 The single feed tower should be cleaned at least once a month
- 在断奶后7天内，断奶仔猪每天需要垫料饲喂4-6次 (每次饲喂约0.5 kg/40头小猪) Within 7 days after weaning, weaned piglets need to be fed 4-6 times a day with bedding (approximately 0.5 kg/40 piglets per feeding)
- 断奶后7-10天内，弱小栏和伤病栏进行粥料饲喂每天4-6次 (参考“粥料饲喂”)。Within 7-10 days after weaning, feed Congee to the weak and sick pens 4-6 times a day (refer to "Congee feeding").



### 饮水 Drinking water

- 所有仔猪每天应至少自由饮水一次
- All piglets should be allowed to drink water at least once a day
- 应每天检查饮水器，确保其正常运转
- Check the water dispenser every day to ensure it is working properly
- 记录每天的水表读数
- Record daily water meter readings



### 空气 Air

- 每天查看并记录圈舍最高/低温
- Check and record the highest/lowest temperature of the enclosure every day
- 每天在进入圈舍的前5分钟内评估其空气质量 (查看通风说明)
- Assess the air quality within the first 5 minutes of entering the enclosure daily (refer to ventilation instructions)
- 目测幕帘、探头、小窗和风机，以确保他们在预期阶段正常工作
- Visually inspect the curtains, probes, small windows, and fans to ensure they are functioning properly during the expected phase
- 场房外部应该每天巡视1次，以确保设备正常工作
- The exterior of the venue should be inspected once a day to ensure that the equipment is working properly



### 健康 Health

- 巡栏每天至少一次
- Patrol the fence at least once a day
- 评估猪只并做相应的治疗
- Evaluate pigs and provide corresponding treatment
- 治疗后猪只用蜡笔标记
- After treatment, the pigs were only marked with crayons
- 记录下治疗记录
- Record the treatment history

# 每日巡检

## Daily inspection

**“每头猪每日一见”**  
***See one pig a day***

填写每日巡查记录并存档：  
具体包括圈舍温度，死亡率，猪只存栏，治疗，免疫，处死，设备等。

Fill in the daily inspection record and archive:  
including the temperature of the pen, mortality rate, pig inventory, treatment, immunization, slaughter, equipment, etc.

# 免疫评估制定原则

## Principles for immunological assessment

- **核心疾病免疫优先级**

- **Core disease immunization priority**

- ✓ 优先免疫猪瘟、口蹄疫、伪狂犬尽快提升抗体水平

- ✓ Prioritize vaccination against swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, and pseudorabies to rapidly boost antibody levels.

- **免疫时机和间隔设定**

- **Immune timing and interval setting**

- ✓ 猪只日龄如果太大，可集中尽快完成免疫，确保在配种之前完成疫苗免疫

- ✓ If the pigs are too old, they can be vaccinated in a centralized and timely manner to ensure vaccination before breeding.

- ✓ 日龄如果还小，相同苗免疫间隔大于21天

- ✓ If the age is still young, the immunization interval for the same vaccine should be greater than 21 days

- **疫苗免疫规范Vaccine immunization guidelines**

- ✓ 部分灭活疫苗需要回温，以减少应激

- ✓ Some inactivated vaccines require re-warming to reduce stress

- ✓ 注射时每栏更换针头 Change the needle in each pen for injection

- ✓ 免疫漏液猪只进行补免

- ✓ Pigs with immune leakage should be vaccinated

- **抗体检测及评估Antibody testing and evaluation**

- ✓ 疫苗免疫后21天可采样监测抗体，样品不少于30个样

- ✓ Antibody samples can be collected 21 days after vaccination, with no fewer than 30 samples.

- ✓ 抗体合格率低于80%的，排查原因并及时补免，补免后14天再次检测抗体

- ✓ If the antibody qualification rate is below 80%, investigate the cause and administer a supplementary vaccination. Re-test the antibody 14 days after the supplementary vaccination.



