

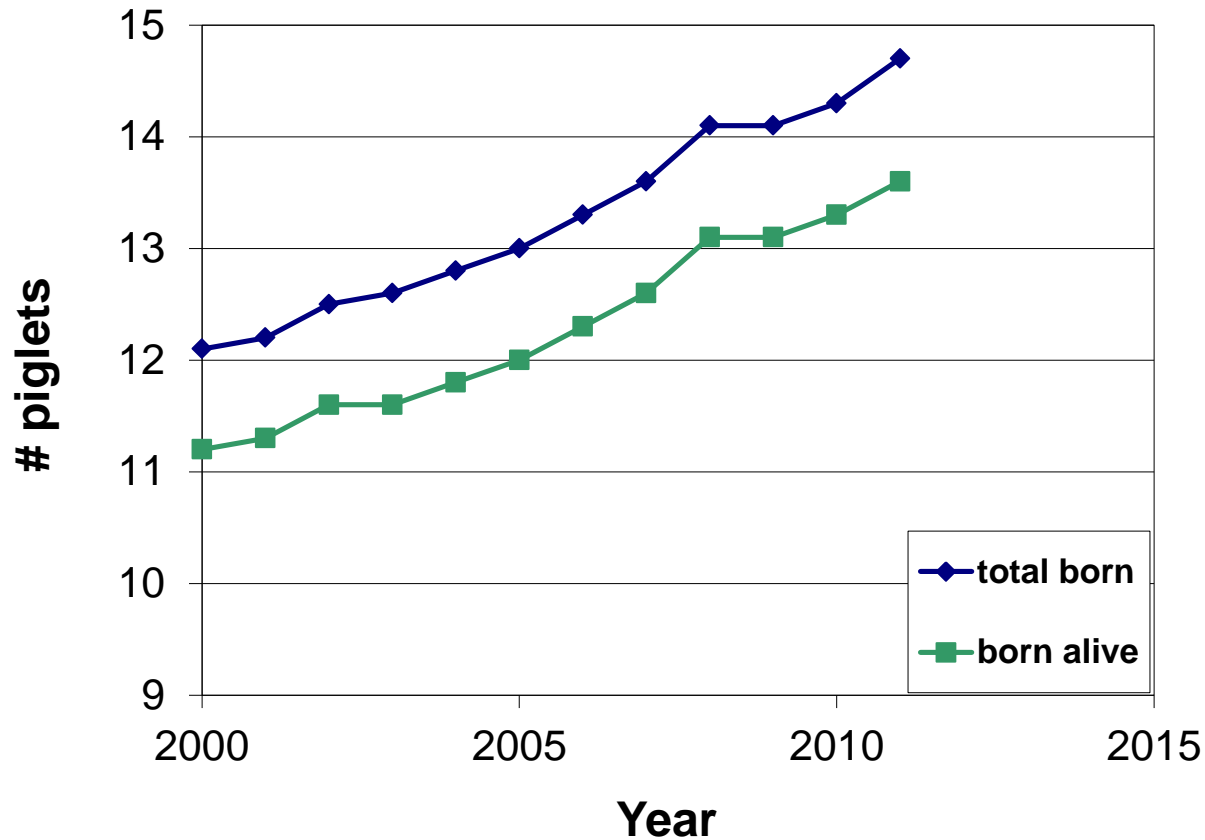
Piglet birth weight and uniformity

Importance of the pre-mating period

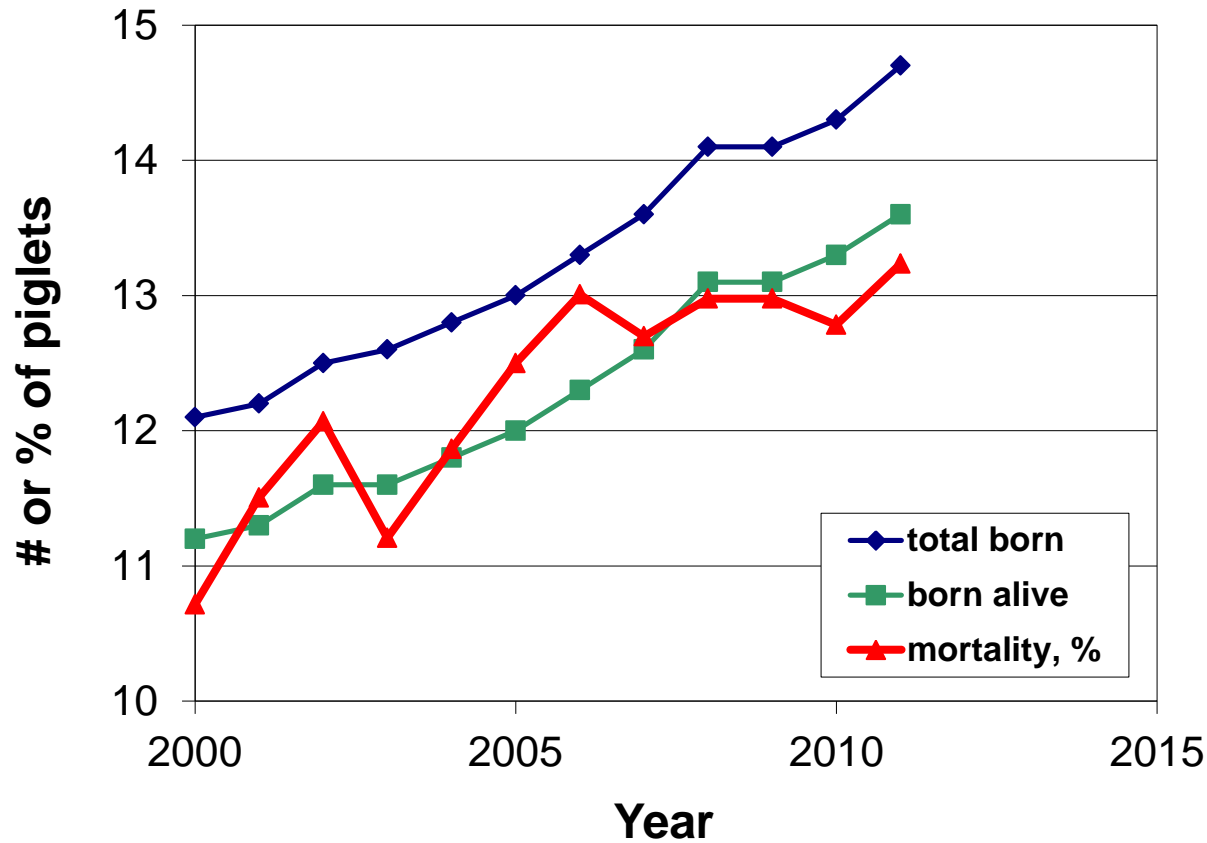
