



Newborn management (indoors)

Newborn piglets are poorly equipped to keep warm immediately after birth and as the energy reserves to produce body heat (glycogen stored in the liver) are limited, the combination of factors below means that piglets often become chilled. Piglets are also born with no immunity and can only get this from colostrum soon after birth. 100 ml of colostrum within 16 hours is crucial to provide the energy, nutrients and antibodies needed for survival.

- Small size means they lose heat fast
- Lack of brown fat (no internal heat source)
- Little surface fat and no hair (no insulation)
- Born wet with birth fluids (further chilling)



Reduce mortality (of pigs born alive) to below 9%

(Agrosoft data – top 10% UK indoor breeding herds)

Increase pigs reared per litter to at least 11.20

(Agrosoft data – top 10% UK indoor breeding herds)

Improve weaning weight, aim for 8 kg at 28 days

How can you help the newborn piglet and ensure a good start in life?

Monitor farrowing

Being present at farrowing is a critical part of good farrowing house management. If not possible on your unit, ask yourself why not? Consider altering routines or rotas to provide cover at this crucial time or discuss with your vet the practicalities of using products to promote farrowing during the daytime, when you can be present.

Colostrum

- Colostrum is the 'first milk' and an essential source of energy, nutrients and immunity for the piglet
- Colostrum is critical for development of the piglets' own immune system and optimum lifetime performance
- Maximise colostrum intake in the first 6 hours after birth, achieving at least 100 ml intake by 16 hours post farrowing
- Beyond 16 hours is too late as the piglets' intestines can no longer absorb the large antibodies found in colostrum
- Colostrum is only available in quantity for about 12 hours and after 20 hours the sow will be producing milk and not colostrum

Remember: Colostrum deprivation will reduce LIFE LONG survivability and LIFE LONG performance, see Table 1.

Fostering management: Cross fostering

Make sure all staff are aware of your farm fostering policy. Sometimes practices change for the better but can revert back if your cover staff are not aware of the changes. Wherever possible leave piglets with their own mothers to avoid disruption of the litter suckling patterns; even big piglets looking secure and strong will experience growth checks if fostered, especially if moved around frequently.

Fostering management: Even up numbers of piglets per litter

Matching the number of piglets to the number of functioning teats allows each piglet to have easy access to the colostrum produced after farrowing. This improves piglet survival rates and increases the chance of piglets achieving their potential growth rates.

Fostering management: Helping low birthweight piglets

It is a great disadvantage for small piglets to have to compete with larger littermates. Litters of small piglets should be created from all the 'smalls' born in a given farrowing day. Foster-litters of small piglets should be put with low-parity sows; the teat size of a low-parity sow will match the small mouths of the small piglets.

Fostering management: Piglet sex

In general it is the female pigs within a contemporary group which are best able to cope with management changes. Consider fostering female piglets rather than males when possible.



Rules of fostering

- Foster within the first 24 hours
- Ensure foster piglets get early colostrum, either before fostering or from a very recently farrowed foster mother
- Give the smaller piglets warm colostrum (sow, artificial or pasteurised bovine) or glucose
- Foster only once, it can be detrimental to keep moving litters around
- Never have more piglets than functioning teats on sows
- Remember, small piglets find suckling from large teats difficult
- Foster within a room (batch of piglets) wherever possible, don't move health problems to other groups

Observe piglet behaviour

- Look out for fading piglets and take remedial action by fostering and providing electrolytes or additional milk
- Check for signs of ill health and treat according to unit veterinary protocol
- Ensure piglets are lying either on or under the heat source and not piling together, indicating chilling



Table 1 Ensuring colostrum intake

Actions	When to use it	How	Time taken
SPLIT SUCKLING	Litter size is large. Considerable variation in piglet size.	Split the litter into two groups. Initially enclose the group of heavier, stronger piglets within the creep area, behind a board or in a box, to reduce competition. Allow the smaller, less viable piglets to suckle and then swap the groups over after 90 minutes to allow for 2 sucklings at 40 min. intervals. Both groups of piglets should be able to access a warm environment.	On average 5 minutes for each litter requiring extra help. It is an easy task and can be combined with litter work.
ASSISTED SUCKLING	High numbers of small, low viability piglets have been born. Considerable variation in piglet size.	Supervise and assist the vulnerable piglets to gain access to teats and suckle. Ensure that they are able to suckle unhindered and then mark each piglet once seen to suckle. Consider stomach tubing vulnerable piglets.	On average 10 -15 minutes for each litter requiring extra help. This requires considerable patience but can be combined with split suckling.
HAND FEEDING COLOSTRUM	High numbers of small low viability piglets have been born. When creating litters of small piglets.	Milk sows that have farrowed within the last 5 hours. Syringe feed the piglets with the colostrum when establishing the new litter until the suckling pattern is established (the colostrum can be fresh or you can store frozen colostrum and defrost naturally as required).	On average allow at least 15 minutes for milking and feeding the piglets that require the extra help. It can be time consuming but colostrum is essential for piglet survival.



Creep training

Piglets have different thermal requirements to sows, the creep area provides the required environment for the piglets and training them to use this area will provide them with a good start in life. The creep has a secondary advantage of being a safe area where piglets can lie away from the sow and the risk of being laid on.

- Piglets learn the behaviour of using creeps within the first 40-48 hours of life
- Enclose the piglets within a closed creep ie 'train the piglets' as soon as they have finished suckling
- This can be combined with split suckling, saving time by carrying out the two activities at the same time
- Keep piglets in the creep area for approximately 1 hour