

An investigation of early life indicators in relation to ear necrosis in pigs

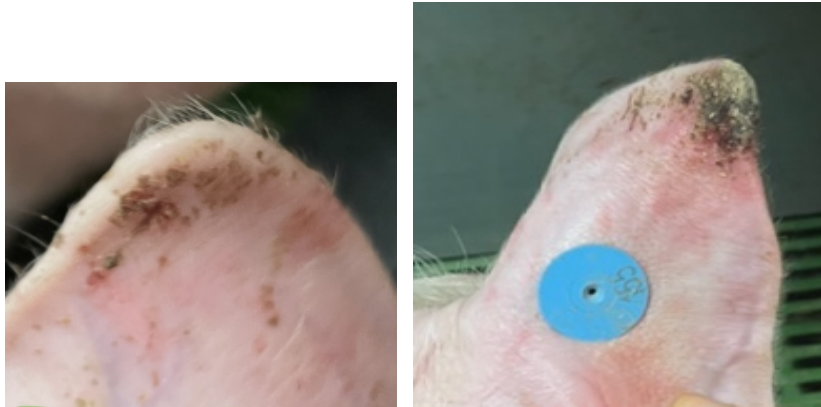


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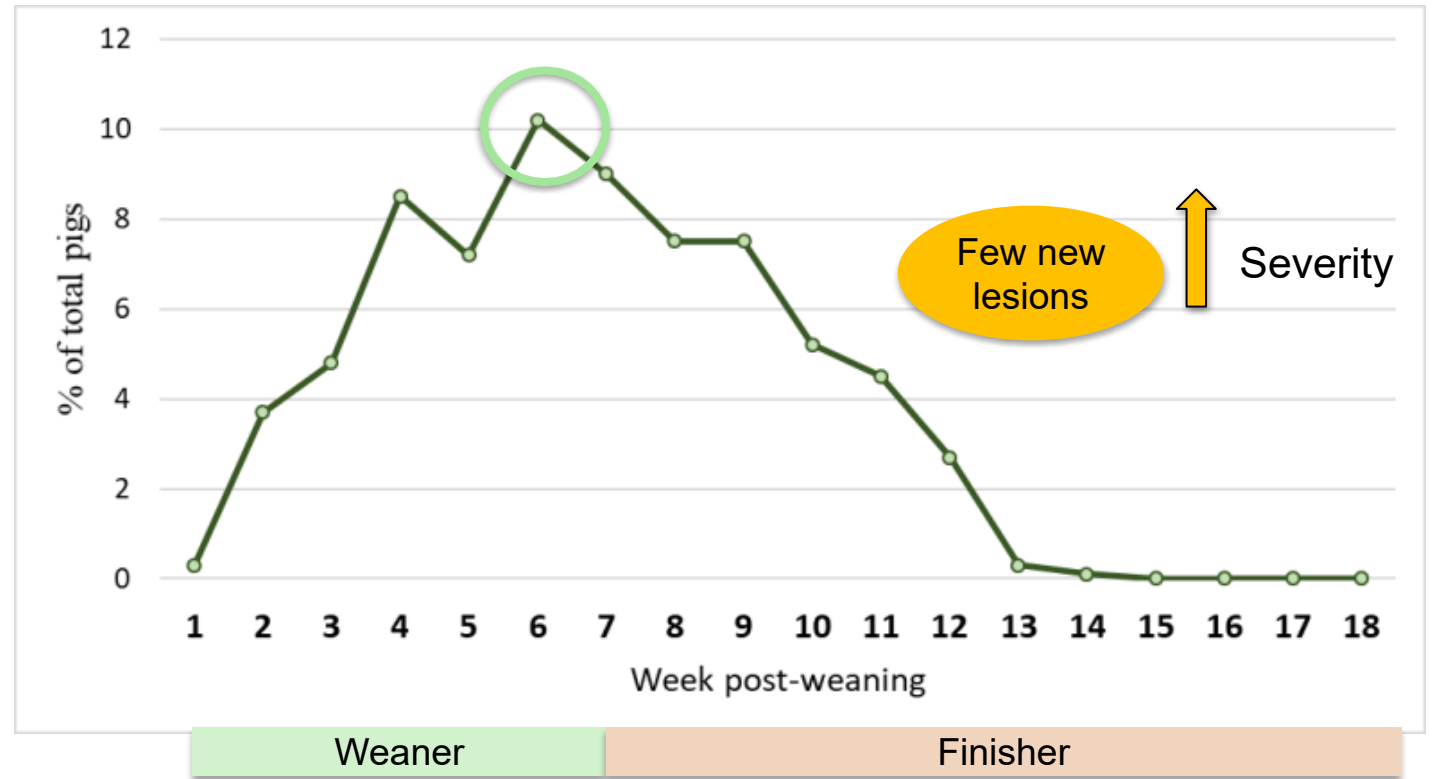
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Ear Necrosis