Anne Wientjes



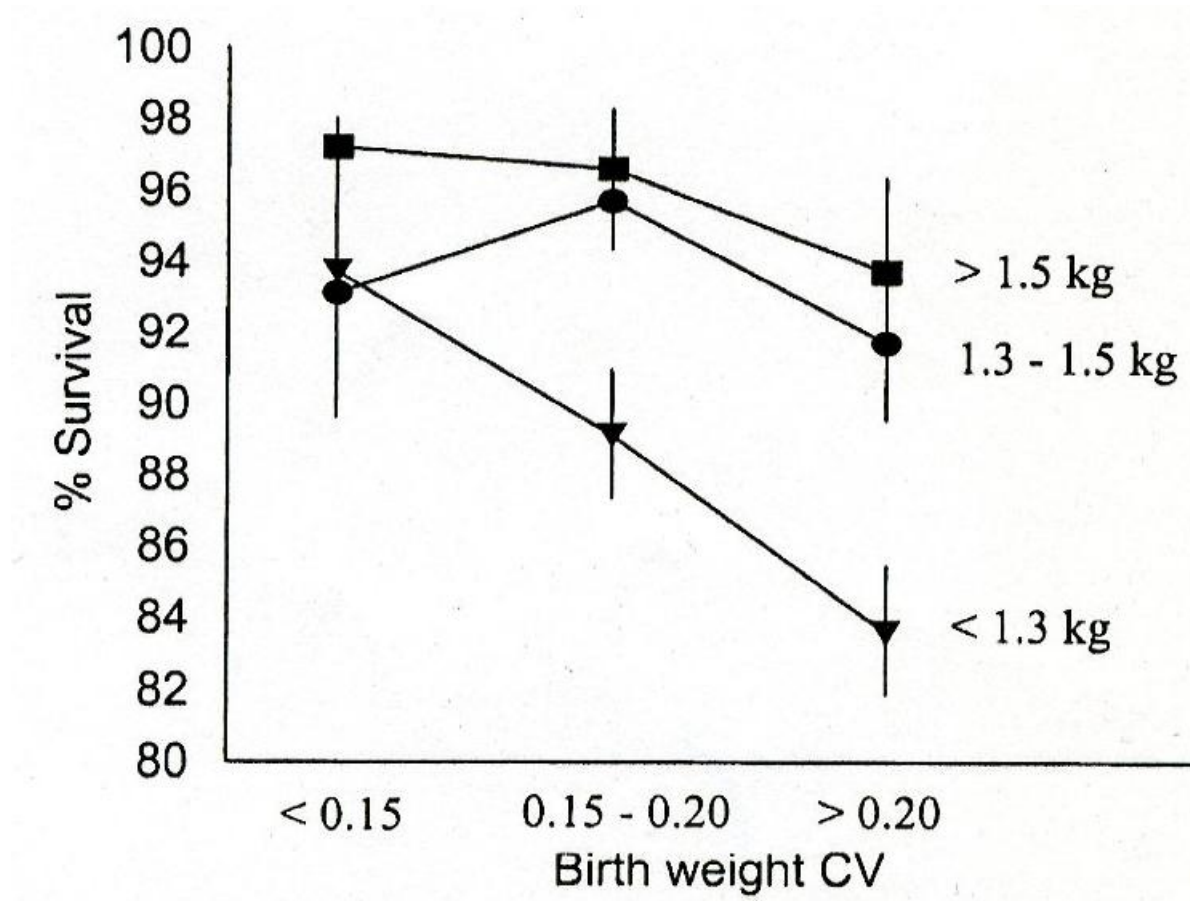
Technical results, the Netherlands



Technical results, the Netherlands



Piglet birth weight, uniformity and survival



