



# **WELFARE PRASAT**

**Otázky a diskuse**

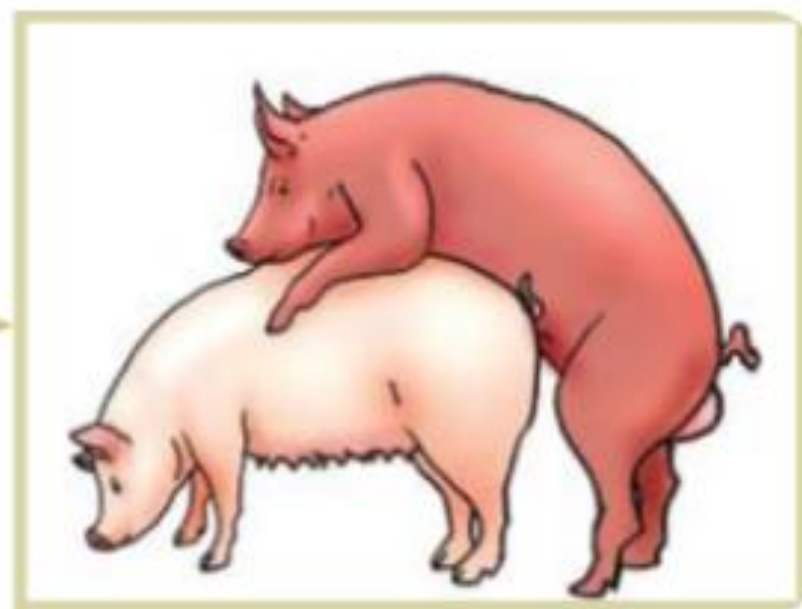
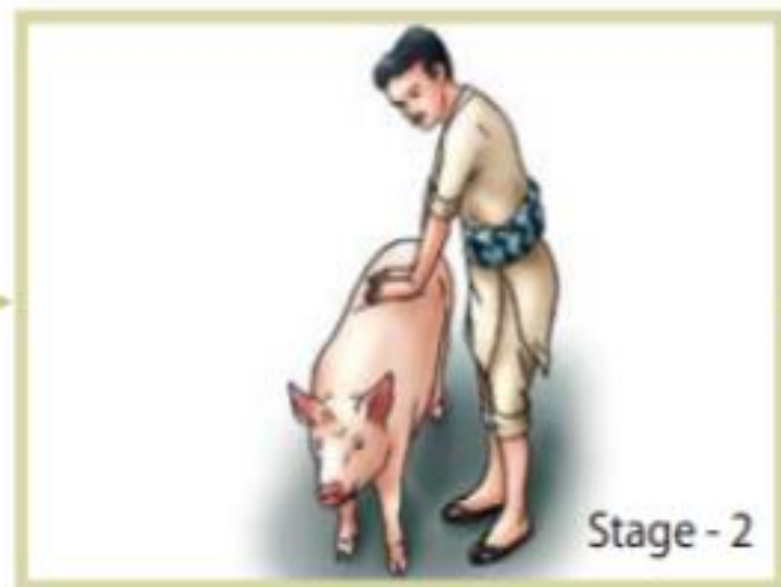
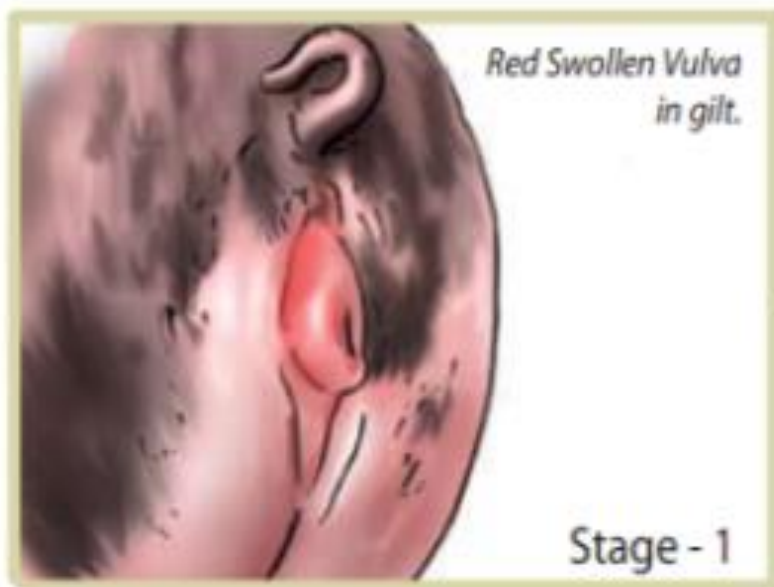
**Jaké technologie chovu jednotlivých kategorií prasat znáte?**