# 案例1-农场引入阳性后备

## Case 1-Farm introduces positive gilt

- 猪场规模: 6000头
  - 地址: 山东省滨州市
  - 硬件: 亚高效空气过滤农场
  - 布局: 2栋配怀2栋产房, 1栋后备舍, 1栋隔离舍
  - 健康状况: PRRS野毒阴性、PED和PRV阴性
  - 生产模式: 分点式 (母猪场、保育、断奶到育肥)
- 
- Pig farm size: 6000 heads
  - Address: Binzhou City, Shandong Province
  - Hardware: Sub-efficient air filtration farm
  - Layout: 2 buildings for housing, 2 for breeding, 1 for reserve, and 1 for isolation
  - Health status: PRRS wild virus negative, PED and PRV negative
  - Production model: site-based (sow farm, nursery, weaning to fattening)



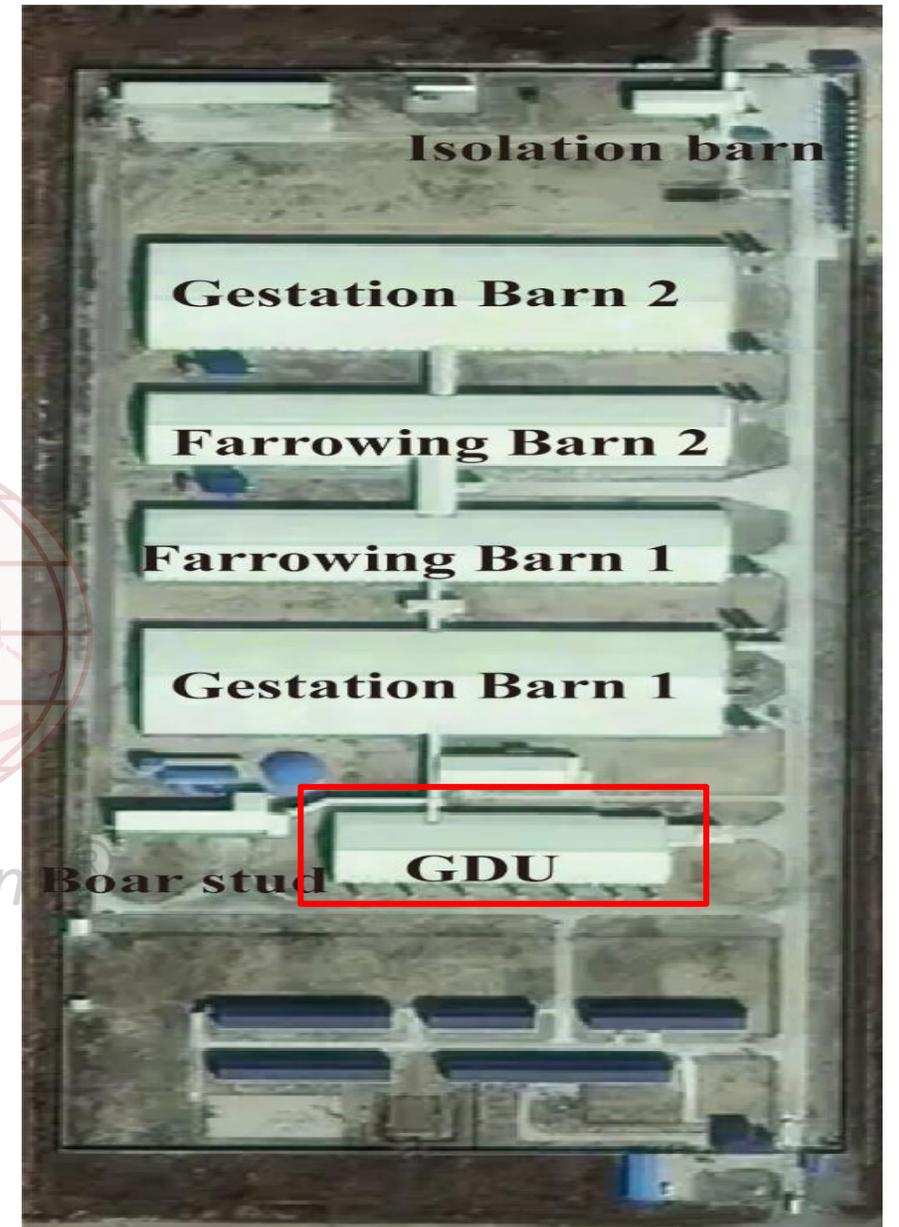
# 案例1-农场引入阳性后备

## Case 1-Farm introduces positive gilt

- 2023年5月10日农场完成蓝耳野毒净化，后备舍已空置；
  - 2023年5月16-18日：引种1500头后备进入后备舍进行隔离；
  - 2023年5月29日：隔离期间测到了NADC34毒株；
  - 2023年6月2日：后备舍引种猪只全部从GDU清群；
  - 经过连续监测，确定基础群未感染该毒株，农场维持阴性。
- 
- On May 10,2023, the farm completed the eradication of wild blue-eared virus, and the reserve barn has been vacated.
  - May 16-18,2023: Introduce 1500 breeding cattle into the breeding shed for isolation;
  - On May 29,2023, the NADC34 strain was detected during the quarantine period.
