Effects of perinatal environment on later life resilience in farm animals

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AGENINGEN UNIVERSITY WAGENINGEN UR CAWA Centre of Animal Welfare and Adaptation

Foetal origin of adult disease (DPJ Barker)

<u>Coronary heart disease and type 2 diabetes may originate from</u> <u>low birth weight and fetal undernutrition.</u>



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SCIENCE () DIRECT.

Reproductive Toxicology 20 (2005) 345-352



www.elsevier.com/locate/reprotox

Review

Prenatal exposure to the Dutch famine and disease in later life: An overview

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Farm animal issues that may be have a perinatal origin

- Feather pecking in laying hens
- Ascites in broilers
- Weaning and tail biting in piglets
- Performance and health in broilers





Examples of perinatal conditions on later resilience

- Prenatally
 - Stress in the mother hen
 - Incubation temperature in chickens
 - Flavour learning in pigs
- Early postnatal
 - Early feeding in chickens
 - Social learning: Mom knows best



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Effects of Parent stock stress on offspring: A comparison at group level

PhD Elske de Haas, 2014

Effects of stress in the parents





Higher basal cort: lower egg weight (De Haas et al., Poultry Science 2013)

Lower egg weight: smaller, less competitive chicks (Hendriksen et al, 2013)

Effects of stress in the parents

- White parent stock with:
 - High feather damage
 - High basal corticosterone
 - High blood serotonin
- Offspring with:

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- High severe FP wk 1
- High number of vocalisations isolation test

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Maternal



Offspring



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High temperature during late incubation

	37.8°C	38.9°C
YFBM (g)	36.9 ^a	33.9 ^b
Heart (%, YFBM)	0.38ª	0.28 ^b
Total mortality (%)	8.4 ^a	12.5 ^b
Ascites related mortality (%)	2.8 ^a	6.6 ^b

(37.8 vs 38.9 °C from days 7-19 of incubation)





Molenaar et al., 2011, Poultry Science

High temperature during late incubation I



Molenaar et al., 2013, PloS One

High temperature during incubation



From science to innovation:

- Control incubator temperature settings based on Egg shell temperature and not machine temperature
- Better ventilation systems that prevent hot spots in incubator
- From multi stage to single stage incubator systems





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Problems associated with weaning of pigs

Health and performance

- Low nutriënt intake
- Poor growth rate or even weight loss
- Impaired intestinal functioning, diarrhoea
- Use of antibiotics
- Welfare
 - Stress responses
 - Maladaptive behaviours





Feed intake before and after weaning



27 days lactation, creep feed from 7 days, feed intake after weaning first 7 days (g/piglet)



Kuller et al., 2004, JAS

Weaning



- Weaning: abrupt event
- At 3-4 weeks
- Little experience with solid food **–** Food exploration starts early!



- Weaning: gradual process
- Ends at 8-20 weeks



Prenatal flavour learning to reduce weaning problems in piglets

flavours maternal diet via amniotic fluid, milk exposure piglets in utero flavour recognition preference flavour \uparrow stress 🖖 food neophobia 🦊 feed intake at weaning \uparrow 2 Growth 🛧, diarrhoea 🤟 damaging behaviours \downarrow





PhD Marije Oostindjer

Prenatal flavour learning...

Can it be used as a tool to improve piglet performance, health and welfare at weaning?

- → Flavour preference
- \rightarrow Reduction of stress





Flavour learning & performance postweaning

- Piglets prenatally exposed to flavour sow's feed
 - → lower cortisol response and less vocalisations
 - > higher feed intake and higher growth
 - → less diarrhoea and less damaging behaviours
 - ... if flavour was present in postweaning environment





Bolhuis et al. 2009 VFI in Pigs;

Oostindjer et al. 2009 Chem Sens; 2010 Physiol Behav; 2011 PLoS ONE

From science to innovation

Provide similar flavoured feed for sows and piglets





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Early feeding





Hatching window



Early feeding and body weight



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Gonzales et al., 2003

Early feeding after hatch







60

483

□Hatcherv Patio

498

Early fed

Late fed

80

Antibiotic treatment and HuSA effects



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challenge with HuSA (T cell dependent) on d 105



From science to innovation

Patio, Vencomatic



HatchCare, Hatchtech



X-track, Vencomatic





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Learning how to eat like a pig

Do piglets learn for mom what & where to eat







More interactions with the sow

- In the presence of the sow
 - → Reduced food neophobia
 - faster to touch the food (19 vs. 111 s)
 - consumed more food items (6.3 vs. $4.\overline{6}$)
- Loose-housed sow
 - → Higher pre-weaning growth

Less damaging behaviours & more play behaviour after weaning

Oostindjer et al, 2010 Biol Lett; 2010 J Anim Sci



Social learning: processes and cues

Observing sow and participating with sow both effective

- Higher feed intake than controls, start to eat sooner
- Preference for sow's feed and feeder
- Observing sow more effective than own exposure to food!







Oostindjer et al. 2011, Anim. Beh.

Conclusions on processes and cues in social learning

- Piglets should be able to participate in or at least to observe the sow eating
- Piglets prefer a similar flavoured sow feed
- Piglets prefer to eat at the same feeder as the sow



Observation

Participation

Location of feeder

Enrichment

Prenatal flavour learning

AD STATE ADD

From Science to innovation



Science to innovation (lactation group housing)





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Take home messages

The perinatal environment has substantial effects on later life health welfare and performance

In housing and management of animals in early stages of life effects on later resilience need to be considered

 To optimize life time performance a whole chain approach is needed



Thank you



