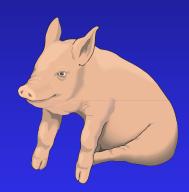
Studies of Anoestrus/Cycle Induction in Breeding Sows (1)

- Treatment was given:
 - For anoestrus in over 30% of sows after the first litter (herd problem)
 - For anoestrus in over 30% of sows (herd problem)
 - To gilts which had not been on heat by the age of 8 months (therapeutic)
 - To sows which had not been on heat for more than 21 days after withdrawal (therapeutic)

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Studies of Anoestrus/Cycle Induction in Breeding Sows (2)

- Administration of suitable antihomotoxic preparations (Ovarium comp., Hormeel)
- Result:
 - Oestrus rate about 80-90%
 - Conception rate ≥ 90% (Both)



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Studies of Anoestrus/Cycle Induction in Breeding Sows (3)

- Study by Roost (1995)
 - Metaphylactic administration of homoeopathic remedies for cycle induction
 - Oestrus rate > 90%
 - Conception rate 70-90%,

i.e. results comparable to those of the PMSG group

International

of Homotovicolo





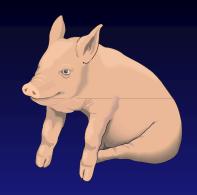
- Study of the prophylactic, metaphylactic and therapeutic administration of Lachesis compositum (study)
- Prophylaxis/metaphylaxis (> 5000 births):
 - ◆ Injection ½ 1 day p.p.
 - → Considerable fall in MMA incidence to <10%;
- Therapy (> 3000 births):
 - Healing with 1-2 injections in about 80% of cases (Both)
- Confirmed by breeding farms of various practices

Piglet Diarrhoea (1)

- Study: Treatment of a total of 5800 piglets
 - Individual animals
 - Entire litters with differing morbidity rate
 - Age groups 1-9 days, 10-27 days, 28-45 days
- Treatment with suitable antihomotoxic preparations
 - Repeated 24 h later if necessary
 - Antibiotics given after a further 24 h if necessary

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Piglet Diarrhoea (2)



- Result
 - A single treatment is usually sufficient to restore normal consistency and colour of faeces
 - Additional treatment required in only 10.9% of cases
 - Treatment with antibiotics only in exceptional cases (< 1 ‰)(Both)
- Treatment also effective at herd level in weaned pigs

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