Birth weight and uniformity negatively related with litter size

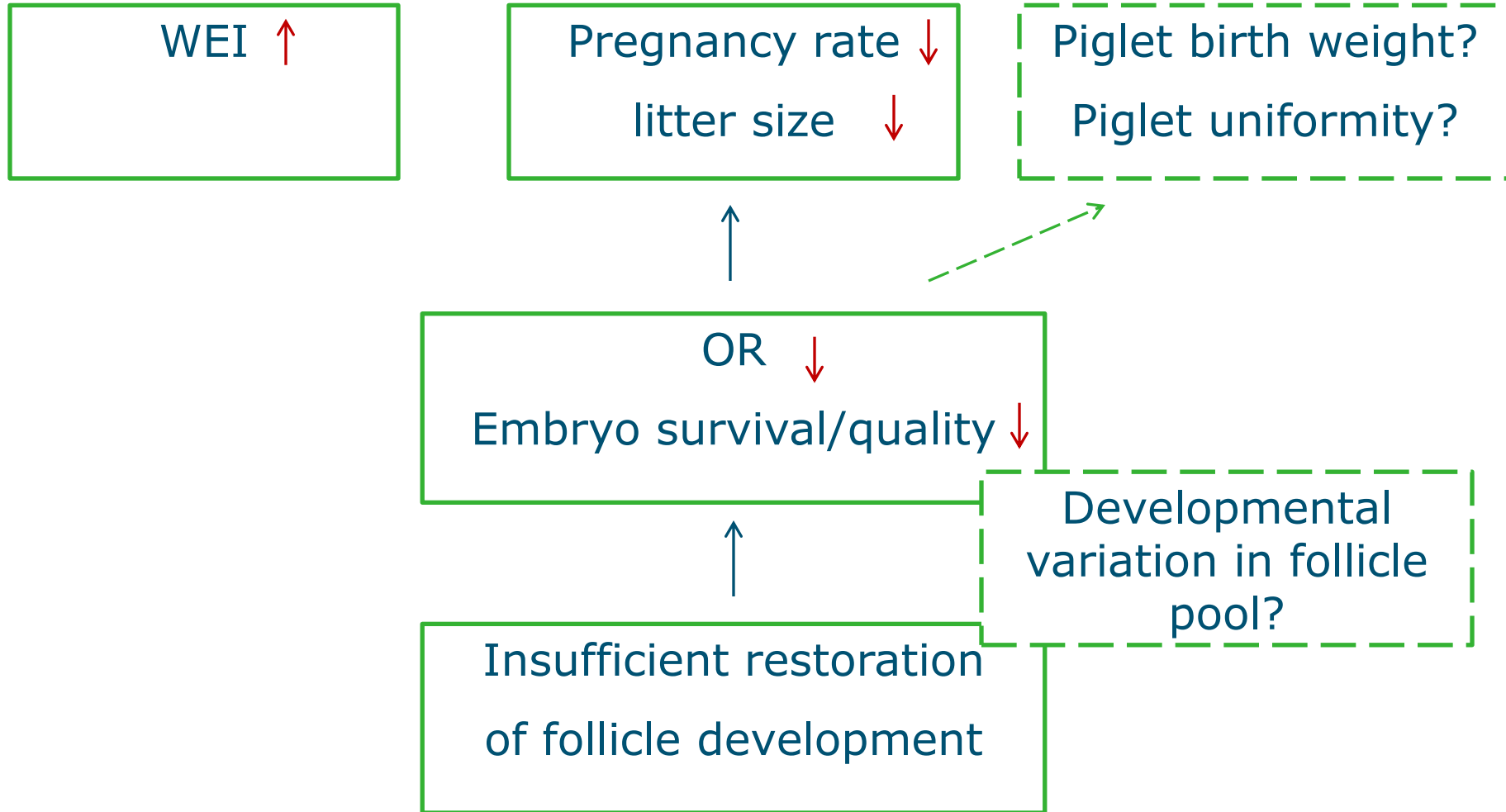
How to improve piglet uniformity?



