

“Oxy Blast for Sows” Teleconference **With Eric Hanson - Scribner, Nebraska**

Eric owns a 1,300 sows farrow to wean operation of assorted genetics. An average farrowing operation in the U.S. will wean 22.5 pigs per sow per year, but by using Oxy Blast Eric's herd average became 28.3 pigs per sow per year or 5.8 more pigs per sow per year. Taking 5.8 pigs/sow/yr x \$40/pig x 1,300 sows is over \$300,000 more gross income by using Oxy Blast. Here are the highlights of Eric Hanson's teleconference on how their operation uses Oxy Blast.

Comment To Salesman – Eric says you must show your customer a return on the product. You must show them results, and a return on their investment. Tell them how large their investment is going to be. Show them how to make the return investment and show them how to use Oxy Blast correctly. We need to make it safe and dummy proof. Teach people to look at specific animals that need even more attention.

We should take it to the next level using Oxy Blast with sows. I treat the whole herd at 150-200 ppm 365 days a year. We use the theory more is better than less. The 150-200 ppm on a breed to wean sow system, typically does not matter what the genetic make up is.

How do you treat individual animals? We use three major ways.

- 1) **Drenching down the throat with a tube**
- 2) **Injection**
- 3) **Topical applications in the ear.**

We look for the major areas where the blood vessels are close to the skin to allow absorption of Oxy Blast. The nasal cavity, the mouth, and the vulva area on the sow are where the areas are most susceptible for fast uptake of the product. We discovered a problem using it through the nose on our farm because as soon as you shoot it up the nose there is a mucus membrane that they create afterwards, and they more or less just blow it out. When you are trying to create absorption and the sow is creating mucus, which is trying to force it out their system, you are not getting 100% uptake of it.

Mouth - We use the tube method which is forcing the tube right down the back of the tongue, which gives her two options: she will either breathe on it or she will swallow it. To do it properly, you put it on the side of the tongue. Whether you use a snout snare or through the tube in her mouth, real quick, all you are trying to do is put about 20 cc-30 cc of Oxy Blast down her throat. The dilution of Oxy Blast using it through a tube could be as high as 12%. No matter whether you have 34% or 50% product to start with, you dilute it down to get the right percentage to use it as a oral drench down the throat. We have never had sows vomit or hyperventilate after drenching them. It can be done on a full or empty stomach.

Injections – We use an injection in the vulva because we are looking for fast and immediate response. When using Oxy Blast for injections, we use 3% - 6% vulva injections right at the crease of the edge of the vulva toward the ham. We inject it right in the side there with that 3% - 6%. That is only when we are looking for an immediate response. If we see the sows farrowing and we sleeved her two or three times and she is not responding to Oxytocin or anything that is trying to help her stimulate contractions, you hit her with 3% - 6% in the vulva. What that seems to do is increase the oxygen in the system and that gives those pigs so much more oxygen in the birth canal, to the point that it's going to reduce your still- borns dramatically.

Topically in the ear – We use 3% – 6% liquid Oxy Blast, usually we don't go over 30 cc . By using 20 cc -30 cc, we cross correlate the drench with the tube. You can also cross correlate from the ear to the tube.. The blood vessels are so close to the surface you will get an immediate response. More so than if you give a muscular injection. It's a lot of fluid down the ear. The time we hit them with straight 34% even though it causes skin burns. A 34% dose directly on a tail bite in a finishing barn will help you find the tail biter.

We don't usually try to tube a sow that's down on her side, because for one thing it's too difficult to tube her and plus you don't get enough in her unless you do a full throat tube to get it all the way in her. The tube size is usually no more than 3/8". The overall length is about 36 inches. You don't need to put more than 18 inches down her throat.

Pre-Farrowing – Segregate subject sows versus normal sows. A treatment level of 300 ppm, 3 days pre farrow works best. Run at that level all the way through till the last sow has farrowed. We did a 9 wk trial and had a four percentage point drop in the stillborn rate than using the regular 150 ppm.

Here are the results of our research using Oxy Blast:

Lower Number of Stillborns

With 234 test sows, we saw over four percentage points reduction in stillborn deaths which translated to 131 more total live born pigs. 131 extra pigs X \$40 a pig = \$5,241 extra dollars using Oxy Blast.

