



Relationships between sow conformation and crushing events in commercial piglet production

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Background

- Farrowing crates introduced to reduce piglet mortality
- Reduces sow movement, potentially reducing crushing
- Genetic selection to maximise back length and lean muscle growth rate for meat production
- Resulting in change of sow body shape
- Increased difficulty in the control of posture changes
- Potential for increased piglet mortality due to crushing by the dam
- However, confinement in a crate may also have an impact on sow movement control



Aim:

- To look at the relationship between:
- Sow front and hind leg conformation
- Sow leg defects
- Farrowing floor type
- On piglet crushing events
- Sow level
- Piglet level









Data collection

- Data collection carried out on JSR multiplier herd
- 750 Landrace sow herd producing hybrid gilts
- 28-35 sows farrowing weekly
- Regumate used to delay farrowing (approx. 50%)
- Farrowing floor surface
- Parity
- Administration of regumate
- Leg conformation (fore and hind)
- Leg defects e.g. bursitis, long claws









Farrowing floor types





Leg conformation



PROHEALTH





Data collection

- Piglet data
- Weight at processing (18-24 hours after birth)
- Piglet sex
- IUGR- status defined by head morphology
- Reason and time of death
- Time span = 52 weeks
- Total of 21,159 piglets born
- 1,577 individual litters





Figure 2. Illustrations of a normal (left) and a growth-restricted piglet (right). Criteria for growth restriction were 1) steep, dolphin-like forchead, 2) bulging eyes, and 3) wrinkles perpendicular to the mouth. UUGR = intrauterine growth restriction. See online version for figure in color. Figure 1: Dorso-ventral characteristics of normal (left), intermediate (middle) and IUGR (right) piglets







Sow level – Total number of piglets crushed



Model = Proc Mixed (SAS) ; Sow ID = random factor





Sow level – Total number of piglets crushed

 Farrowing floor type
Difference between concrete/metal floor and concrete/plastic floor







Sow level – Total number of piglets crushed

- Floor type x Regumate interaction
- No regumate (blue bars)
- no difference between floor types
- Regumate (orange bars)
- Concrete/plastic has more crushed piglets







Sow level - Total number of piglets crushed







Piglet level – Probability of being crushed



Females

- No Bursitis
- Lower log likelihood of being crushed
- Lower log likelihood of being crushed
- No Regumate given

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 Lower log likelihood of being crushed

Model = Proc Glimmix, Logit link, Binary Response (SAS) ; Sow_week= random factor





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Piglet level – Farrowing floor type comparisons



Model = Proc Glimmix, Logit link, Binary Response (SAS) ; Sow_week= random factor





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Piglet level – Regumate within farrowing floor type

- Concrete/Plastic slatted floor
- Higher log likelihood of being crushed when the sow has been given regumate



Model = Proc Glimmix, Logit link, Binary Response (SAS); Sow_week= random factor





Probability of being crushed by processing

- Weight P<0.0001</p>
- Weight x head shape (P<0.0001)
- Effect of head shape differs as weight increases
- Difference in the interactive effect between IUGR (green) head shape and normal (blue) head shape (P<0.0001)







Conclusions so far ...

- Sow level:
- Sow leg conformation and claw length interact with the type of farrowing floor on the total number of piglets crushed
- Total number of piglets crushed is affected by the use of regumate to prevent farrowing and the farrowing floor type
- Piglet level:
- Probability of being crushed increases in the presence of sow hock bursitis, being born male and with the use of regumate
- Probability of being crushed is affected by the use of regumate to prevent farrowing and the farrowing floor type





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