Lesions vary in severity and mainly afflict weaner pigs



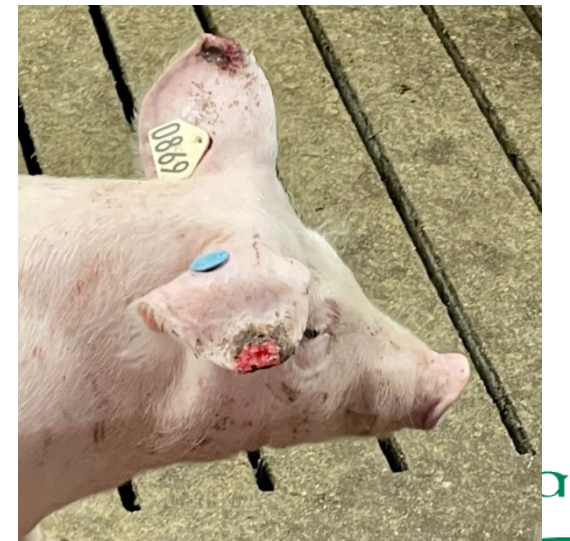
Ear Necrosis



31 Irish pig farms

**100%
prevalence**

(van Staaveren et al., 2018)



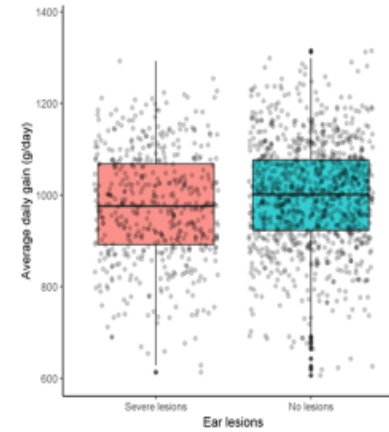
Ear necrosis is a welfare concern



Route of
entry for
pathogens



Painful



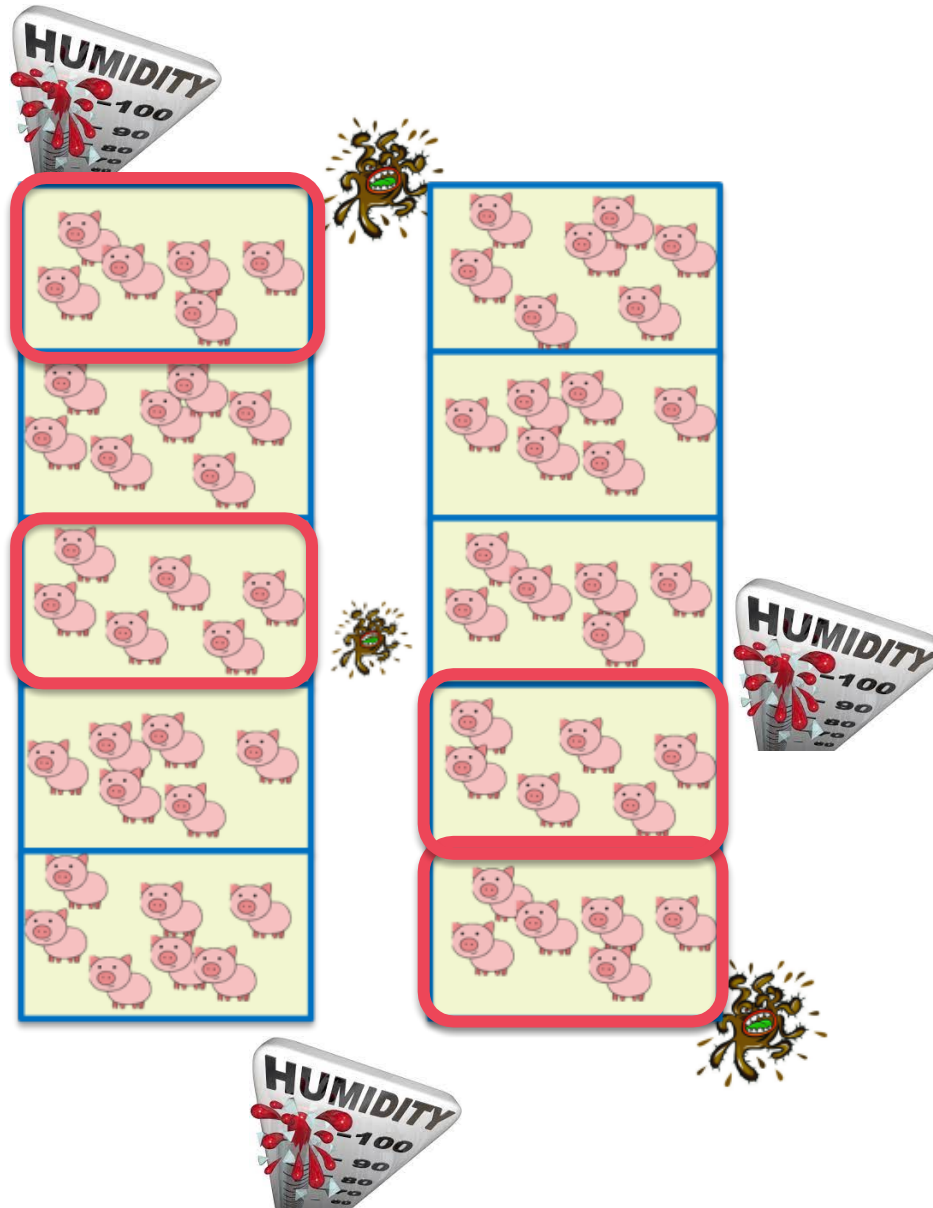
↓
Growth (Pessoa PhD
thesis, 2022)