**Chov prasnic  
nezapuštěných,  
zapuštěných,  
nízkobřezích a březích.**

**Kdy se prasničky  
zařazují do chovu?**





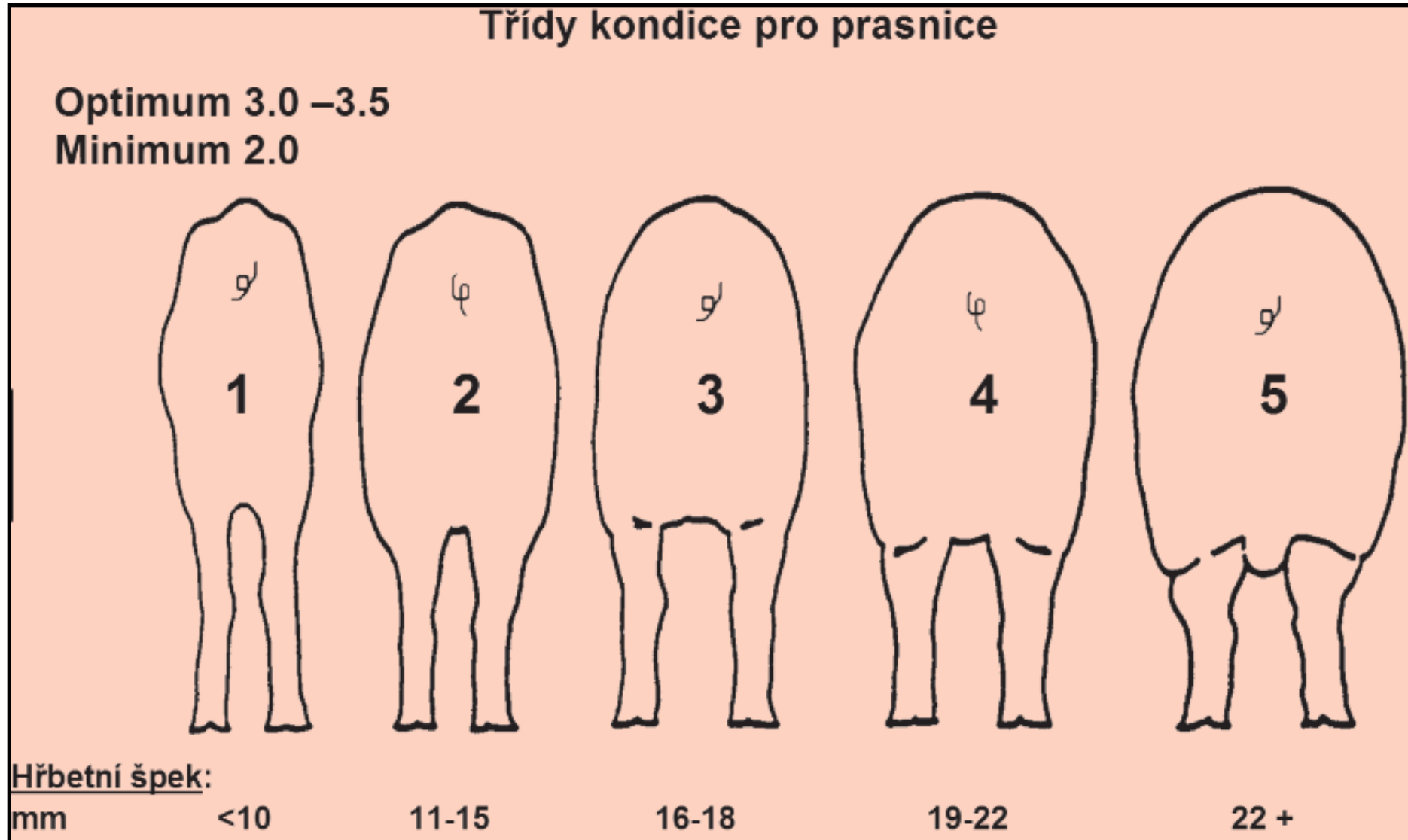


**Skupinové ustájení**





# Podle čeho se posuzuje kondice prasnic?

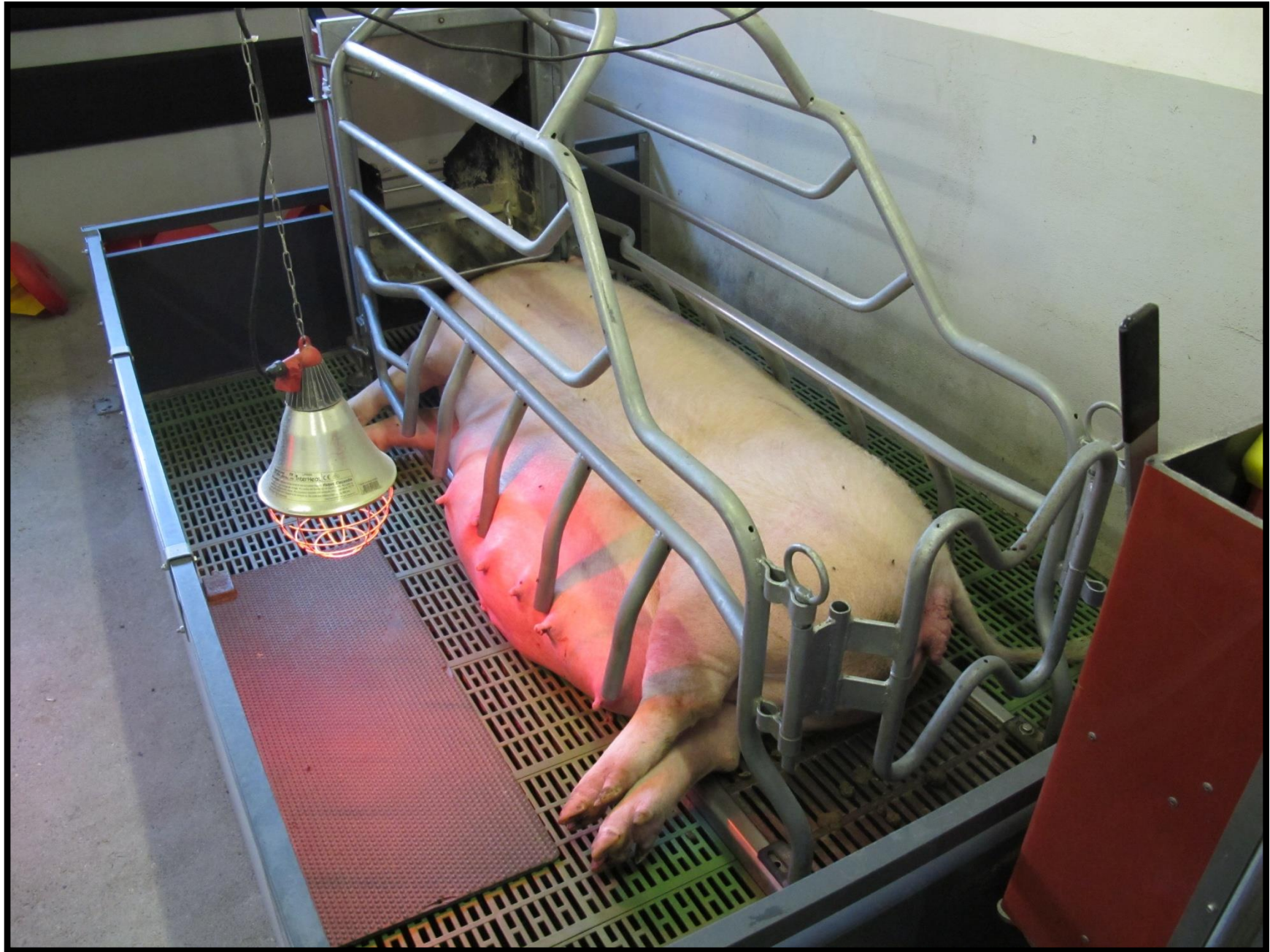




**Jak je dlouhá  
březost?**

**A jaké jsou známky  
blížícího se porodu?**



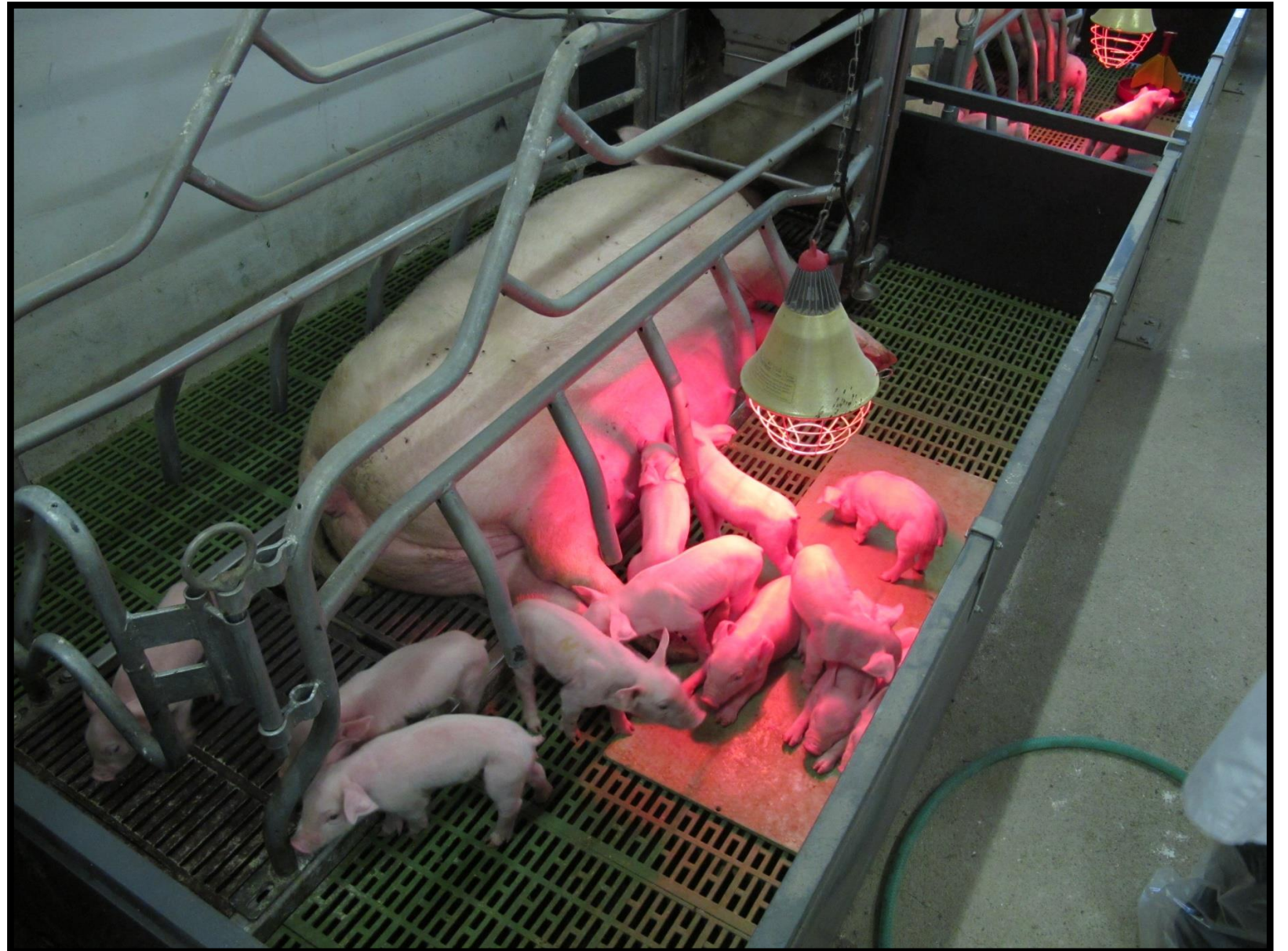