  - June 2, 2023: All breeding pigs in the reserve housing were culled from the GDU herd.
  - After continuous monitoring, it was determined that the basic group was not infected with the strain and the farm remained negative.

### 总结：Summary

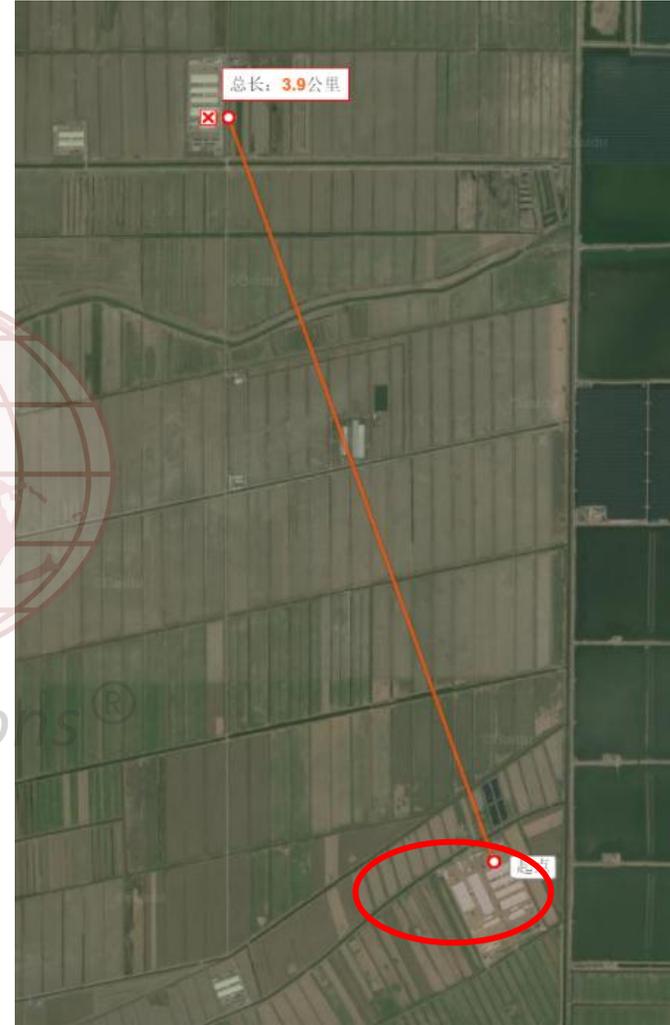
- 1, 及时检测，快速反应，隔离期间小范围的蓝耳阳性猪可以通过清群进行净化；  
1. Timely detection and rapid response are essential. During quarantine, small-scale positive cases of blue-ear disease in pigs can be controlled through herd culling.
- 2, 谨慎引入抗原阳性猪只，即便是疫苗毒株阳性。  
2. Exercise caution in introducing pigs with positive antigen results, even if the vaccine strain is positive.



# 案例2-农场引入阳性后备

## Case 2-Farm introduces positive gilt

- 猪场规模：6000+6000
  - 地址：山东省滨州市
  - 硬件：亚高效空气过滤农场
  - 布局：配怀、产房、1栋后备舍、1栋隔离舍
  - 健康状况：PRRS野毒阴性、PED和PRV阴性
  - 生产模式：分点式（母猪场、保育、断奶到育肥）
- Pig farm size: 6000+6000
  - Address: Binzhou City, Shandong Province
  - Hardware: Sub-efficient air filtration farm
  - Layout: including a nursing room, a delivery room, 1 gilt barn, and 1 isolation barn
  - Health status: PRRS wild virus negative, PED and PRV negative
  - Production model: Point-based (sow farm, nursery, weaning to fattening)