Associated with
pericarditis (Pessoa et al.,
2021)

Multifactorial etiology *(Smulders et al., 2008; Park et al 2013)*



But.....



???



Early life indicators predict mortality, illness, reduced welfare and carcass characteristics in finisher pigs

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Piglet performance and immunity is determined by the parity of both the birth dam and the rearing dam

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“Pigs that were **cross-fostered** once were 11.69 times more likely to die”

“**Males** were 2.27 times less likely to receive a score of zero for tail biting compared with **female** pigs”

“There was an increased risk of lameness for pigs born to **gilts**”

“**Gilt** progeny had a reduced IgG response post-weaning”

“**Gilt** progeny appear to have a greater susceptibility to disease”

Objective

Investigate early life characteristics and experiences of individual pigs, and identify factors that are common in those that develop ear lesions



Materials and Methods: Animals

- 1278 piglets born to 94 sows in 6 batches

March '22 → January '23

Moorepark Pig Research Unit

Experiments

Pre-weaning

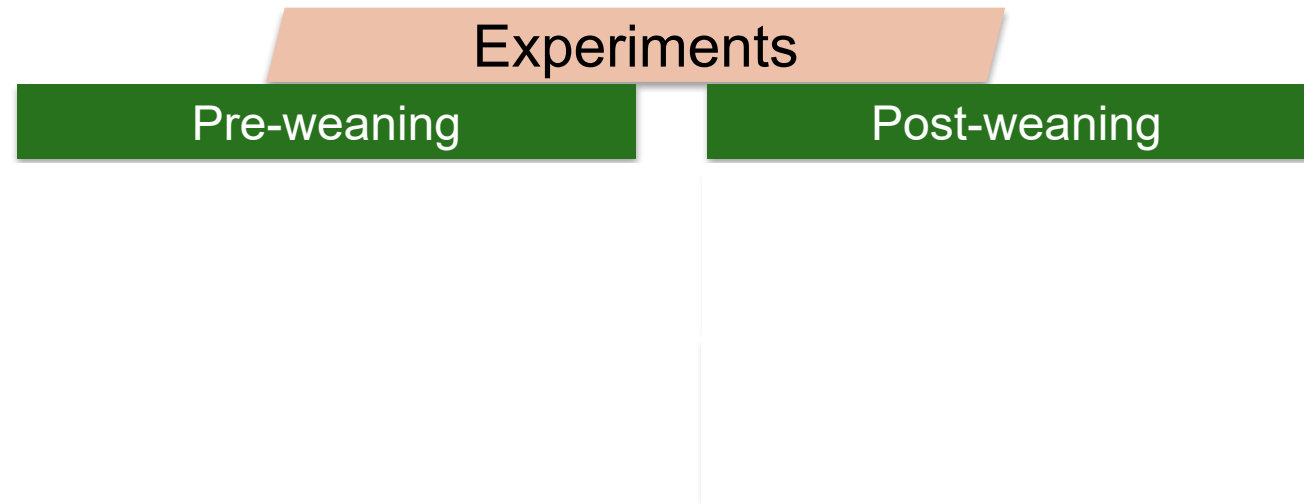
Post-weaning

Materials and Methods: Animals

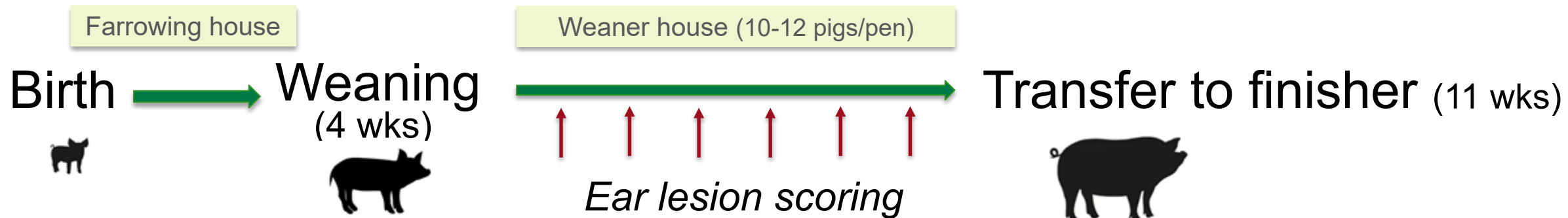
- 1278 piglets born to 94 sows in 6 batches