**Jak vypadá ustájení prasnic na porodně a jaké je zde udržováno mikroklima?**

**Jaký je postup ošetření selat po porodu?**

**Chov prasnic vysokobřezích, rodičích a kojících (porodna)**

**Odchov selat**







**Výkrm jatečných prasat**









**Chov plemenných kanců**



**Kdy jsou selata nejčastěji odstavena od matky a jak dlouho setrvávají v dochovně?**

**Jaký se zde využívá systém ustájení?**

**Od jaké a do jaké hmotnosti se vykrmují prasata v našich podmínkách?**



**Jaká jsou nejčastější onemocnění prasat?**

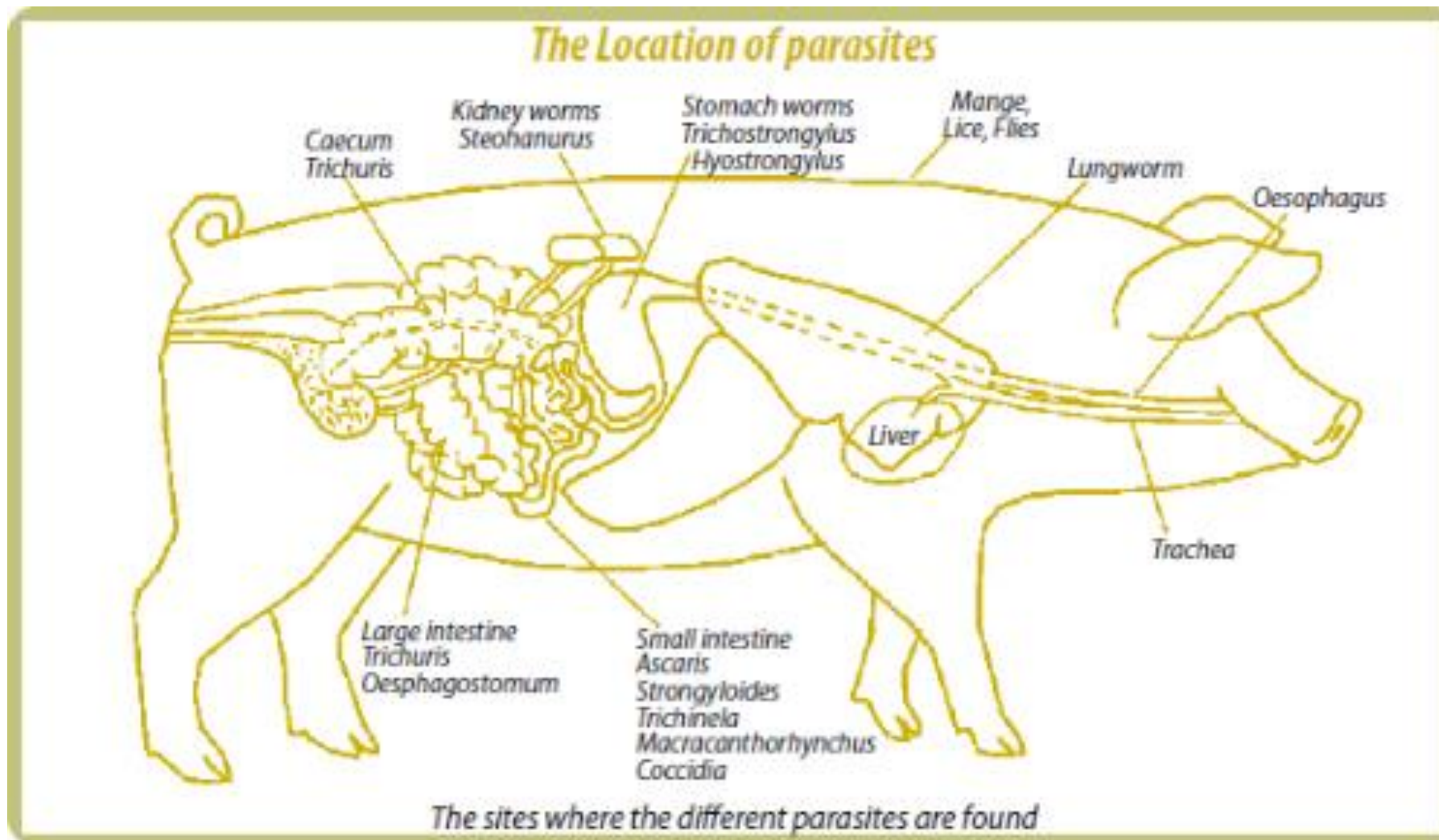


# Zdravotní problémy prasat

- Virová onemocnění – prasečí chřipka, PRRS, Aujeszkyho choroba, PRCV, reovirové infekce, enterovirové infekce, SLAK, mor prasat ...
- Bakteriální infekce – červinka, HPP, koliinfekce, salmonelóza, dyzentérie, brucelóza, listerióza...
- Mykotoxikózy

**Endoparazité** – škrkavčitost, balantidióza, plicní červivost, kokcidióza, trichinelóza, echinokokóza...

**Ektoparazité** – prašivina, zavšivení...



**Jaké jsou nejčastější problémy ve welfare prasat?**



## Problémy ve welfare prasat



- Časté přeskupování prasat do nových ohrad s neznámými prasaty – boje, vážná poranění.
- U dospívajících prasat nedostatek podestýlky a natěsnání na malém prostoru.
- Betonové podlahy mohou způsobovat řezné rány a škrábance na kloubech a končetinách.

