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Effect of dietary vitamin A restriction on growing performance and intramuscular fat content of pigs

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1. Introduction

- In 80's pig selection against pig fatness, decreased IMF of pigmeat (Wood et al., 2008).
- IMF content correlated with overall consumer acceptability (Font-i-Furnols et al. 2012).
- Nutritional strategies to improve IMF:
Reduction of dietary vitamin A

1. Introduction

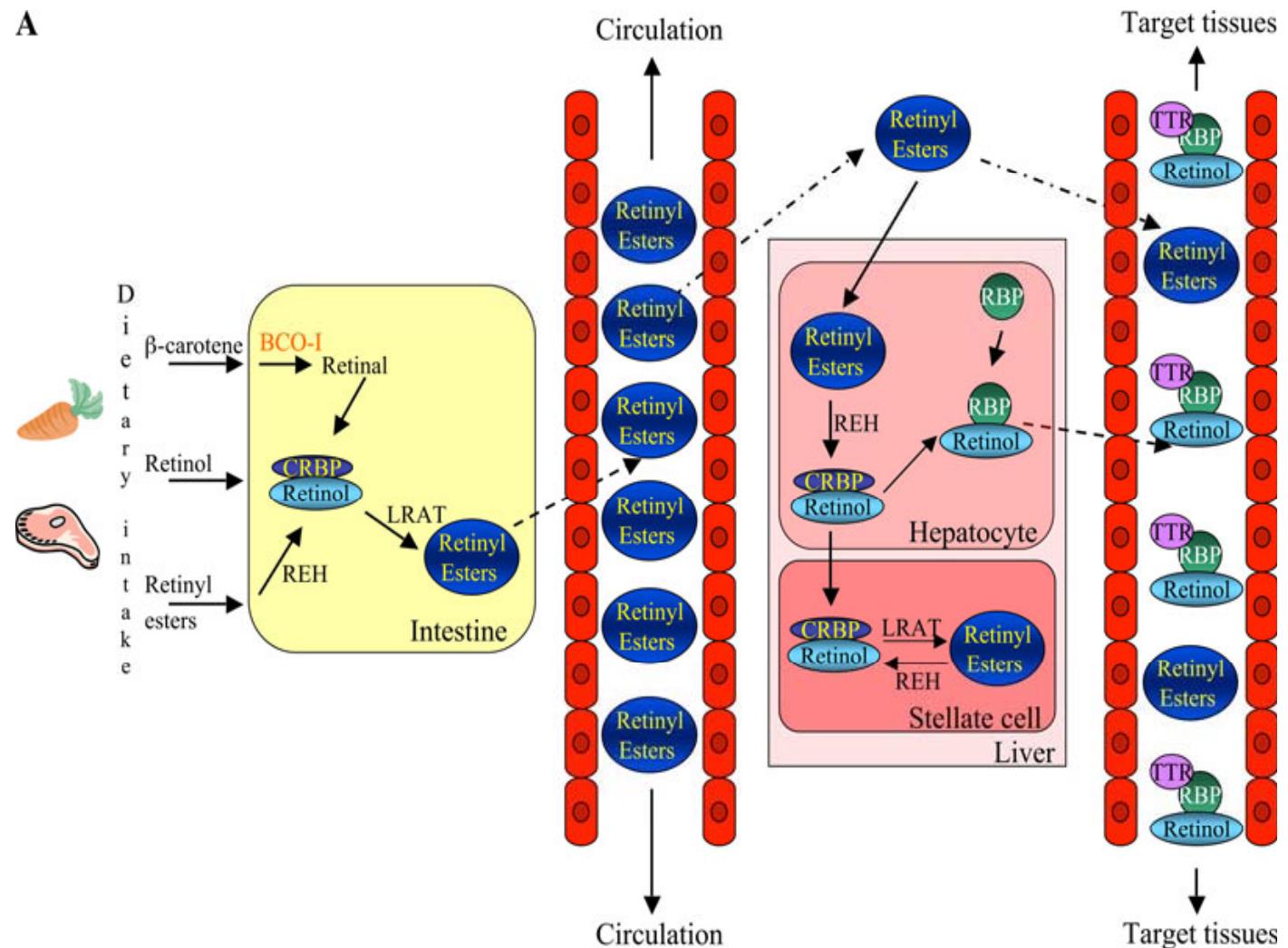
NRC 1998 requirement for fattening pigs:
1,300 IU/kg

EFSA (2009) recommended to establish
new maximum levels for G/F feeds:

6,500 IU/kg

Usual Spanish mineral pre-mix:

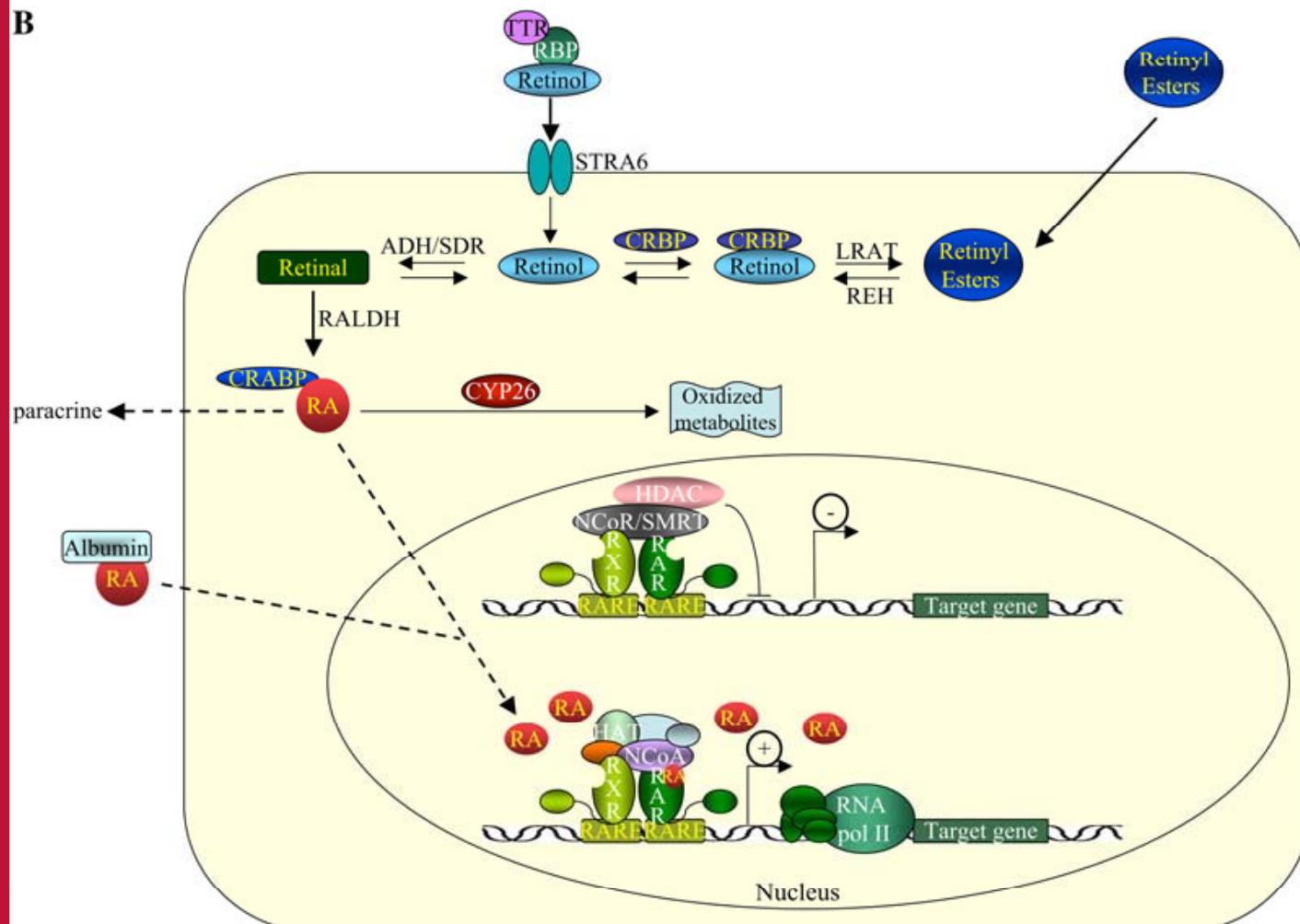
5,000 IU/kg



Theodosiou et al. (2010)

RA may contribute to Glucose and lipid homeostasis:

- Promote or repress adipogenesis (Krskova-Tybitanclova et al. 2008).
- Smaller fat cells but greater number (Arana et al., 2008).