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Moorepark Pig Research Unit



Materials and Methods: Timeline & Measures



Early life indicators

Animal factors

- **Sex**
- **Birthweight**
- **Sow parity**

External factors

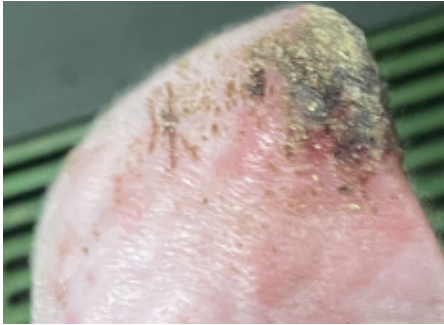
Suckling period:

- **Handled** (Yes/No)
- **Antibiotic treatment** (Yes/No)

Ear Lesion Scoring



Score 1 *Small* red and brown scabs/lesions dispersed across the top 1/3 of the ear, not forming a singular lesion yet



Score 2 Red/bloody scab/lesion, or black coloring, usually along the outline/edge of the ear tip – forming, or has formed, a singular lesion – *no ear loss*



Score 3 progression of necrotic lesions with disruptions to the shape of the ear, or small chips out of the ear, though ear still largely intact



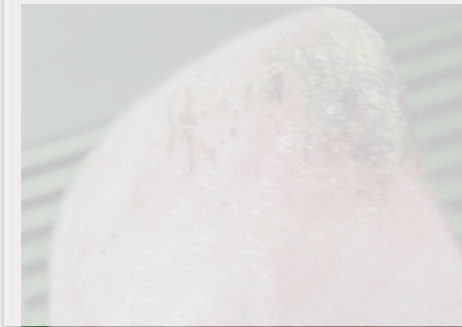
Score 4 More extensive progression of necrotic lesions associated with fresh blood, bloody scabs – more substantial ear loss

Ear Lesion Scoring



Score 1

Small red and brown scabs/lesions dispersed across the top 1/3 of the ear, not forming a singular lesion yet



Score 2

Red/bloody scab/lesion, or black coloring, usually along the outline/edge of the ear tip – forming, or has formed, a singular lesion – *no ear loss*



Score 3

progression of necrotic lesions with disruptions to the shape of the ear, or small chips out of the ear, though ear still largely intact

SEVERE



Score 4

More extensive progression of necrotic lesions associated with fresh blood, bloody scabs – more substantial ear loss

Ear Lesion Scoring



External Factors: Handling

Control pigs

3 batches (n = 589)

Handled **3 times** throughout
the suckling period

Handled pigs

3 batches (n = 689)

Handled **8 times** throughout
the suckling period

Control pigs

3 batches (n = 589)

Handled **3 times**

Handled pigs

3 batches (n = 689)

Handled **8 times**

Birth



1

Processing



2

Weaning



3

Control pigs

3 batches (n = 589)

Handled 3 times

Handled pigs

3 batches (n = 689)

Handled 8 times

Weighed an additional 5 times



External Factors: Antibiotics

- All antibiotic usage was regularly recorded (routine farm practice!)



Statistical analysis

- Generalized linear mixed models (PROC GLIMMIX), Fisher's exact test, and descriptive statistics



To investigate the effect of:

- Sex
- Birthweight
- Sow parity
- Handled
- Antibiotics



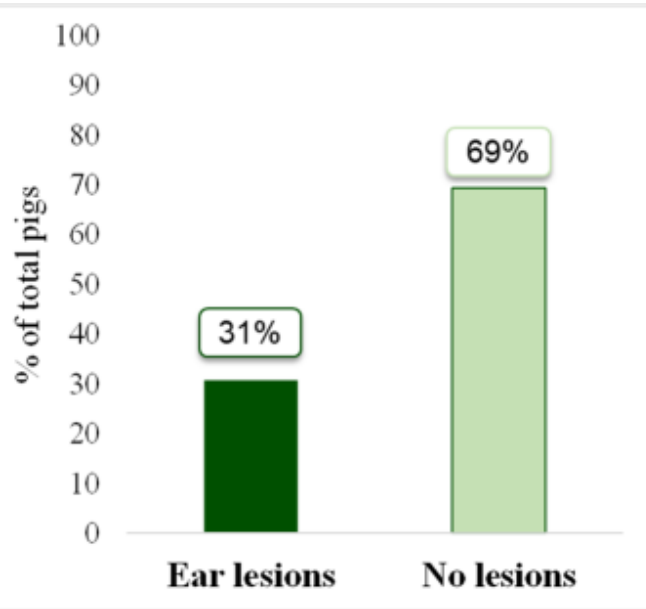
Ear lesions of any score

All lesions

Severe ear lesions

Severe lesions

Results: Proportion of pigs with each lesion severity



Results: Effect of sex and birthweight on ear lesions

- There was no difference in number of pigs with ear lesions between **females and males** ($P > 0.05$)
- There was no effect of **birthweight** on ear lesions ($P > 0.05$)