## Další problémy

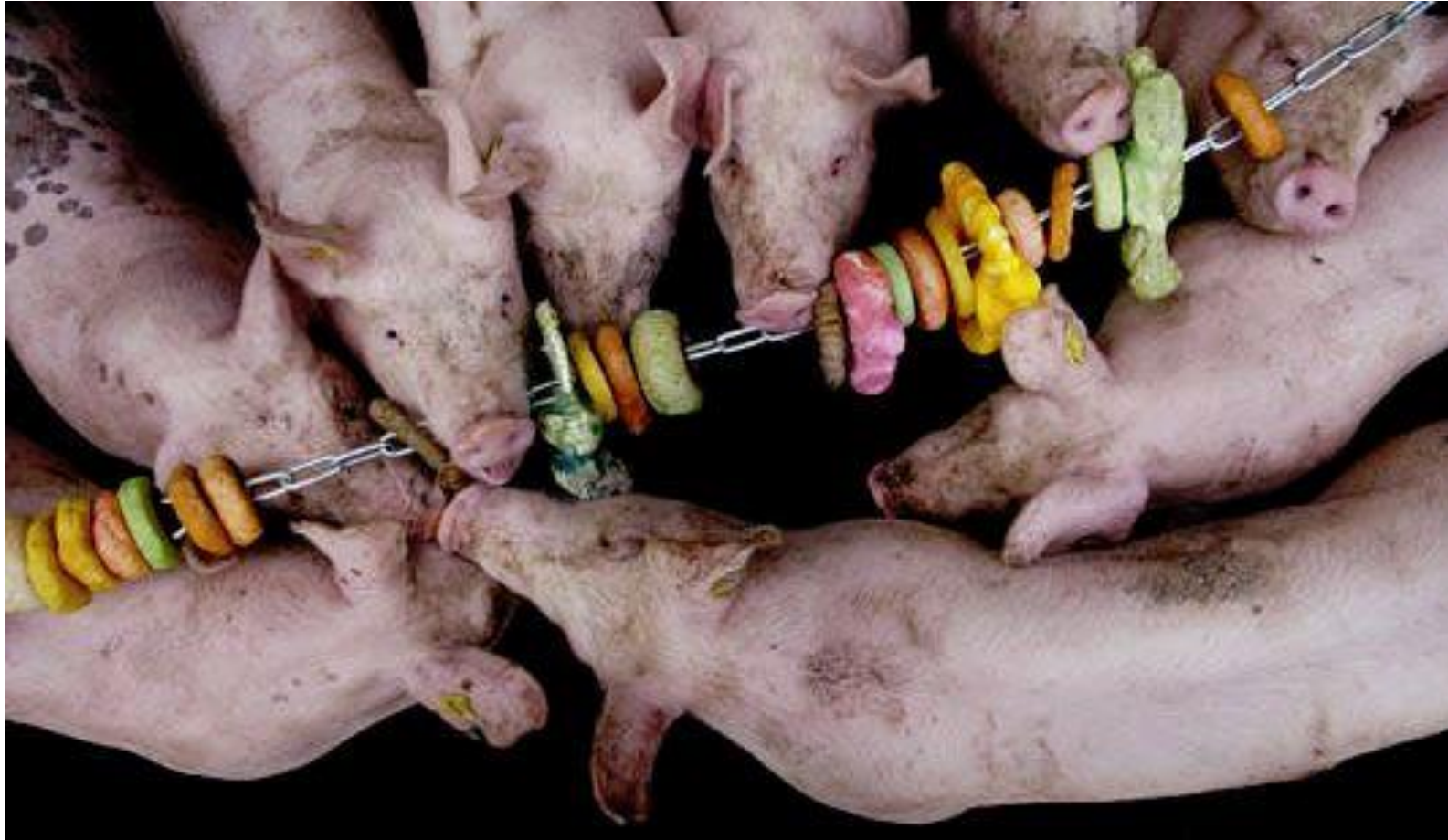


- **Na roštových podlahách** nohy praskají a mohou být infikovány – laminitida, také se často vyvíjí burzitida, zejména otok kolenního kloubu (u slaměné podestýlky tento problém je minimální).
- **Agresivita, koncentrovaná potrava a rychlá míra růstu** mohou přispívat k častému výskytu zlomenin.
- **Rychlá míra růstu** může způsobovat metabolický stres – problémy se vředy, srdeční selhání a laminitida.
- **Okusování ocásků** – jeden z největších problémů welfare!





