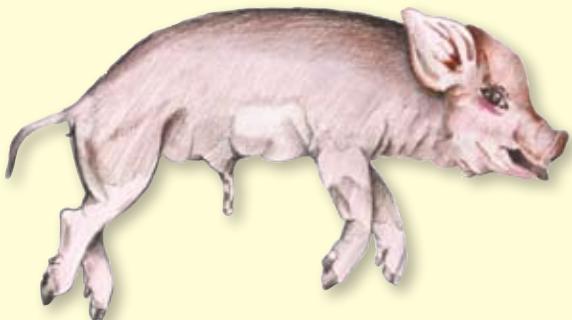
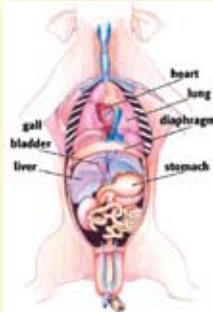


# EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT FETAL PIGS . . .



*BUT DIDN'T  
KNOW  
WHO  
TO ASK*



- from -



## Nebraska Scientific

*A Division of Cyrgus Company, Inc.*

3823 Leavenworth Street  
Omaha, Nebraska 68105-1180

**800 - 228 - 7117**

[www.NebraskaScientific.com](http://www.NebraskaScientific.com)

## REASONS FOR USING FETAL PIGS IN CLASSROOM DISSECTION

1. Anatomy of the fetal pig closely resembles that of man. Unlike a frog (an amphibian), the fetal pig is a mammal.
2. Economical - fetal pigs can cost less than using the same size frog, rat or any other vertebrate.
3. By-product of the food industry. These fetal pigs are considered waste products of packing houses.
4. Abundant - as long as pork is consumed, fetal pigs will continue to be available.
5. The fetal pig was never born; it did not "die" for dissection purposes. For those concerned about the use of live animals in scientific study, these fetal pigs are a viable alternative.
6. Soft fetal tissue is easy to dissect.

### FETAL PIGS: *The Perfect Specimen*

#### GESTATION OF THE PIG

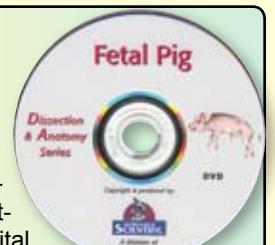
Length	Appx. age
10 - 15 mm	20 - 30 days
15 - 20 mm	30 - 40 days
20 - 40 mm	40 - 55 days
50 - 75 mm	60 - 70 days
7 - 9"	80 - 90 days
9 - 11"	90 - 100 days
11 - 13"	100 - 110 days
13 - 15"	110 - 115 days

## WHERE DO FETAL PIGS COME FROM?

1. Sows are sent to market to be butchered. As part of the butchering process, we remove many organs including the uterus. Fetal pigs in various stages of development are often found within the uterus.
2. These fetal pigs are removed from the uterus and are then transported to our laboratory for proper preservation and injections.
3. Sows ARE NOT bred for the purpose of producing fetal pigs for dissection. Fetal pigs are a by-product of the food industry.
4. Pig embryos that are not used for education will be used in the production of fertilizer or will be discarded.

### FETAL PIG DISSECTION

This dissection program includes these 8 sections: The External Anatomy, Making the Incision, Internal Anatomy, Mouth Cavity, Urogenital System, Circulatory System, Respiratory System and Nervous System. Viewers can observe actual dissection as the fetal pig is studied. *26 minutes.*  
Available in both video and DVD formats.  
DVD 5                   DVD . . . \$89.95



## **WHY WOULD FARMERS SEND PREGNANT SOWS TO MARKET?**

1. During extreme cold and extreme heat the mortality rate for sows increase. Rather than risk having the sow die from uncontrollable weather conditions, farmers will often send the sow to market to recover some of their investment.
2. Farmers will often raise a larger number of sows than they expect to keep. This way the farmer can sell off any extra sows once the optimum number of baby pigs are born. Since no one can predict the number of piglets to be born per sow, raising extra sows is one way to insure getting the desired number of baby pigs.
3. Market prices will often encourage the farmer to sell livestock prematurely. Occasionally, the farmer may sell pigs just because he/she needs the money.



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## **Fetal Pigs**

*The Speciality of  
NEBRASKA SCIENTIFIC*

**Nebraska Scientific**, through its parent company, *Cyrgus Company, Inc.*, is the world's largest processor of fetal pigs. With over 40 years of experience, we process thousands of fetal pigs per year.

Our preserving process insures adequate penetration into the tissue. Fetal pigs that have preservative injected into the body cavity are described as "plain preserved". "Plain embalmed" pigs have preservative injected through the arterial system. Many customers request an embalmed fetal pig with the circulatory system injected, which we offer in single and double form. "Single injections" are done with a red latex that fills the arterial system. The "double injection" adds a blue latex into the veins, injected through the jugular vein. After injections, the specimen is placed in Nebanol, our no smell solution that rids the specimen of any formalin odors, insuring it to be safe and pleasant for student use.

We offer several sizes of fetal pigs for classroom dissection. The most popular sizes include 7-9", 9-11", 11-13", and our jumbo 13-15". All four of these sizes are available as plain, single or double injected.

**Nebraska Scientific / Cyrgus** is able to apply efficient mass production techniques due to the volume of fetal pigs processed daily. The result is a low cost specimen, with choice of sizes and injections.

## **A little about Nebraska Scientific . . .**

*Cyrgus Company Inc.*, our parent company and wholesale division, was started in 1960. Through our wholesale division, we distribute specimens to other supply companies worldwide. **Nebraska Scientific** was formed as a separate educational division in the early 70's in response to demands from local schools to buy directly from the supplier. Since that time, **Nebraska Scientific** has grown as a science education supplier worldwide, selling products in all 50 states and several foreign countries.

Our mid-west location allows us to collect specimens from several states. On a daily basis, our technicians process beef, pig and sheep material. In addition to fetal pigs, we process a large number of stockyard organs including brains, eyes, hearts and kidneys.

To complement our preserved specimens, we have produced top quality dissection videos. These videos can be used as a classroom supplement or as a dissection alternative.

**Nebraska Scientific** also offers a wide variety of other biology products for the classroom - ranging from live amoebas to zoological specimens. We provide live and preserved specimens, dissecting instruments, videos, microscopes, glassware, electrophoresis materials, kits, models and books.

Call for a free catalog

**800 - 228 - 7117**