# 案例2-农场引入阳性后备

## Case 2-Farm introduces positive gilt

- 2023年5月15日农场完成蓝耳野毒净化，后备舍已空置；
  - 2023年5月15-20日：农场各引1500头后备猪进入后备舍隔离；
  - 2023年5月29日：1场基础群流产，测到了NADC34毒株；
  - 2023年5月31日：后备舍引种猪只也测到了同一毒株；
  - 两个农场同时又转阳，开启了新一轮的净化。
- On May 15,2023, the farm completed the eradication of wild PRRSV, and the reserve barn has been vacated.
  - May 15-20,2023:1500 replacement pigs from the farm were quarantined in the replacement barn;
  - May 29,2023:1 basic group abortion was detected with the NADC34 strain;
  - May 31,2023: The same strain was also detected in the introduced swine in the gilt barn;
  - Both farms turned positive again, starting a new round of eradication.

### 总结：Summary

- 1, 区域环境排毒量大时，即便有空气过滤，也难以阻止病原传播。  
1. When the regional environmental virus shedding is large, even with air filtration, it is difficult to prevent the transmission of pathogens.
- 2, 谨慎引入抗原阳性猪只，即便是疫苗毒株阳性。  
2. Antigen-positive pigs, even vaccine strains, should be introduced with caution.



# 案例3-后备猪隔离期间感染疾病

## Case 3-Disease infection during isolation of gilt

- 猪场规模：9500头，两条线
- 地址：四川省广元市
- 硬件：非空气过滤农场
- 布局：每条线2栋配怀2栋产房，1栋后备舍
- 健康状况：
  - 2024年3月PRRS双阴转阳，2025年8月净化结束
  - 2025年1月PED转阳，2025年5月28日场外后备最后一次返饲
- 生产模式：两点式（母猪场、断奶到育肥）
- Pig farm size: 9500 head, two lines
- Address: Guangyuan City, Sichuan Province
- Hardware: Non-Air Filtration Farm
- Layout: 2 buildings for each line, 2 delivery rooms, 1 gilt barn
- Health condition :
  - PRRS double negative to positive in March 2024, eradication completed in August 2025
  - In January 2025, PED turned positive. On May 28,2025, the last off-site backup was fed again.
- Production mode: two-site (sow farm, weaning to fattening)



# 案例3-后备猪隔离期间感染疾病

## Case 3-Disease infection during isolation of gilt

事项	场外后备培育场	备注
PED返饲	25年5月4日	
支原体驯化	25年5月26日	
场外配种时间	25年6月8日	配种时日龄205天
引种回场	25年7月2日	引种回场检测蓝耳双阴
后备1舍感染FW		损失3个单元900头猪
后备1舍解除隔离	25年8月23日	解除隔离时蓝耳双阴



### 总结: Summary

- 1, 一次性引入4000头后备猪, 引入后备数量越多风险越大;  
1. Introduce 4000 gilts at one time. The more the number of gilts introduced, the greater the risk;
- 2, 避免在区域疫情高发季节引种。  
2. Avoid introducing new species in the season of high incidence of regional epidemics.

Science-driven solutions®

风机口		风机口		风机口		风机口		风机口	
6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7
5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8
4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9
3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10
2	11	2	11	2	11	2	11	2	11
1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12
后备1 第1次拔牙		后备2		后备3 第3次拔牙 未过筛		后备4 第2次拔牙		后备5	

# 案例4-后备猪隔离期间未驯化

## Case 4-gilts are not domesticated during isolation

- 猪场规模：10000头，三条线
- 地址：广东省肇庆市
- 硬件：非空气过滤农场
- 布局：一线存栏3000头，二线2000头，三线5000头
- 健康状况：
  - 2023年7月启动PRRS净化，2024年8月最后一条线净化结束
  - 三条线支原体阳性，PED阴性
- 生产模式：两点式（母猪场、断奶到育肥）
- Pig farm size: 10,000 heads, three lines
- Address: Zhaoqing City, Guangdong Province
- Hardware: Non-air filtration farm
- Layout: 3,000 heads in the first line, 2,000 in the second line, and 5,000 in the third line
- Health condition :
  - PRRS eradication was initiated in July 2023 and completed in August 2024.
  - Three-line Mycoplasma positive, PED negative
- Production model: Two-stage (sow farm, weaning to fattening)