Foto: Ing. Veronika Toušek

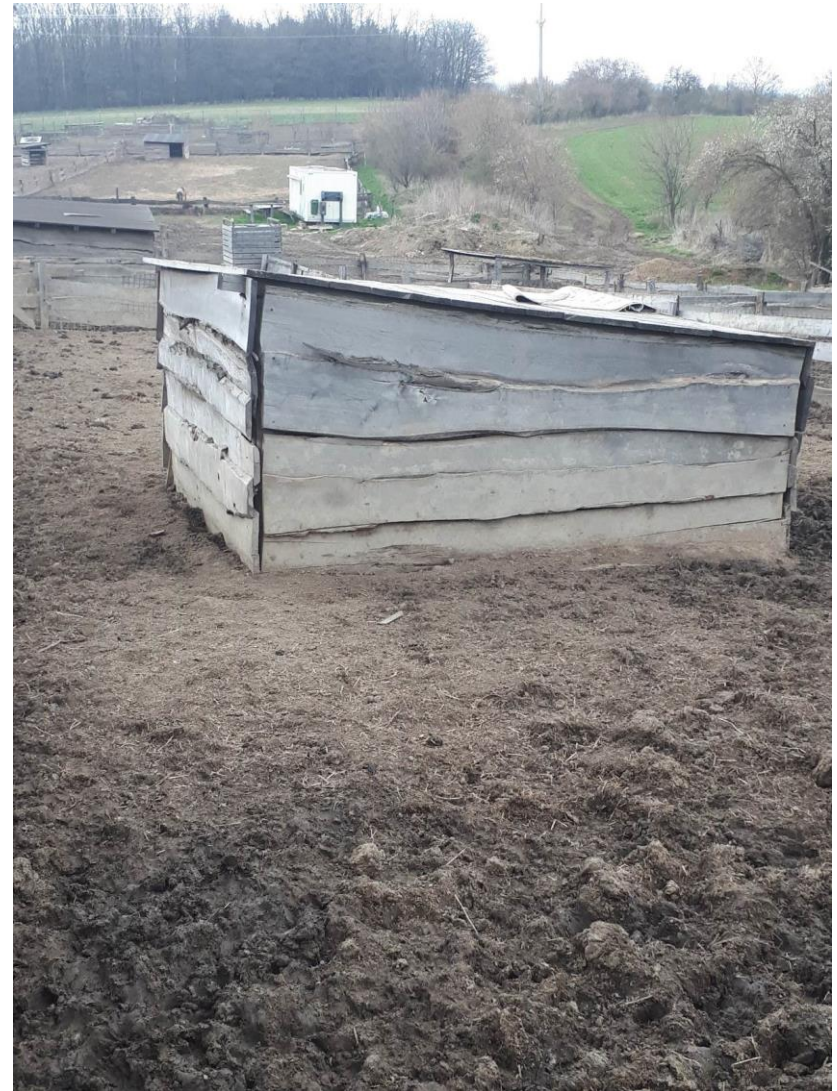




## **Jaké jsou požadavky na mikroklima u prasat?**

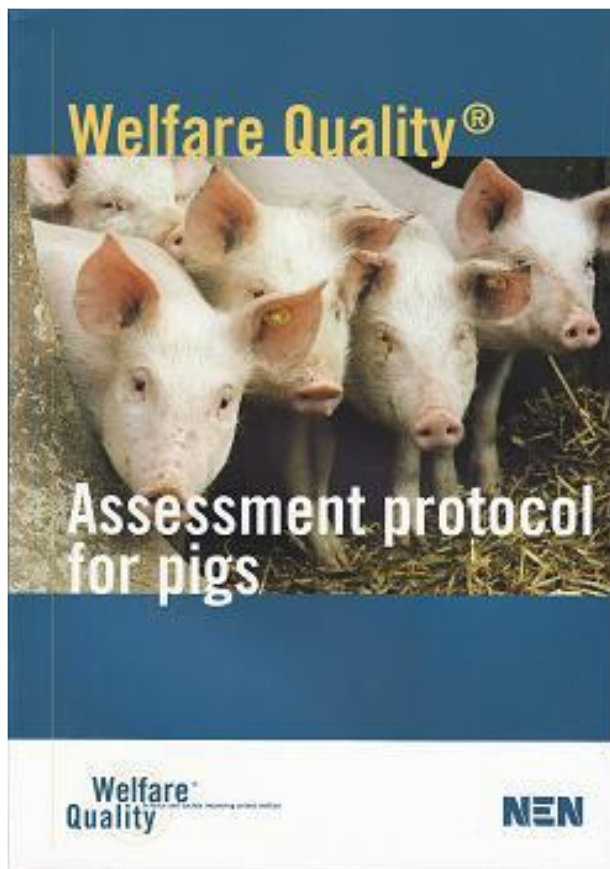


# Jaké jsou podmínky ve venkovních chovech prasat?





## 5.1 Collection of data for sows and piglets on farm



	Welfare criteria		Measures
<b>Good feeding</b>	1	Absence of prolonged hunger	<b>Sows:</b> Body condition score <b>Piglets:</b> Age of weaning
	2	Absence of prolonged thirst	<b>Sows and piglets:</b> Water supply
<b>Good housing</b>	3	Comfort around resting	<b>Sows:</b> Bursitis, shoulder sores <b>Sows and Piglets:</b> Absence of manure on the body
	4	Thermal comfort	<b>Sows and Piglets:</b> Panting, huddling
	5	Ease of movement	<b>Sows:</b> Space allowance, farrowing crates
<b>Good health</b>	6	Absence of injuries	<b>Sows and piglets:</b> Lameness <b>Sows:</b> Wounds on the body, vulva lesions <b>Sows and piglets:</b> Mortality, coughing, sneezing, pumping, rectal prolapse, scouring
	7	Absence of disease	<b>Sows:</b> Constipation, metritis, mastitis, uterine prolapse, skin condition, ruptures and hernias, local infections <b>Piglets:</b> Neurological disorders, splay leg