Theodosiou et al. (2010)

Effect of dietary vit A level in farm animals

Beef cattle

Without vit A supplementation:
IMF or marbling

(Siebert et al. 2006)
(Gorocica-Buenfil et al. 2007a,b,c)
(Kruk et al. 2008)
(Arnett et al. 2009)



Pigs

Reduction dietary vit A:

IMF

(D'Souza et al. 2003)
(Olivares et al. 2011)

Increase dietary vit A:

No effect IMF

(Olivares et al. 2009a,b)



2. Objective

To evaluate the effect of dietary
vitamin A level on

- Pig productive parameters
- Backfat thickness
- Intramuscular fat (IMF) content
- Liver retinol content

3. Material and methods

- ✓ **3 experimental diets (# vitamin A level) :**
 - **Without vit. A supplementation (0 IU/kg)**
 - **Required vitamin A (1,300 IU/kg; NRC 1998)**
 - **Commercial vit A level (5,000 IU/kg)**
- ✓ **48 barrows LD x DU; 35kg BW**
- ✓ **16 blocks of BW; housed individually**
- ✓ **Slaughtered at 117 ± 5.6 kg**
- ✓ **Carcass & meat quality measurements**
- ✓ **IMF in LD muscle (Folch et al. 1957)**
- ✓ **Liver retinol determination**

3. Material and methods

Experimental diets

<i>Ingredients</i>	Grower	Intermediate	Finisher
Sorghum	31.6	36.8	36.8
Manioc	25.0	25.0	25.0
Wheat	20.0	20.0	20.0
SBM 44%	19.8	14.4	15.0
<i>Nutrients</i>			
Energy, Kcal/kg	3129	3124	3127
Protein, %	14.9	13.0	13.0
Dig. LYS, g/kg	10.0	8.4	7.4

3. Material and methods

Dietary vit A content, IU/kg

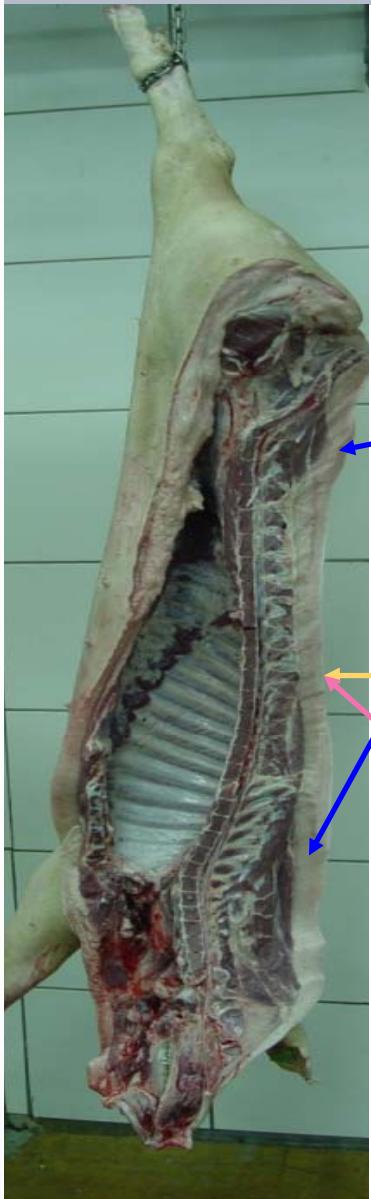
	Vit A 0 IU	Vit A 1300 IU	Vit A 5000 IU
Vitamin A	654 ± 41	2078 ± 145	6991 ± 242

3. Results

Productive parameters

Item	Vit A 0 IU	Vit A 1300 IU	Vit A 5000 IU	RMSE	P
Initial weight, kg	35.7	34.9	35.2	2.85	0.77
Final weight, kg	118.6	114.3	117.0	5.81	0.75
ADFI, kg/d	2.93	2.82	2.94	0.23	0.65
ADWG, kg/d	1.05	1.00	1.03	0.08	0.85
FGR	2.81	2.82	2.86	0.22	0.54

3. Results



Backfat thickness (mm) and lean meat (%)

Item	Vit A 0 IU	Vit A 1300 IU	Vit A 5000 IU	RMSE	P
minFAT	29.1	28.7	29.1	4.48	0.95
maxFAT	45.3	44.1	44.7	5.16	0.56
Fat34lr	29.6	29.2	30.2	4.64	0.64
Muscle34lr	51.2	47.9	49.0	5.00	0.37
Lean, %	43.6	43.4	42.7	4.15	0.53

$$\text{Lean meat, \%} = 61.56 - 0.878\text{Fat34} + 0.157\text{Mus34}$$

3. Results

IMF of LD muscle and liver retinol content

Item	Vit A 0 IU	Vit A 1300 IU	Vit A 5000 IU	RMSE	P
IMF (NIT), %	2.29	2.70	2.62	1.05	NS
IMF (Folch), %	2.50	3.12	2.94	1.07	0.39
Liver retinol, µg retinol / g	63.7	123.6	361.6	38.1	<0.001

4. Conclusion

- Pig performance parameters as well as carcass quality and overall fatness were not affected, even with vitamin A depletion
- IMF either remain unaffected or can be reduced when vitamin A was omitted in the diet
- Retinol content in the liver increased as a function of the dietary level of vit A.

Acknowledgements

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**THANK YOU VERY
MUCH FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!!!!**