Results: Effect of sow parity on all ear lesions



Parity groups

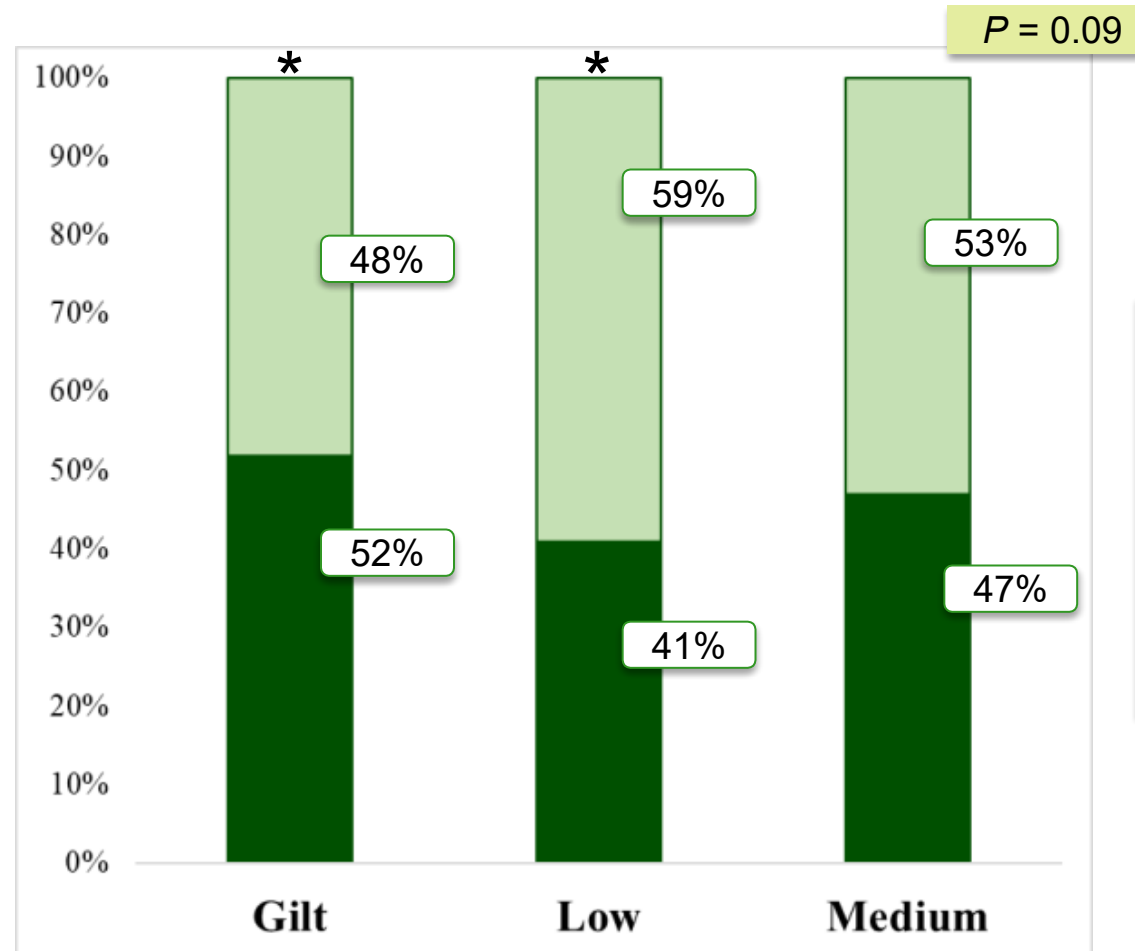
'Gilts' = Parity 0

'Low' = Parity 1, 2

