

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Additional funding has been secured from the National Pork Board and the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research (FFAR) to investigate how to increase whole herd survivability. Please find out more about our collaborative efforts and stay up to date with our research at <https://pigliability.org>.

Areas that need more investigation according to our data because these could influence prolapse incidence:

- Bump feeding (especially sows with lower body condition score (BCS))
- BCS (thinner sows were more likely to prolapse than over conditioned sows)
- Water treatment systems
- Antibiotic usage in feed
- Blood biomarkers in sows with high risk of prolapse compared to low-risk sows

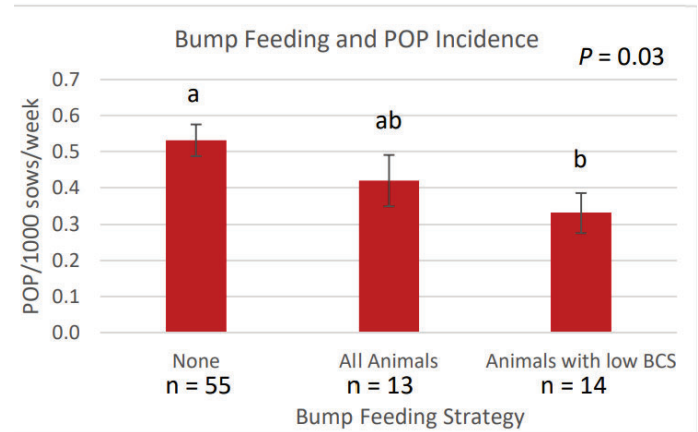


Figure 1 (above). Farms that bump fed sows with lower body condition score (BCS) had lower prolapse incidence. 55 farms did not use bump feeding, 13 farms bump fed all animals, and 14 farms only bump fed those considered to have a low BCS. Bars with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

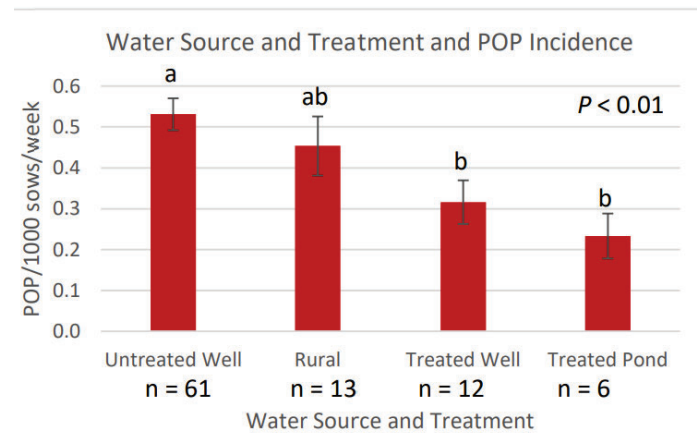


Figure 2 (above). Farms with untreated well water had higher prolapse incidence compared to treated well and treated pond water. Farms with rural water were not different in prolapse incidence from treated or untreated water. Bars with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

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