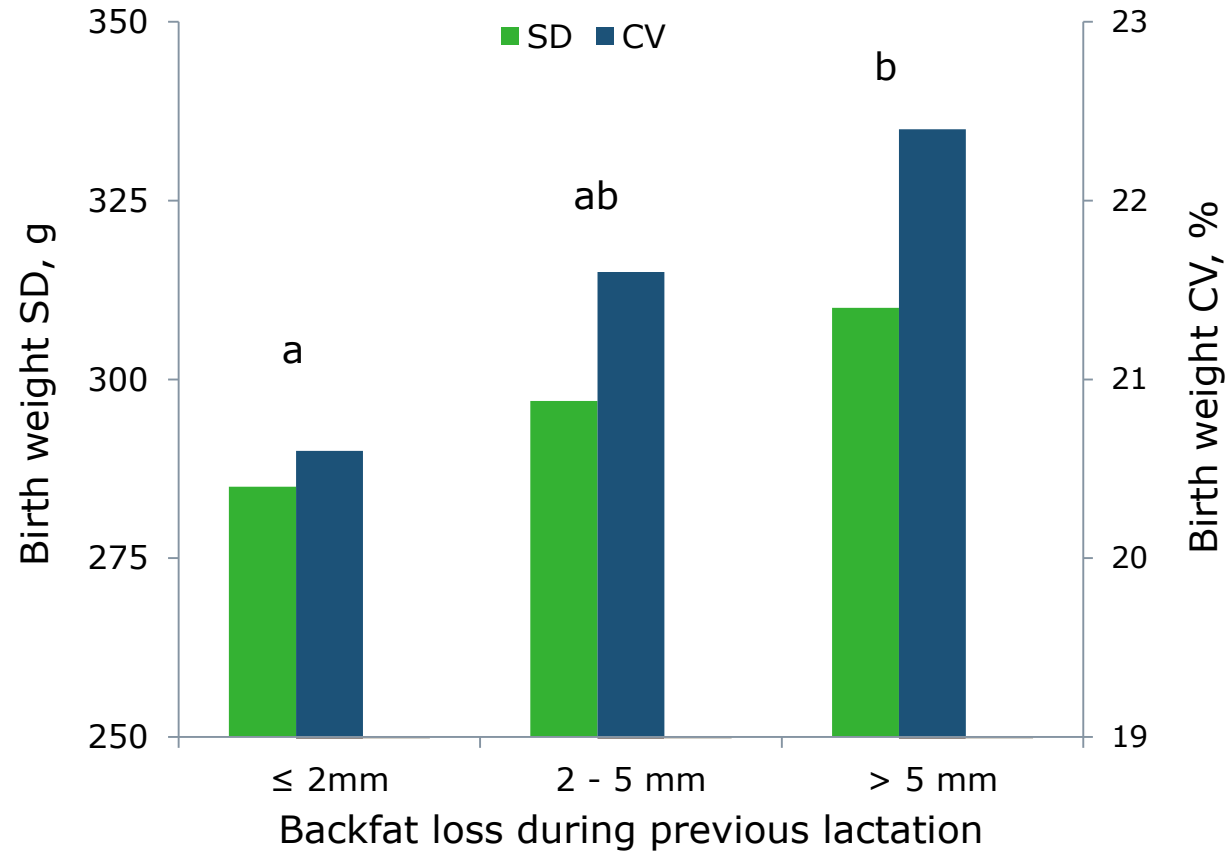
Part of uniformity at birth already determined in pre-mating period?



Sow body condition loss during lactation



Sow body condition loss during lactation



- n = 772 Topigs20 sows with WPI \leq 7d
- Corrected for litter size
- ab P < 0.05



Prolonged weaning-to-pregnancy interval

	WPI ≤7d	WPI 8-21d	WPI >21d ¹	SEM	P- value
n	1,584	72	182		
Total number born, n	13.7^a	14.9^b	14.4^b	0.3	<0.01
Mean birth weight ² , g	1,428	1,438	1,431	17	0.83
Birth weight SD², g	310^b	291^{ab}	287^a	7	<0.01
Birth weight CV², %	22.2^b	20.8^{ab}	20.5^a	0.5	<0.01

¹ including repeat breeders

² corrected for litter size

Yes,

- Pre-mating period is important

- Piglet uniformity is compromised by severe sow body condition losses during lactation
- Piglet uniformity is improved in sows with a prolonged WPI
 - (insufficient) follicle restoration?

 How to improve piglet uniformity?



Pre-mating insulin-stimulating diets

- Dextrose (150g/d) during WII:

	CON	DEX	SEM	P-value
Total born piglets, n	13.96	13.44	0.38	0.35
Mean birth weight, kg	1.59	1.61	0.05	0.81
CV birth weight, %	21.2	17.5	1.3	0.03
Mortality until weaning, %	7.4	6.9		0.68