'Medium' = Parity 3, 4, 5, 6

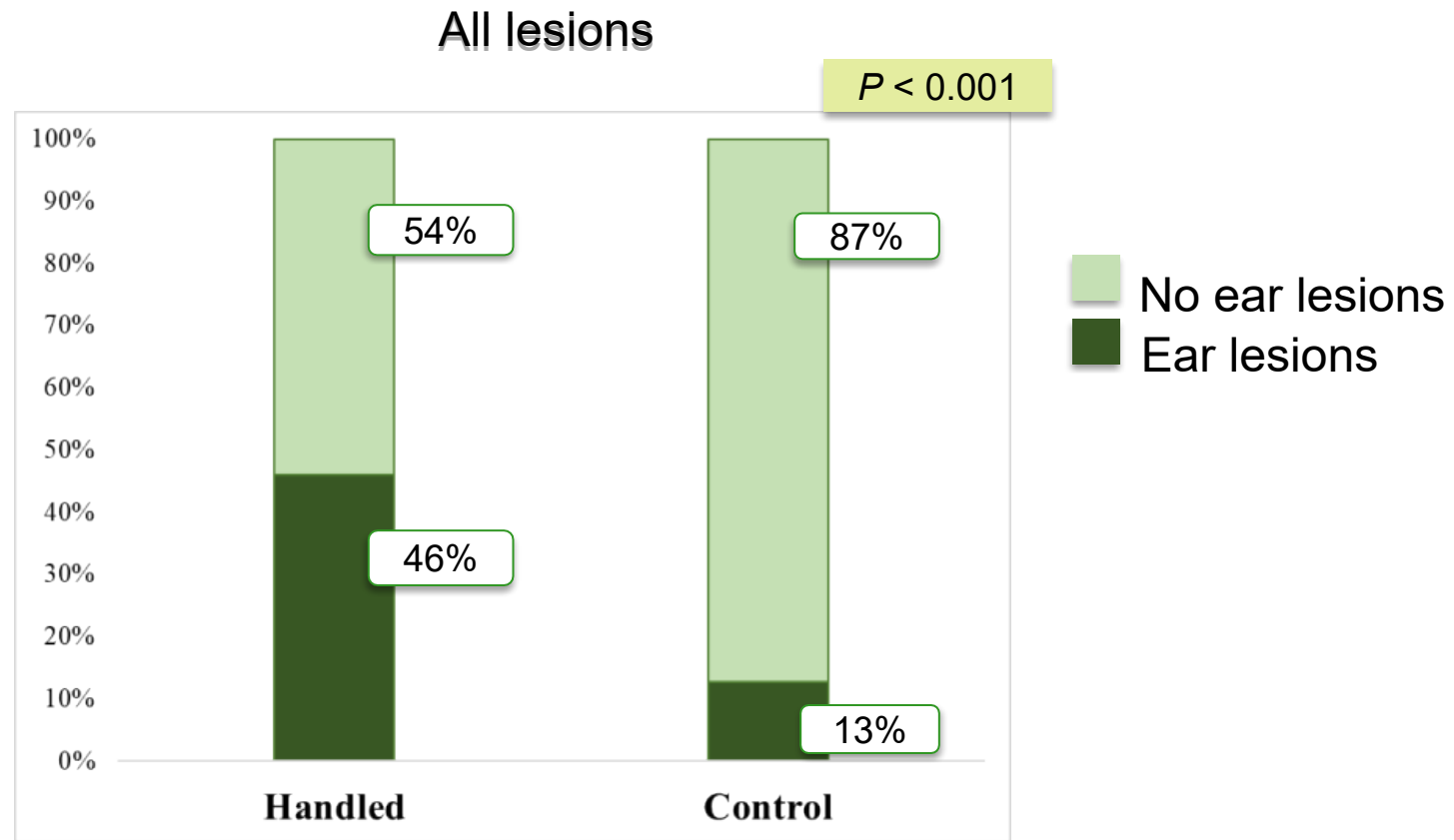


 No ear lesions
 Ear lesions

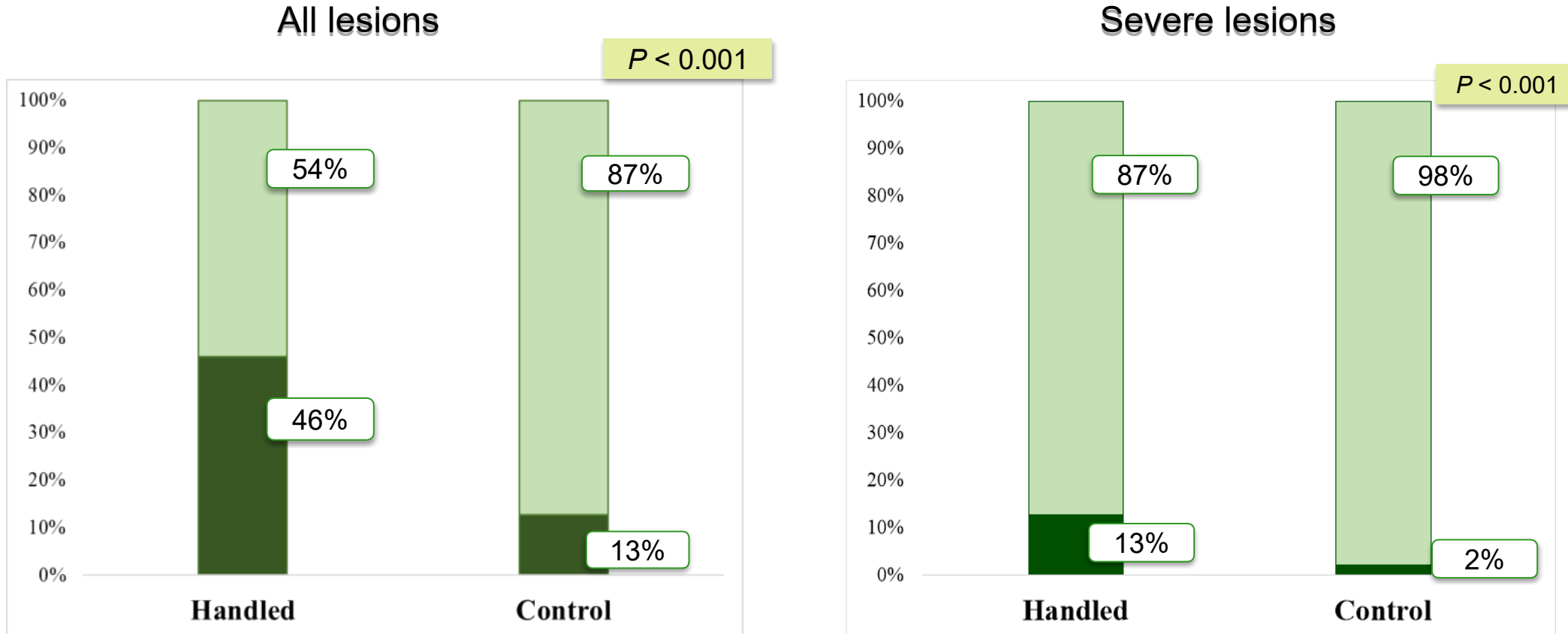


There was no difference in severe