



Swine Skillathon
Study Sheets for
~ Seniors (ages 15 & over) ~



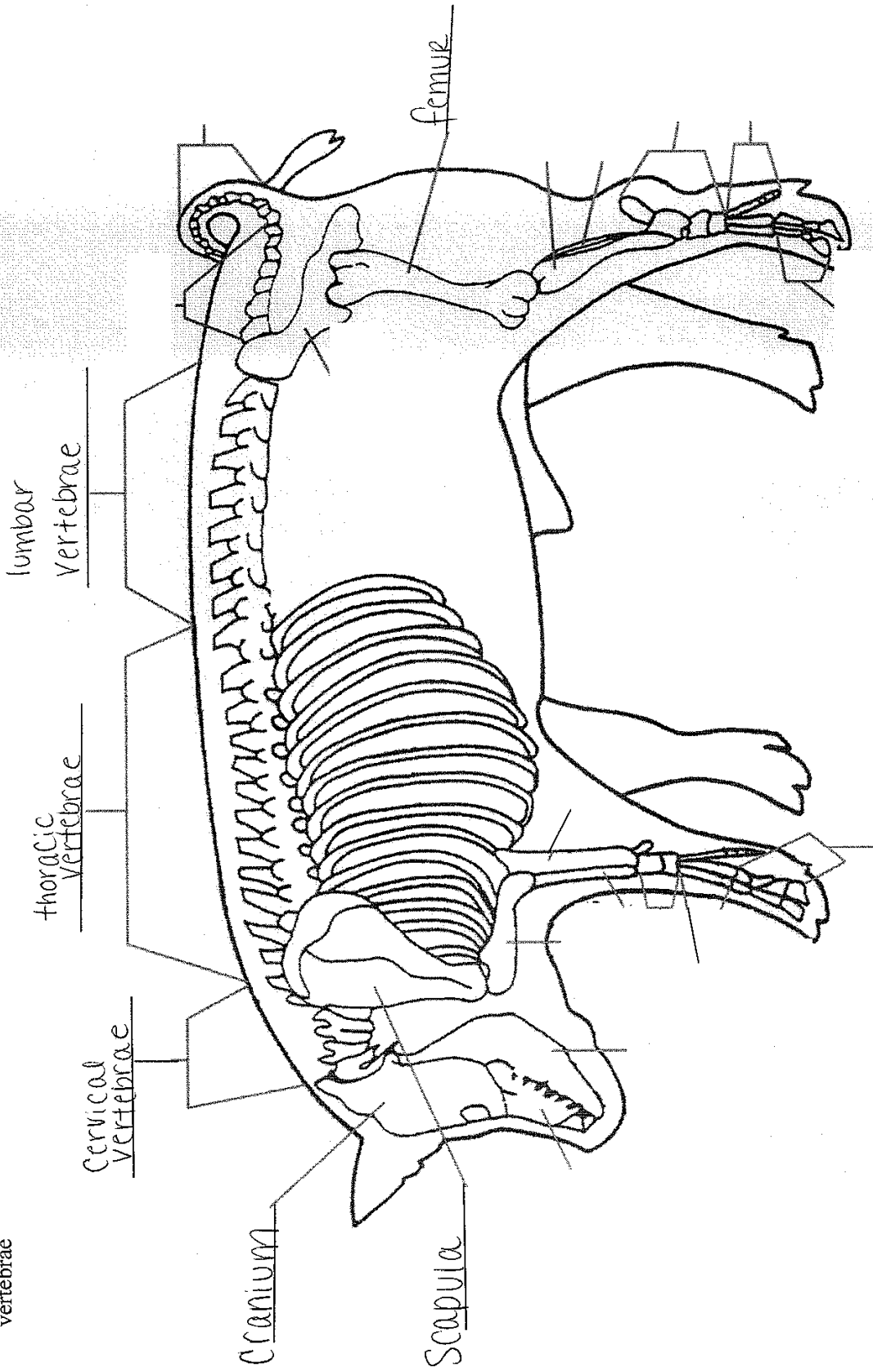
Updated 2019

Senior
(4-H ages 15 & over)

1. Identify 6 parts of the swine skeleton: Cranium, Femur, Scapulae, Cervical Vertebrae, Thoracic Vertebrae, and Lumbar Vertebrae (S.R.H. 3-15)
2. Know how to calculate Average Daily Gain (ADG)
3. Match the following eight internal parasites to their description of the damage they cause in the hog: Threadworm, Large Roundworm, Whipworm, Nodular Worm, Stomach Worm, Lungworm, Kidney Worm & Coccidiosis
4. Identify the parts of the Swine digestive system

Intermediate

Word bank: cranium, femur, scapula, cervical vertebrae, lumbar vertebrae, thoracic vertebrae



Name _____

Swine Skillathon – Seniors (ages 15 & over)

- 1) You purchased your market hog on May 15 for the county fair which begins on August 20 (97 days from purchase). When you purchased your hog, it weighed 40 pounds. Your goal is to have it weigh 280 pounds at weigh-in. What is the required Average Daily Gain (ADG) for your hog?

$$\underline{280} - \underline{40} = \underline{240} \div \underline{97} = \underline{2.47}$$

Internal Parasites in Swine

word bank:

• nodular worm

• lungworm

• Coccidiosis

• Kidney worm

whipworm

thread worm

large roundworm

Stomach worm

Parasite	Ways in which parasites damage their host
<u>Coccidiosis</u>	Ruptures intestinal mucosa, diarrhea, poor digestion
<u>threadworm</u>	Causes moderate to severe to bloody diarrhea in very young pigs. Can result in mortalities.
<u>lungworm</u>	Irritates the fine air passages, ruptures tissues, causes bleeding, and allows development of pneumonia.
<u>large roundworm</u>	Its migrating larvae damage liver and lungs and create conditions favorable for development of bacterial and viral pneumonia, cause diarrhea, and block the intestine. Generally, <i>Ascaris suum</i> causes liver condemnations. Economic damage occurs in pigs.
<u>Kidney worm</u>	Damages liver, perineal tissues, ureters, kidney.
<u>Stomach worm</u>	Irritates the lining of the stomach or tunnels beneath it and causes inflammation and ulceration. The end result can be diarrhea.
<u>Nodular worm</u>	The host response results in nodule formation, which decreases digestive efficiency, and outright illness occasionally results.
<u>Whipworm</u>	Accumulations of these worms ulcerate the cecum and anterior large intestine. They provoke bloody diarrhea.

Swine Digestive System

Small Intestine
Stomach
Pancreas
Duodenum

Rectum
Liver
Colon
Cecum