# 案例4-后备猪隔离期间未驯化

## Case 4-gilts are not domesticated during isolation

- 2024年4月：二线首先完成了蓝耳野毒净化，后备舍已空置；
  - 2024年5-6月：农场引了1640头托佩克二元母猪（蓝耳支原体双阴）进入后备舍隔离，解除隔离后优先入群二线；
  - 2024年9月：引种美系长白（蓝耳阴性，支原体阳性）600头，解除隔离后，10月份二线入群206头；
  - 支原体阳性猪入群后托佩克阴性猪性能受到了影响。
- April 2024: The second-tier facility first completed the Blue-Eared Wild Poison eradication, with the reserve barn now vacant.
  - In May-June 2024, the farm introduced 1,640 Topigs sows (Mycoplasma mycoides PRRSV double negative) into the quarantine facility for breeding stock. After quarantine clearance, they were prioritized for second-line herd integration.
  - September 2024: Introduce 600 American Long White cattle (negative for PRRSV, positive for Mycoplasma) into the herd. After quarantine is lifted, 206 cattle will be transferred to the second-line herd in October.
  - The performance of the negative pigs was affected after the positive pigs were introduced into the herd.

### 总结：Summary

1, 避免不同健康水平的猪只混群；

1. Avoid mixing pigs with different health levels;

2, 如果要混群，不同健康水平的后备猪需要进行驯化。

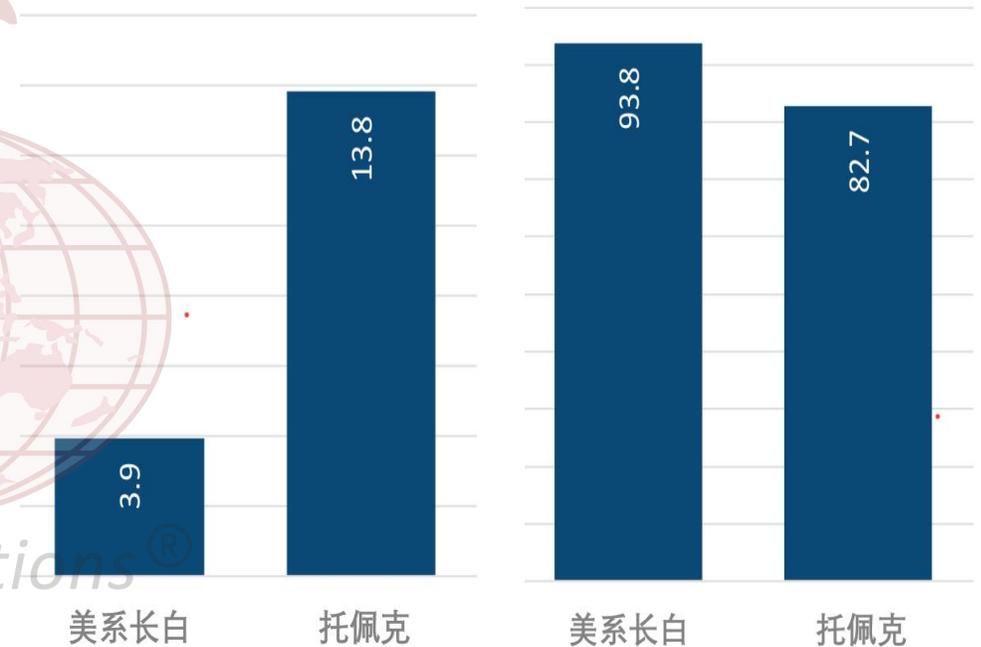
2. If mixing groups is required, breeding pigs with different health levels need to be domesticated.

### 25年第一季度二线指标

### Second-line indicators for the first quarter of 2025

#### 母猪死亡率

#### 分娩率



Science-driven solutions

# THANKS!

李曼中国

地址：山东省济南市高新区经十东路7000号汉峪金谷A2-4栋1401室

电话：0531-66959970

网址：<http://www.riverstonefarm.cn>

*Science-driven solutions*®