Pre-mating insulin-stimulating diets

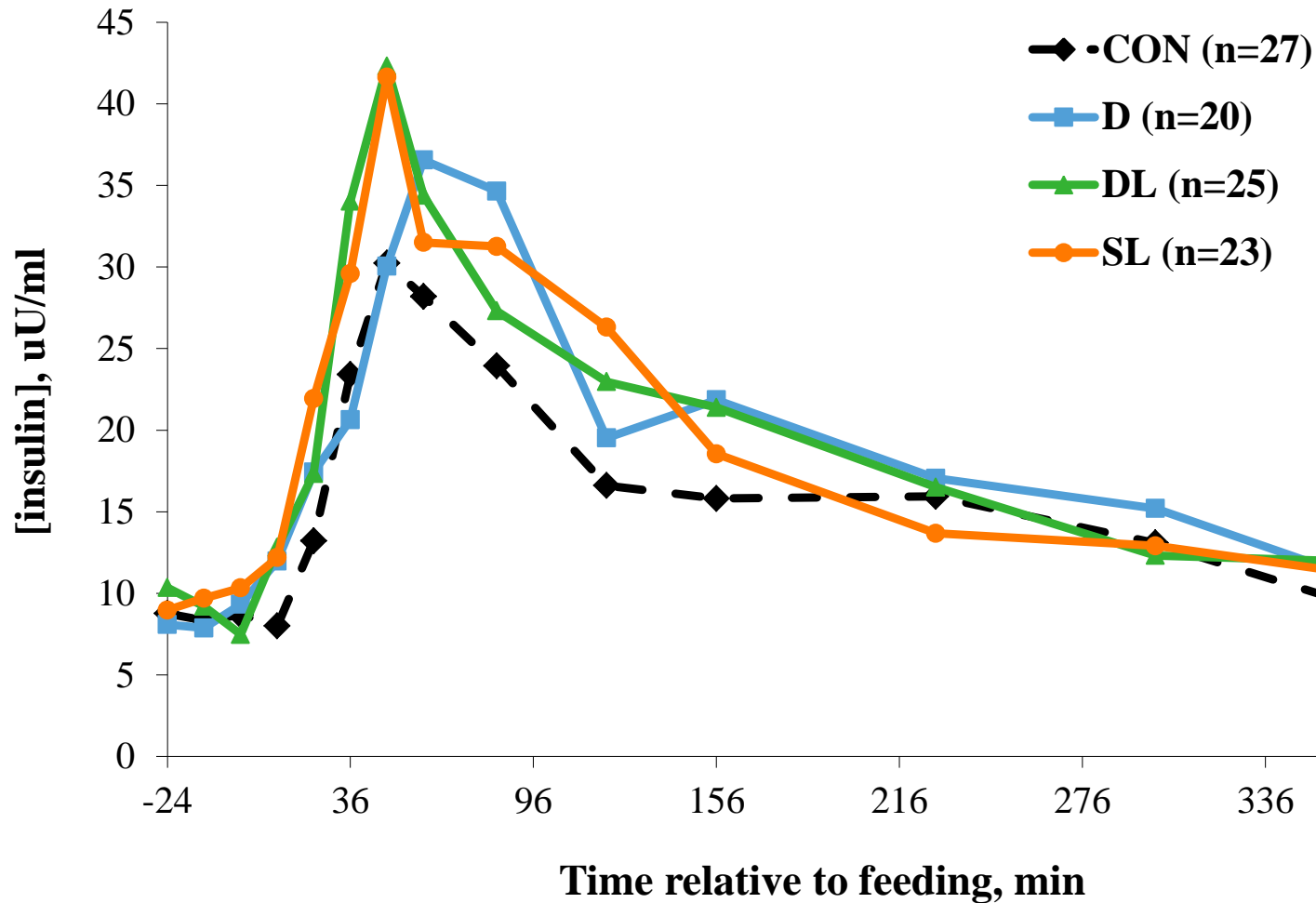
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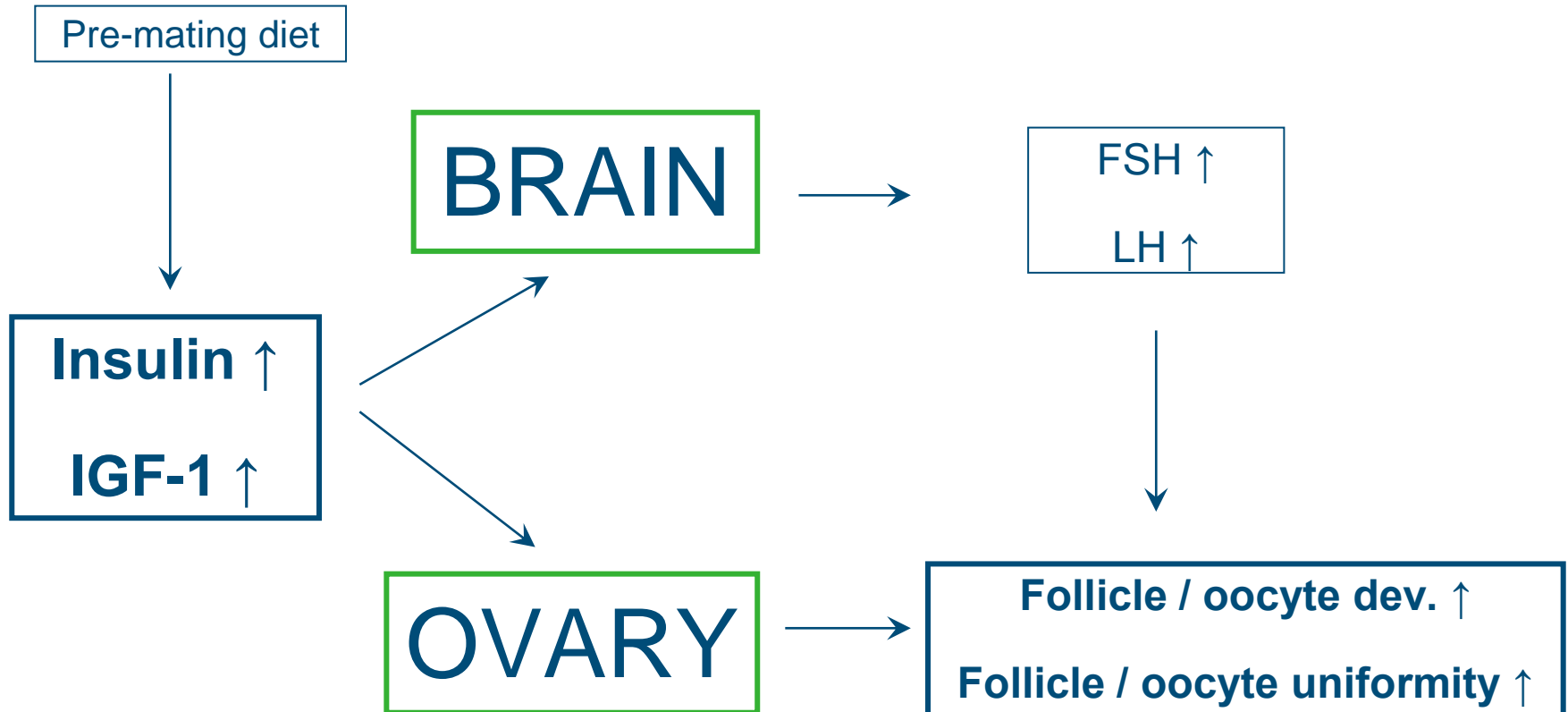
- Dextrose+lactose (both 150g/d) during lactation and WII:

	CON	DEX+LAC	SEM	P-value
Total born piglets, n	14.25	14.40	0.52	0.84
Mean birth weight, kg	1.47	1.55	0.03	0.05
CV birth weight, %	23.7	20.5	1.0	0.04
Mortality until weaning, %	13.4	12.1		0.44

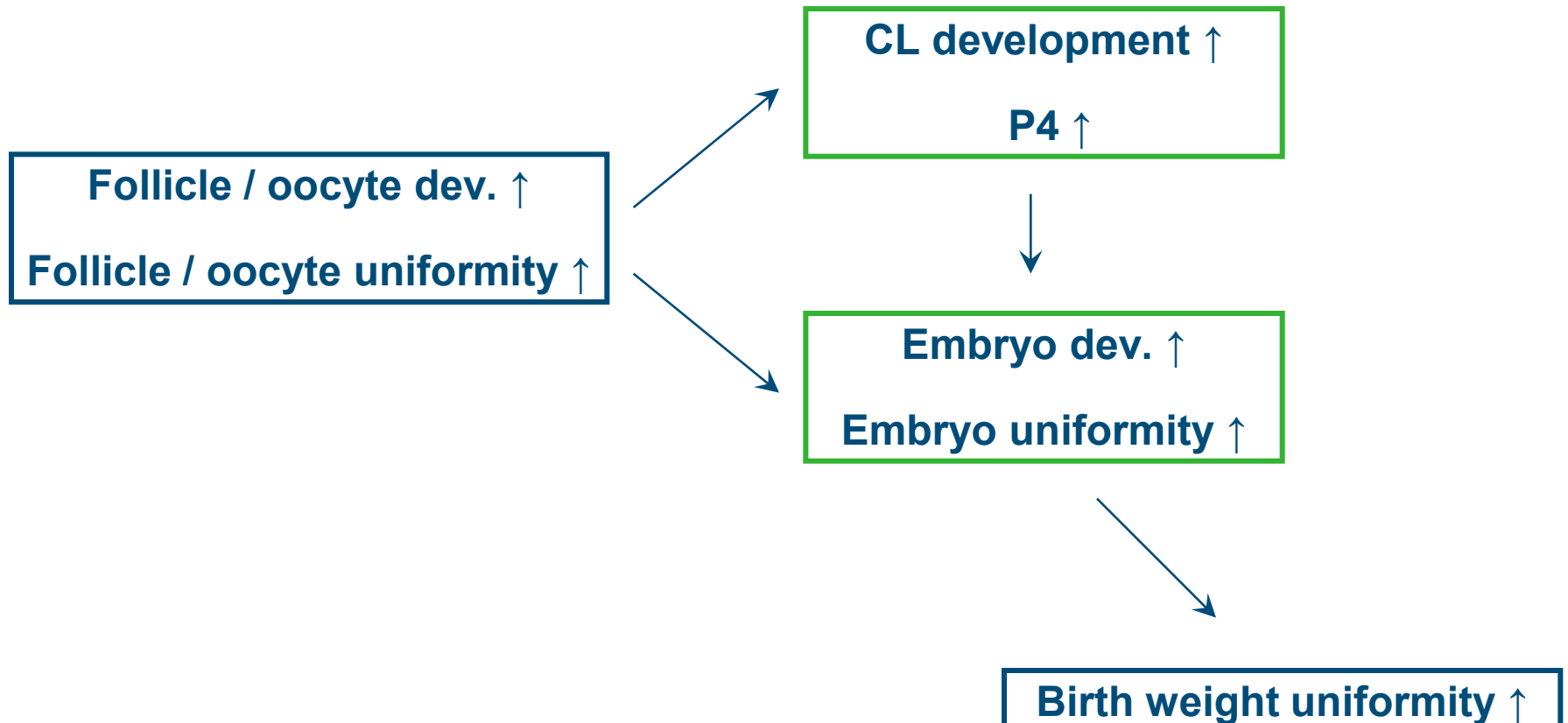
Insulin-stimulating diets



Possible mechanism involved (1)