	8	Absence of pain induced by management procedures	<b>Sows:</b> Nose ringing and tail docking <b>Piglets:</b> Castration, tail docking and teeth clipping
<b>Appropriate behaviour</b>	9	Expression of social behaviours	<b>Sows:</b> Social behaviour
	10	Expression of other behaviours	<b>Sows:</b> Stereotypies, exploratory behaviour
	11	Good human–animal relationship	<b>Sows:</b> Fear of humans
	12	Positive emotional state	<b>Sows and piglets:</b> Qualitative Behaviour Assessment (QBA)

**6.1A Collection of data for growing pigs on farm (measured on farm)**

	<b>Welfare criteria</b>		<b>Measures</b>
<b>Good feeding</b>	1	Absence of prolonged hunger	Body condition score
	2	Absence of prolonged thirst	Water supply
<b>Good housing</b>	3	Comfort around resting	Bursitis, absence of manure on the body
	4	Thermal comfort	Shivering, panting, huddling
	5	Ease of movement	Space allowance
<b>Good health</b>	6	Absence of injuries	Lameness, wounds on the body, tail biting
	7	Absence of disease	Mortality, coughing, sneezing, pumping, twisted snouts, rectal prolapse, scouring, skin condition, ruptures and hernias
	8	Absence of pain induced by management procedures	Castration, tail docking
<b>Appropriate behaviour</b>	9	Expression of social behaviours	Social behaviour

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	10	Expression of other behaviours	Exploratory behaviour
	11	Good human–animal relationship	Fear of humans
	12	Positive emotional state	Qualitative Behaviour Assessment (QBA)



# Pigs

The following measures have been identified by AssureWel as being important indicators of pig welfare. The criteria to select these 'core' measures included consideration as to how practical they are to assess on farm.

There are assessments for both dry sows and finishing pigs, which vary slightly in measures and assessment approach:

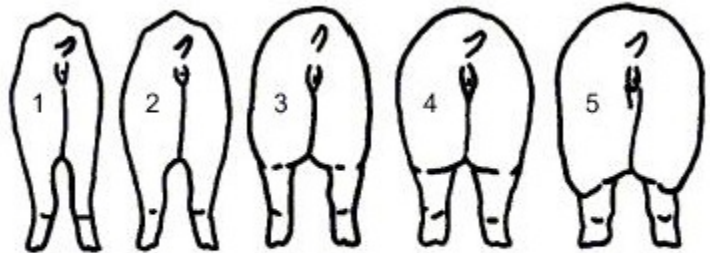
1. Enrichment use
2. Lameness
3. Tail docking
4. Nose ringing (dry sows only)
5. Ear and flank biting
6. Pigs needing further care
7. Hospital pen
8. Body marks
9. Tail lesions (finishers only)
10. Shoulder lesions (dry sows only)
11. Vulva lesions (dry sows only)
12. Manure on the body
13. Leg swellings
14. Skin conditions
15. Body condition (dry sows only)
16. Mortality

# Body condition

## Why is it measured?

Regular body condition scoring of pigs can identify suboptimal feed, health and environmental management of sows during previous lactation or during pregnancy. Good stockmanship should take into consideration the nutritional needs of every pig as serious weight loss may be difficult to regain, especially in group feeding systems. Sows with poor body condition produce litters with low birth and weaning weights and are likely to have smaller subsequent litters; they are at increased risk of shoulder lesions and may display increased stereotypic behaviour. Fat sows may suffer from leg weakness, increasing the risk of injury and are at increased risk of certain diseases including Mastitis Metritis Agalactia.

### How to assess and score using the AssureWel measure

Body condition (dry sows)	Individual measure	
Observation:	Visually assess from the side and behind. Manual assessment can help distinguish borderline scores.	
Record:		
Thin	= Score 1 or 2: Ribs, backbone, 'H' bones and 'pin' bones obvious (or easily detected with pressure); = Score 3: Ribs, backbone, 'H' bones and 'pin' bones barely visible (or barely felt with firm pressure);	
Moderate	= Score 4 or 5: Ribs, backbone, 'H' bones and 'pin' bones cannot be seen (or felt even when pressure is applied) or fats deposits are clearly visible.	
Fat		
 <p>R.Coffey, thepigsite.com</p>		
Thin	Moderate	Fat

DĚKUJI ZA POZORNOST