lesions between the parity groups

Results: Effect of Handling on ear lesions

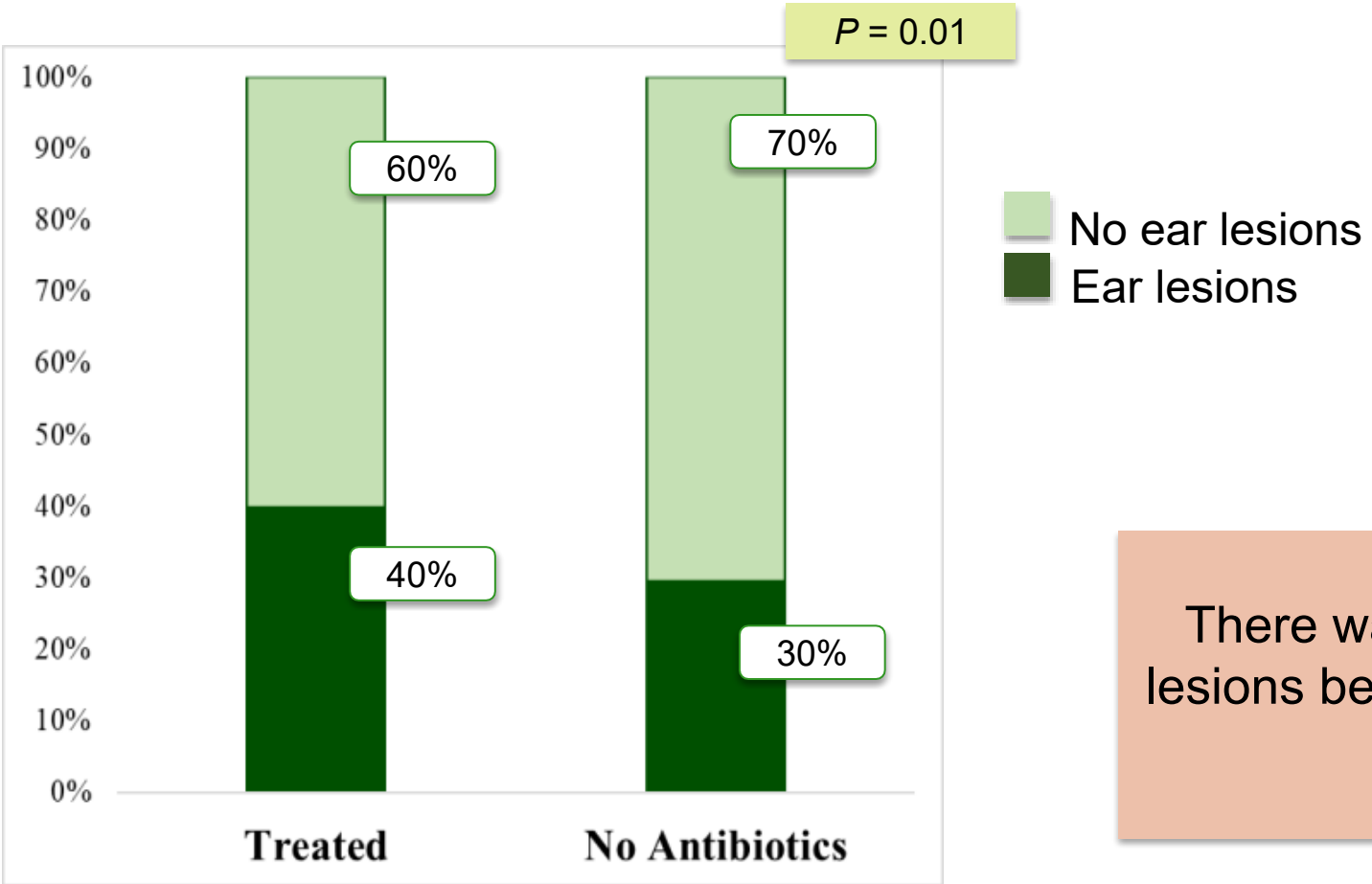
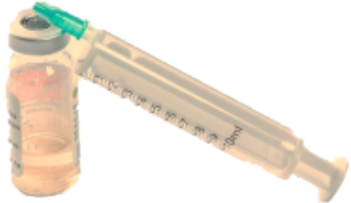


