

TECHNICAL GUIDE

# **SANITARY MANAGEMENT**

# Fact No. 6.2

# **Disease prevention on the animals**

This information is given as an indication, products used and their frequency must be adapted to the context of breeding and in consultation with your veterinarian.

# 1) Prevention against parasites

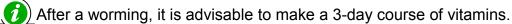
The parasites do not kill directly but weaken the stockers, preventing them from expressing their potential and favouring the appearance of some diseases.

## Scabies

- Easily get under control with the "all-in/all-out" management.
- For farms that are not in "all-in/all-out", maintain **a regular preventative treatment** by spraying with an acaricide in the ears of the female (palpation).
- Do not forget to treat males and pre-stock.

#### > Worms : pinworms and stongyles

- The worming program starts upon the delivery of a new herd (see Facts No. 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3).
- It is advisable to worm the herd at least all the 2 groups (12 weeks).
- The best time to make a vermifuge is 14 days after A.I.



## > Ringworms

 It is a fungus, parasite of the skin, which may cause significant decreases in performances.



## These ringworms multiply in poorly ventilated and wet breeding rooms:

- Monitor humidity of rooms,
- Maintain a clean and dry nest,
- Clean and treat regularly the pad coolings (antifungal),
- If necessary, treat the animals and nests at the birth with an antifungal product.



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# Coccidia

 It is advisable to make an adapted anticoccidial treatment at the pre-weaning (between 28 and 35 days) in the feed or drinking water to treat the young rabbits and females at least 3 times a year

# 2) Vaccination

## > The delivered stockers

- The animals of **10 weeks and more** are fully vaccinated against myxomatosis and V.H.D. (primary vaccination).
- The animals of **less than 10 weeks** received only the first vaccination against myxomatosis and V.H.D. at 4 or 5 weeks of age (see the bill).
- For these animals, make the 2<sup>nd</sup> vaccination against myxomatosis and V.H.D. 6 weeks after the first one (10 or 11 weeks of age). Possibility of using a combination vaccine.

#### > Myxomatosis

- Usually, intradermal vaccination in the ear.
- For pre-stock, two vaccinations :
  - The first at age of 4 or 5 weeks,
  - The second 6 weeks later at 10 or 11 weeks of age.

# On the breeding stock, myxomatosis vaccine recall is to be performed every 14 weeks. It is essential to meet this deadline.

## ≻ V.H.D.

- ➢ For pre-stock, two vaccinations :
  - The first at age of 4 or 5 weeks,
  - The second 6 weeks later at 10 or 11 weeks of age.

On the breeding stock, V.H.D. vaccine recall is to be performed every 26 weeks.



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# 3) Dietetic

To ensure a high level of production and to improve the longevity of females, it is necessary to supplement their feeding throughout the production cycle.

#### $\circ$ Vitamins

- A course of vitamins (3 days) is recommended during the female cycle, preferably 4 days before insemination,
- Use vitamin complex adapted to rabbits without vitamin D.

## • Hepatoprotective

- Helps in the management of the body reserves and stimulates the appétit of the animals especially during the birth.
- To make the 3 days following transfer of females before birth.

## Some supplements can be used during the cycle

**In conclusion**, the disease prevention program keeps the breeding stock in the best condition of production and reduces risks of sanitary problems.



Planning tasks (calendar) related to health management is a crucial precondition for the smooth running of the farm.



Your program should be implemented and validated in consultation with your veterinarian.