
Protocol: Cleaning and disinfecting

On behalf of the Ministry LNV, the Steering group PigVitality and the Partners PigVitality has been looking for the success factors for a good biosecurity. Based on an extensive survey a Pig Vitality checklist has been produced. The protocol cleaning and disinfection is part of this checklist and provides tips and advice on cleaning and disinfecting of the farrowing rooms and the central corridor.

Good hygiene is indispensable in the fight against bacterial diseases and viruses. Good hygiene starts with an ' Effective ' protocol for cleansing and disinfection. This applies to both the farrowing stalls/rooms and the central Corridor. In working order, this protocol describes the most appropriate factors for proper cleaning and disinfection.

You work with chemical agents. Therefore, think of your own health and that of your staff by wearing protective clothing and accessories such as waterproof clothing, protective goggles and facemasks. For questions about detergents and cleaning products, please visit the website www.ctgb.nl and www.nvz.nl You will find information about the safety of the products for humans, animals and the environment. Some infectious agents may induce resistance to certain bacteria (see report resistance by disinfectants, Health Council 2016).

1. Dry cleaning
 - During the whole process, set the ventilation to maximum for removal of microbes.
 - Remove residual manure, litter and feed from the pens and walkway (s) before wet cleaning (clean the brooms/brushes).
2. Soaking
 - Use hot water. With cold water and a detergent you get the pens and hallways not sufficiently fat-free.
 - Make everything fat-free. The layer that remains on the floor and other materials consists of skin cells (dandruff), food residue and manure. This is an oily/fatty layer
 - Compare the soaking of pig houses with the washing of a mayonnaise spoon: when soaking with only water you will not get it fat free.
 - Use a soap or detergent to penetrate the dirt.
 - Preferably use a long-adhesive foaming agent (this gives a good check whether all surfaces are touched and the foam gets enough time to properly dissolve all the grease).
 - There are specific methods/protocols for specific germs and desired exposure/disinfection time.
 - Follow the manufacturer's prescribed dosage and instructions for use. Prevent drying of the disinfection agent.
 - • Apply the disinfectant from bottom to top (otherwise you will get runs, areas of exposed and unexposed surfaces).
3. Cleaning
 - Clean - spraying with water and high pressure hose/nozzle.

- When possible, use hot water of at least 65°C (degreases better).
- Clean the hard to reach places! Behind feeding bins, in corners, bottom sides of pen/stall separations, etc.
- Check the cleaned department at critical points, where animals come into contact directly (feeding bowl, drinking bowl, floor, corners and bottom bracket separation).

4. Disinfecting

Preparation

- Pens must be drip-free and there should be no standing water; these reduce the concentration of the disinfectant used.
- If necessary, remove excess water with a scraper tractor, for example. It drains Microorganisms, such as worm eggs.
- Accelerate, only when necessary, the drying with hot air. Caution: Water-drying keeps microorganisms behind!
- Wait at least three hours after cleaning because (mist) particles remain in the air for as long as they continue to ventilate. Maximum ventilation can shorten this process.

Implementation

- Correct concentration is essential!
 - Follow the manufacturer's prescribed dosage and instructions for use.
 - Check the concentration: Use an indicator paper (not in foam) and/or measure the amount of water used per hour or department and calculate the utilized dosage.
 - Always make a fresh solution and never use leftovers from previous times: The Used disinfectants/cleaning agents lose effectiveness once dissolved!
- Best application methods/forms are: Atomize or foam.
- Consider the efficacy of the chemical (Action against specific germs and at certain temperature of the water). Rinse after disinfection is necessary.
- Rinse feeding and drinking bins always out afterwards! These are a potential gathering point for the solutions used, which can be absorbed by the animals.
- Check periodically with RODAC images. This can be through your veterinarian.

5. Dry

- For farrowing, the department must be well dried and at the right temperature. In a wet environment, germs can easily survive. Best drying is a minimum of four days of vacancy. You can possibly shorten this using hot air.

6. Before bringing in sows to farrow

- Flush water pipes

The Pig Vitality (Bigvitaliteit) checklist has been put together by Wageningen Livestock Research, De Varkenspraktijk, VGTZ, AdVee Dierenartsen, Varkensartsen, De Oosthof Dierenartsen, SUVITA Varkensartsen, Lintjeshof Dierenartsen, Dierenartsencombinatie ZuidOost en de KNMvD vakgroep gezondheidszorg varken in opdracht van en gefinancierd door het Ministerie LNV, de Stuurgroep Bigvitaliteit en de Partners Bigvitaliteit.

adVee
DIERENARTSEN

Voor Gezond Boeren

**VARKENS
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coöperatief | betrokken | deskundig

DE **OOSTHOF**
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Dierenartsencombinatie **ZuidOost**
het beste spoor voor de praktijk

de beste
genet
technisch
aankond

SUVITA
VARKENSARTSEN

DE
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Een stap vooruit

LINTJESHOF
dierenartsen