Results: Effect of Handling on ear lesions



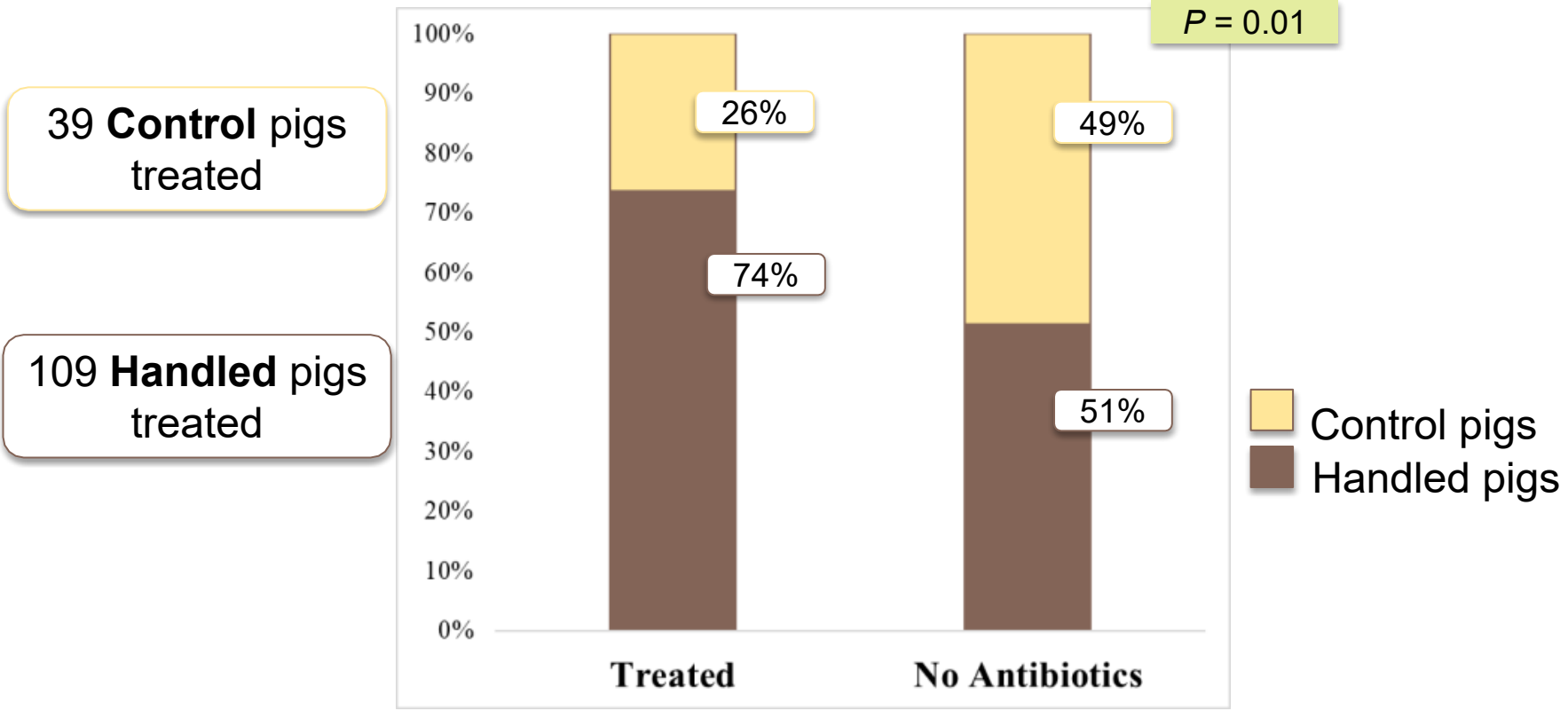
■ No ear lesions
■ Ear lesions

Results: Effect of Antibiotic treatment on ear lesions



There was no difference in severe lesions between treated and pigs that were not treated

Results: Effect of handling on antibiotic treatment



Discussion

- Potential for more ear necrosis in gilt offspring
- While ear necrosis is a multifactorial issue, it seems to be exacerbated by frequent handling of piglets during the suckling period
 - Stress induced immunosuppression given the increased antibiotic use in Handled piglets



“...the unpleasant handling treatment resulted in a chronic stress response, with consequent adverse effects on reproduction.”

- However, as some of these factors are related to each other, further research is needed to elucidate the individual impact of each



Thank you for your attention!

Acknowledgements

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