


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 breeders, decreasing the performances level and favouring the appearance of some diseases.

➤ Scabies

- Easily 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 female’s ears (palpation).
- Do not forget to treat males and pre-stock.

➤ Worms : pinworms and stongyles

- The deworming 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 every 2 groups** (12 weeks).
- The best time to make a vermifuge is 14 days after A.I.

 After a worming, it is advisable to make a 3-day period of vitamins.

➤ 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.

➤ **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 breeders delivered by HYCOLE**

- The animals delivered at the age of **10 weeks and more** are fully vaccinated against myxomatosis and the classic form of V.H.D. (primary vaccination).
- The animals delivered **younger than 10 weeks old** received only the first vaccination against myxomatosis (see the bill).

For these animals, make the 2nd vaccination against myxomatosis and the 1st against the classic form of V.H.D. 6 weeks after the first vaccination against myxomatosis (at the age of 10 or 11 weeks).



Vaccination against the variant form of V.H.D. is optional but recommended.

This choice has to be confirmed with your HYCOLE technician.

➤ **Myxomatosis**

- For pre-stock (young animals), 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 has to be performed every 14 weeks. It is essential to meet this deadline.**

➤ **V.H.D. classic form**

- For pre-stock :
 - First vaccination at the age of 10 or 11 weeks, at the same time that the 2nd vaccination against myxomatosis.
- **On the breeding stock, V.H.D. classic form vaccine recall has to be performed every 26 weeks.**

➤ **V.H.D. variant form**

- For pre-stock :
 - First vaccination at the age of 4 or 5 weeks, at the same time that the 1st vaccination against myxomatosis.
 - Second vaccination at the age of 10 or 11 weeks, at the same time that the 2nd vaccination against myxomatosis.
- **On the breeding stock, V.H.D. variant form vaccine recall has to be performed every 26 weeks.**



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

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.

- **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 give the 3 days following the 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 conditions 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.