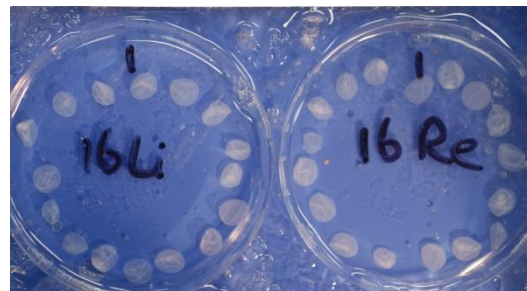


Possible mechanism involved (2)



Unravelling the mechanism

- 32 multiparous Topigs20 sows
- Effects of nutritionally increased insulin and/or IGF-1 levels during WII on:
 - Reproductive hormones → LH and P4
 - (uniformity in) pre-ovulatory follicle development
 - Luteal development
 - (uniformity in) embryo development at d10

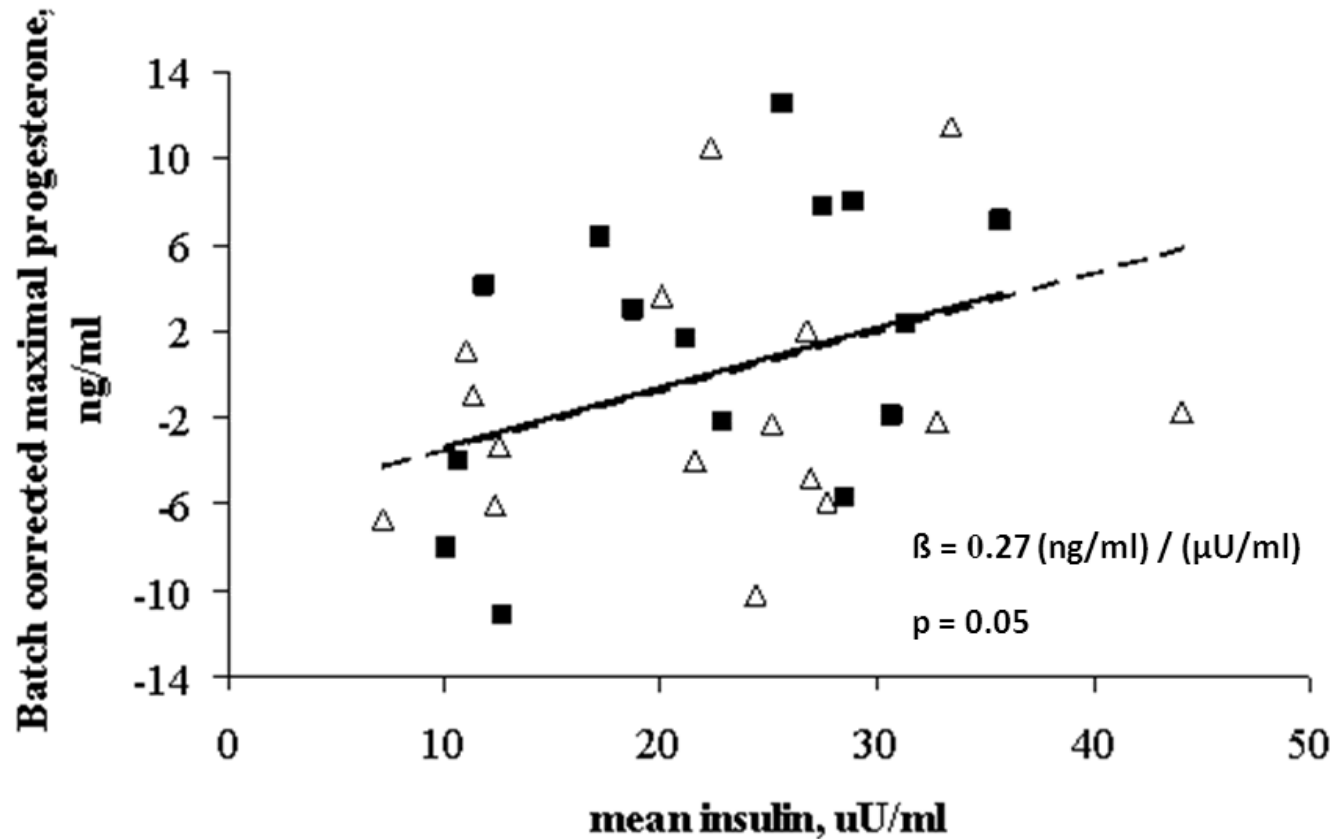


Insulin/IGF-1 levels during WII related to:

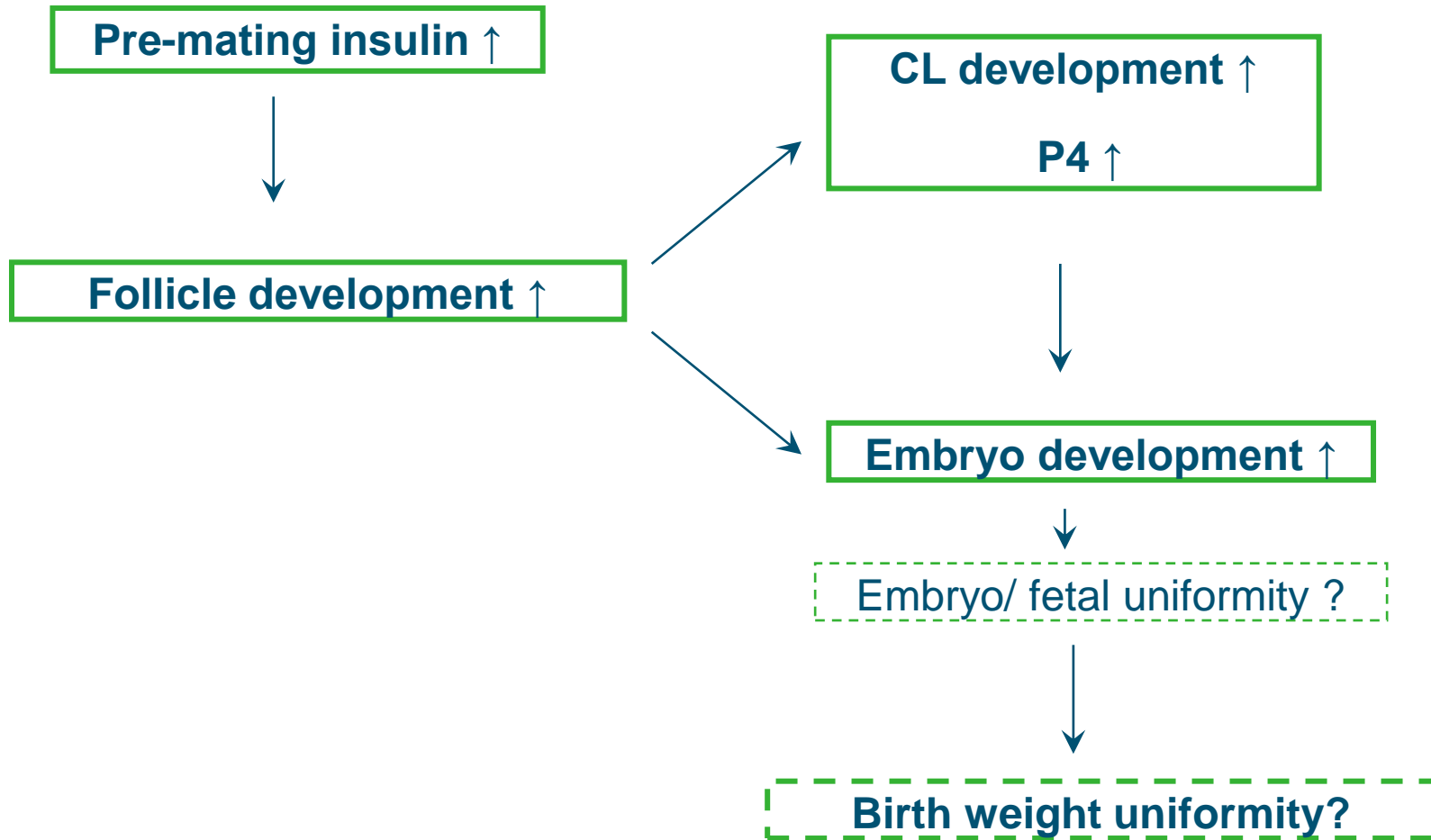
- Follicle diameter
 - basal insulin with follicle diameter at ovulation: +
- LH
 - insulin AUC/mean insulin/IGF-1 with basal LH level: +
- Progesterone
 - insulin AUC/mean insulin with mean and maximal P4: +
- Embryo development
 - insulin AUC/mean insulin with embryo diameter: +



Relation between mean insulin and P4 at d10



Yes,



Effects of sow metabolic state

- Conventional sows:

- Catabolic state during 3-4wk lactation

→ Suppresses insulin and follicle development

- Organic sows:

- 6wk lactation → 4 ± 2 kg (1.6%) body weight loss

- Switch to anabolic state during last wks?

→ Follicle development less suppressed?

(larger litters)



Effect of pre-mating insulin-stimulating diets

	CON N = 34	WII N = 42	LAC+WII N = 39	SEM	P-value
Total born piglets, n	17.0	17.2	17.8	0.5	0.53
Mean birth weight, kg	1.28	1.29	1.23	0.03	0.48
CV birth weight, %	23.4	22.6	23.3	1.0	0.79
Mortality d0-3, %	15.8	16.0	16.5	1.6	0.96
Mortality d0-weaning, %	27.7	27.2	23.1	2.5	0.33

Take home message

- Pre-mating period is important for piglet birth weight and uniformity:
 - Compromised by severe sow body condition losses during lactation
 - Improved in sows with a prolonged WPI
(insufficient) follicle restoration?
- Insulin-stimulating diets during the pre-mating period may be beneficial for follicle development and subsequent piglet birth weight and uniformity
 - But only so in sows with a compromised follicle development at weaning?



Thanks for your attention!

anne.wientjes@wur.nl



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