Lower Pre-Wean Mortality

1,300 Sow System, 234 Sows, One turn takes one month; Subject sows turn it each time. On 234 Sows, we showed a 2.75% lesser pre-wean mortality, 81 pigs saved per turn equals \$3,279 a turn saved.

Identify your subject sows; give her a higher ppm level of Oxy Blast than the whole herd. These are some statistics you can share with your producers and customers. Our research has an 87.5% predictability for this study.

Use 150 ppm on lactation sows, 300 ppm on subject sows and reject pigs with strep that are unthrifty or with swollen joints.

Swollen Joints – With a small 18 gage needle, inject 1cc of 3% store bought hydrogen peroxide right into the swollen joint. Give again seven days after the first injection. If the pig is from a #2 to a #1, repeat ability on the treatments on a as needed basis, and by daily bases. Always address the situation right away. Flush with 3%-6% to flush it out. Using 3% peroxide, mix once a week; fill up a store bottle with 3% using pharmacy bottles.

For foot lesions and skin lesions use a 50:50 mix of Oxy Blast-to-water dilution. Cleaning up foot lesions with this heals them a lot faster than copper sulfate. You get the same response but by not killing the good bacteria in the pit, having less fly problems, and less ammonia problems in the building. Mix up the solution once a week. Run the sows over the foot bath treatment on the way to the farrowing room, from the farrowing room at the time of weaning and after they are bred. Each sow runs through the foot bath three times.

Disinfect with Oxy Blast – Use Oxy Blast 34 to disinfectant through your power washing system. Dust off all the equipment. Wear goggles, facemask while applying. If you see foaming, see bubbles, you know it is working. Spray tires, tools for processing, livestock trailers, and set your tools in it. We have seen less strep and naval infections by almost 99.9%!

We put 12 cc of OB 50, per 50 gallons of complete milk replacer.

For topical treatments, use Oxy Blast. Do not use bleach.

Whenever you see a cyst on your pigs, lance the cyst, apply a 3% - 6% solutions of OB in a spray bottle. Cut the cyst and then spray it heavily with OB.

Pre-Breeding – Since oxygen helps hormone development and functions, then let's try to flood the body with oxygen. We put in a water medicator at weaning. We did 18 weeks of testing and 18 weeks for the control at the same time using 300 ppm on Test, and 150-200 ppm on control (whole herd treatment). Wean sows cycle before day 7 of weaning. We had a 4.57% increase in farrowing rate with an 89.7% statistically repeat ability.

We took the same approach to gilt developing. We saw a 15%-20% reduction on 2nd or 3rd cycle gilts, within 3% of the same farrowing rating than we saw with our test wean sows. Looking at a 70% gilt rate what would change if we do four percentage points better on our farrowing rate. Going from 70% to 74% rate. 89.7% wean (more controlled state), and 82% gilts. (much more).

Myco Toxins – If you use corn or buy grain, you have a high percentage chance you can get myco toxins in your feed. Toxins are a mold. The greatest way to reduce this is to run extremely high levels of OB wherever you see myco toxins. We use 500 ppm, doing this strictly through the water. We do not ever apply it on top of the feed because we see it being used up as soon as it touches the feed. Anyone that has a wet/dry feeder, you need to explain to them that OB touches an organic substance like feed, it is going to break

down. So your parts per million will be no where near what you use at the watering cup or nipple waterer. You let the pigs tell you when to stop this treatment, like when you no longer see loose stools, looking lethargic, or they are no longer off feed. We usually run 2wks treatment of 300 ppm, and 2 wks non treatment. Do this on the entire sow herd system.

When we used less then 150 ppm, we saw more myco toxin issues. We saw more uterine infections. When we went to higher ppm levels, we saw the infections go away. At times we went to high (anything over 600 ppm) we saw 1 – 1 ½ gallon less water consumption.

When we do Oxytocin injections, we give 5cc of 3%-6%. Inject right in the vulva if the sow is in the farrowing stage. We want it right into the blood stream so the baby pigs can get it into the umbilical cord, and can hit them right away. (normal injection)