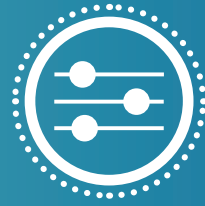


Successful water medication

In order to be successful with water medication you need good water quality, a suitable drinking water system and products that have the right formulation. Investing time and money in these requirements is part of good farming practice and will pay off in terms of animal performance and health.



WATER QUALITY

Make sure that the water is suitable. Check at least Total number of bacteria and coliform bacteria per ml, hardness, pH, Iron and Manganese.



SOURCE IS IMPORTANT

Water from the water company is of good and constant quality. Well water quality depends on the location and depth of the source, but in general a purification system is needed.

CHECK THE WATER QUALITY AT LEAST 2X/YEAR

Take samples from 2 locations:

- ✓ right after purification
- ✓ where the animals drink



Collect the first 1 to 3 litres in a clean white bucket, and fill the sample bottles from this



Send them to a lab immediately for testing both bacteriological and chemical quality



Watch the "Testing water quality" video

SoluStab®

SoluStab® is a premium range of lactose-free water soluble products with a unique formula providing an optimal balance between solubility and stability.



SOLUBILITY

Just 5 seconds stirring time



STABILITY

- Stable for at least 24 hrs.
- Equal concentration, no residues



LACTOSE FREE FORMULA

Reduces the risk of biofilm development

To know more about SoluStab® and deworming:
www.dechra.co.uk



For further information contact: Dechra Veterinary Products Limited, Sansaw Business Park, Hadnall, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY4 4AS.
T +44 (0)1939 211200 F +44 (0)1939 211201 www.dechra.co.uk - www.dechra.ie
Registered Office: 24 Cheshire Avenue, Cheshire Business Park, Lostock Gralam, Northwich CW9 7UA. Registered in England and Wales, Company Registration No.5385888. Dechra Veterinary Products Limited is a trading business of Dechra Pharmaceuticals PLC. March 2024



WATER MEDICATION

Are you aware of the impact of worm infestations on your farm?



CONNECTED BY CARE

Economic impact

Roundworms can hurt your farm's finances. They slow down animal growth, increase feed costs, and reduce the value of the carcass. They can even lead to respiratory diseases.

Worm infections



£1,71 - £4,28⁽¹⁾
damage/pig
depending on level of infection

If 50%
rejected liver at slaughter



£42,79⁽¹⁾
total damage/100 pigs

Why invest in a good deworming program?



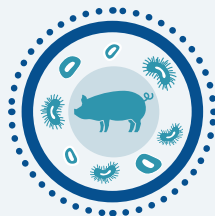
Improved
productivity



Optimized
feed efficiency



Better reproductive
performance



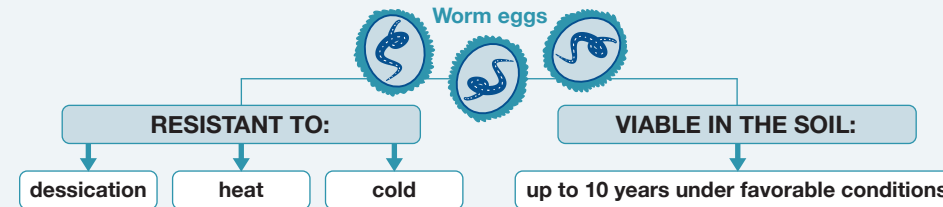
Reduced risk of other
respiratory infections
(fewer antibiotics used)



Enhanced
animal welfare

► By preventing and treating roundworms, you can protect your farm's bottom line and keep your animals healthy and profitable.

Deworming still makes sense



► Worm treatment is a key strategic pillar to increase productivity.

Timing is key



When animals eat an infectious egg, it takes about **6 weeks to develop into adult worms** that start releasing new eggs. This six-week period is **crucial for planning a proper deworming schedule**.

► With longer treatment intervals, it is not possible to reduce the number of eggs in the environment.

Dosing is crucial

In order to maximize efficacy:

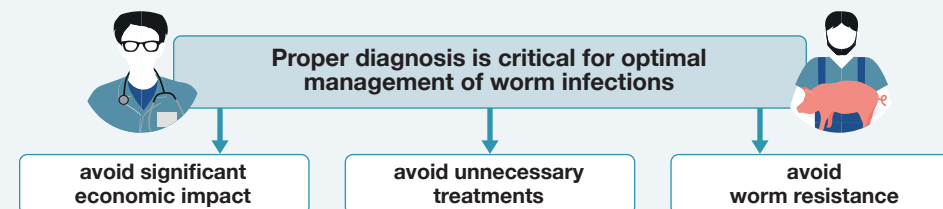


• Each group of animals needs to be **treated with the correct intervals**. Treatment through drinking water allows you to start medication whenever needed.



• Every animal needs to **get the correct dose**. With a formulation that is easy to mix with water and does not precipitate, there is no risk that animals will get a dose that is too low (inefficacy, risk of resistance), or too high (bad taste or toxic).

Diagnosis is important: discuss with your vet!



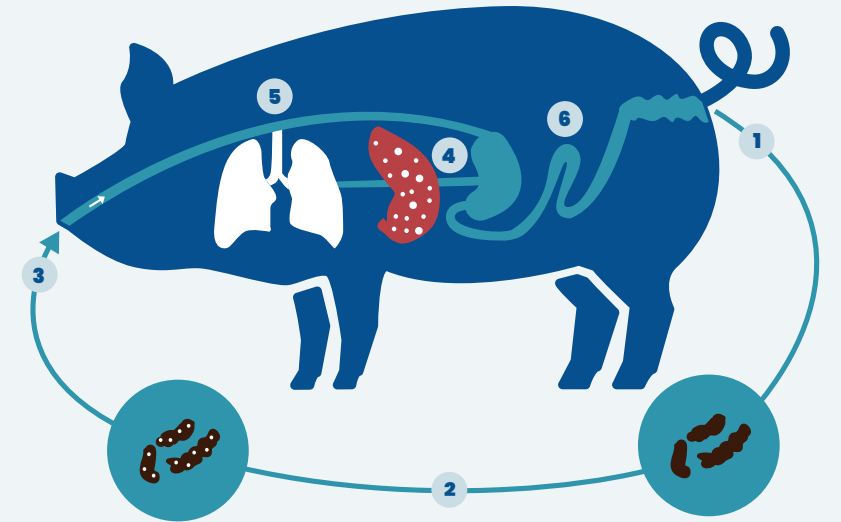
► Consult your veterinarian to develop a deworming plan tailored to your farm.

Importance of parasite cycle

Ascaris suum is the most common worm causing milk spot liver.

Larvae of embryonated eggs migrate through the liver and lungs before growing into adult worms in the gut.

Adult worms easily shed more than 200,000 eggs per day!



- 1 Excretion with the faeces of eggs that are very resistant
- 2 In the environment, eggs pass from non-infective, non-embryonated to infective, embryonated eggs
- 3 Swallowing of infective eggs
- 4 Larvae from the eggs travel through the digestive mucosa and move to the liver, causing white spots
- 5 Larvae migrate up through the lungs and are swallowed
- 6 Larvae become adult worms in the gut and start producing eggs

► This migration causes damage in the liver and lungs making them more vulnerable to respiratory diseases.

(1) De Bie S. et.al/ Wormproblemen bij varkens Vlaamse overheid, brochure, oct 2007.