



Catalyst
Nurture Nature. Grow.

Product Information

OCM GLOBAL

SOLVING PROBLEMS IN SWINE PRODUCTION

SOW CONSTIPATION

A Common Viewpoint...

- A **Nuisance** - increased labor during lactation & cleanup
- A **Consequence** of an existing (more serious?) problem
- Accepted as a **Normal** condition at farrowing
- Goes **Unnoticed**

A Medical Viewpoint...

- The **1st Clinical Sign** of dehydration
- An **Early Warning Sign** of approaching health and production problems
- A **Focused Treatment** is required
- A **Preventable** condition

A sow does not have to be totally “bound up” to suffer the effects of constipation. Some of the most common indicators beyond the obvious accumulation of hard dry feces are:

- Little or no fecal passage
- Low feed intakes
- Prolonged farrowing events
- Stillborn pigs
- Colostrum deprived and starved-out pigs
- Neonate scours
- MMA (Mastitis, Metritis & Agalactia)

Professionals have come to rely on **OCM Global** because they see the difference.

10100 Douglas Ave
Des Moines, IA 50322 USA

OCM Global is truly a friend of the swine producer! **OCM Global** is a unique blend of minerals (non-medicated) that has been credited with preventing and solving digestive problems in livestock for many years. Swine producers, production managers, and veterinarians have come to depend on **OCM Global** because they can see the difference. These professionals see consistent feed intake resulting in uninterrupted performance and growth.

OCM Global helps to restore and maintain normal intestinal function, making it an essential part of each area of production:

Sows & Gilts • Grow-Finish

Gestation & Pre-farrowing:

The management and nutrition of the gestating sow is profoundly important to any swine production system. In addition to achieving high fetal survival and uniform development, the sow must restore and/or maintain ideal body condition, develop immunologically rich colostrum, and prepare for optimum early lactation performance. These objectives are to be met in only 114 days...with limited daily feed.

Various degrees of constipation are frequently observed during the gestation period, due in part to the relatively low feed mass in the intestinal tract. When nutrient intake is limited, and requirements are high, it is desirable to maintain efficient digestion and optimum feed passage. With **OCM Global**, you will see the difference.

Farrowing & Lactation:

A short birthing period, vigorous newborn piglets, a keen sow appetite, and ample colostrum and milk supply are the characteristics of an ideal farrowing event. Recognizing that optimal intestinal function is required to insure ideal farrowing events in their systems, swine production professionals have relied upon **OCM Global** for over 40 years. They consistently see the difference.

OCM Global for sows in...

Early gestation (d-1 to d-100):
8-18 lb/ton (4-9 kg/MT)

Late gestation (d-101 to d-114):
10-36 lb/ton (5-18 kg/MT)

Lactation:
10-36 lb/ton (5-18 kg/MT)

Note: 1-4oz may be top-dressed in the feed or water bowl as needed.



OCM Global reduces complications before, during and after farrowing, and helps ensure healthy, viable newborns.

“Any factor that will help in a speedy, uncomplicated delivery of the litter will likely reduce pig loss significantly.”¹

“Failure [by the sow] to produce adequate milk is found more frequently...in sows fed diets without laxatives...”¹

“Lowered milk production causes both direct pig losses due to starvation and indirect losses because undernourished pigs often scour or are killed when the sow lays on them.”¹

“Farrowing problems and slow farrowing are often related to over-fatness, severe constipation, heat, and other physical stressors.”¹

“If hardened feces in the sow’s lower intestine crowd the pelvic opening, an enema may be necessary to gain space for easy passage of pigs in the adjacent tract. A full bladder may also interfere with normal delivery.”¹

“Lack of appetite, sickness, hypogalactia, and constipation are frequently found at the same time in the farrowing house.”¹

A healthy pig is a hydrated pig, particularly while farrowing. OCM contains minerals needed to ensure hydration and ease constipation.

“Low water intake just before farrowing is a common risk factor that leads the sow to conserve water at the expense of the water content of the intestine, which may lead to constipation.”³

“If the disease [lactation failure] starts in the gut, it is generally associated with constipation.”³

OCM combats constipation which has been shown to reduce lactation and thereby increase litter mortality.

“Reducing constipation and its associated behaviors has further implications as this eases the farrowing process, enhances piglet vitality at birth, and improves lactation onset as well as appetite.”²

Works Cited

- ¹ Dove, R. C. (2009). Farrowing and Lactation in the Sow and Gilt. (U. o. Office, Ed.) Cooperative Extension(Bulletin 872), 8.
- ² Guillou, D. (2013, December 9). Live Yeast to Fight Constipation in Sows.
- ³ Martineau, G.-P., Smith, B. B., & Wagner, W. C. (n.d.). Lactation Failure in the Sow. Pork Industry Handbook, MSU Extension Office, Ext Bulletin E-2284(19.46.04).