FACT SHEET
SIMPLE STEPS TO ACHIEVING GOOD ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP

Antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) preserves the efficacy of antimicrobials, but also improves pig health and productivity.

GOOD BIOSECURITY

Means after good biosecurity to minimise the risk of introducing and spreading infectious agents (e.g. bacteria, viruses, protozoa) and includes:

- limiting pig-to-pig contact by fencing around the farm to limit contact with feral and escaped domestic pigs
- obtaining feed and stock from reputable sources
- obtaining single source supply of breeding stock with a high health status
- sanitation of water supply to pigs
- maximising the distance between pig farms
- minimising unnecessary visitors
- ensuring all visitors have observed an overnight pig-free period and wear clean protective clothing.

GOOD PIG HEALTH

Means reducing the risk of pig-to-pig spread of disease by avoiding direct contact of pigs to infectious materials (such as nasal secretions, faeces and urine), equipment, other animals and pests:

- group pigs by age and maintain all in all out pig flows
- limit the number of pigs in an air space shed to about 400
  - use vaccines as per label or as directed by a vet
  - if staff have the flu they should stay home.

GOOD NUTRITION

Feeding a diet formulated to recommended specifications supports and strengthens the pig’s immune system. At the same time this improves disease resistance while optimising growth, efficiency and reproductive performance.

GOOD AMS

GOOD HYGIENE

Thoroughly clean and disinfect buildings and pens between batches of pigs to reduce bacterial build up and the level of ammonia.

Maintain the ventilation systems so that the air in the buildings is fresh yet the temperature is right for the age group.