

Intrauterine growth restriction, defined by a high brain-to-liver weight ratio, affects fecal microbiota composition and, to a lesser extent, plasma metabolomics in pigs.

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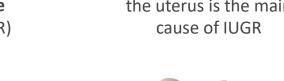
Introduction

mono**gut**health

The **economy** of pig production relies on the **reproductive performance** of the sows

...and the number of piglets exposed to **intrauterine growth restriction** (IUGR)

Insufficient space within the uterus is the main cause of IUGR

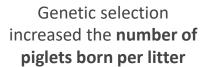








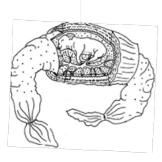








IUGR is defined as the **failure** of the foetus to reach its **genetically expected growth**



Uterine **overcrowding** is associated with decreased uterine blood flow per foetus





Introduction

The supply of oxygen and nutrients to the **brain** is **prioritized**

IUGR pigs show higher morbidity and mortality rates, stunted growth, and reduced feed efficiency

An adverse uterine environment alters the **microbial colonization** of the gastrointestinal tract











Microbiota and metabolome analyses hold the potential to identify biomarkers of IUGR



The "brain-sparing effect" results in a relative increase in brain size compared to other organs at birth

Brain-to-liver weight ratio



This condition compromises the development of the gastrointestinal tract

Blood metabolomics in IUGR neonates indicates an early pattern of glucose intolerance, insulin resistance, altered lipogenesis

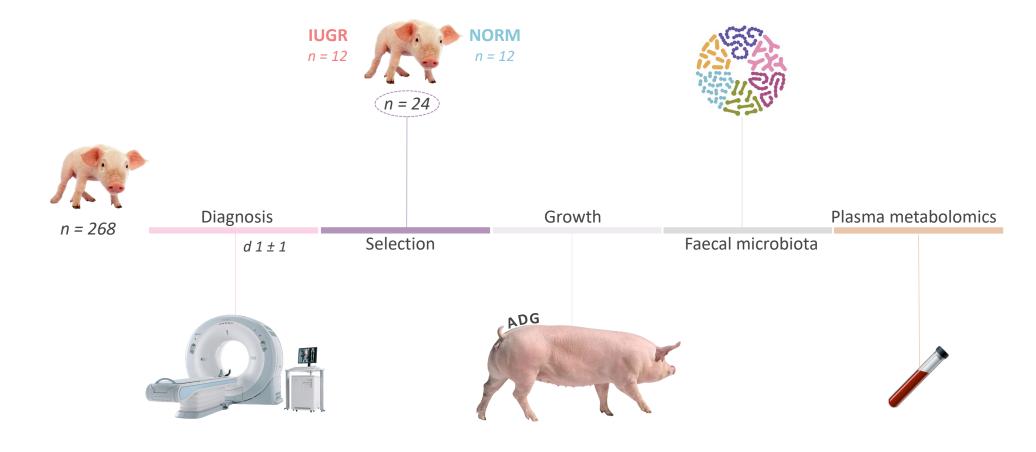






Materials and methods





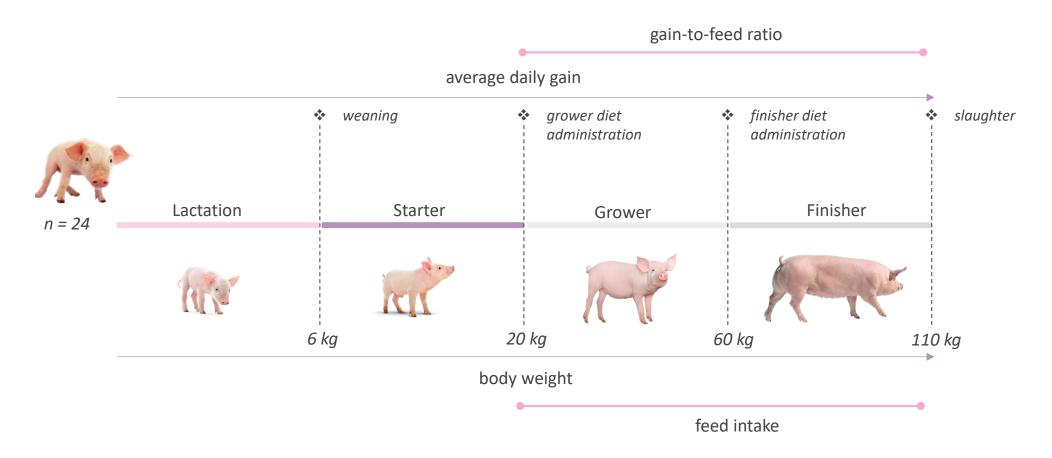






Materials and methods – growth





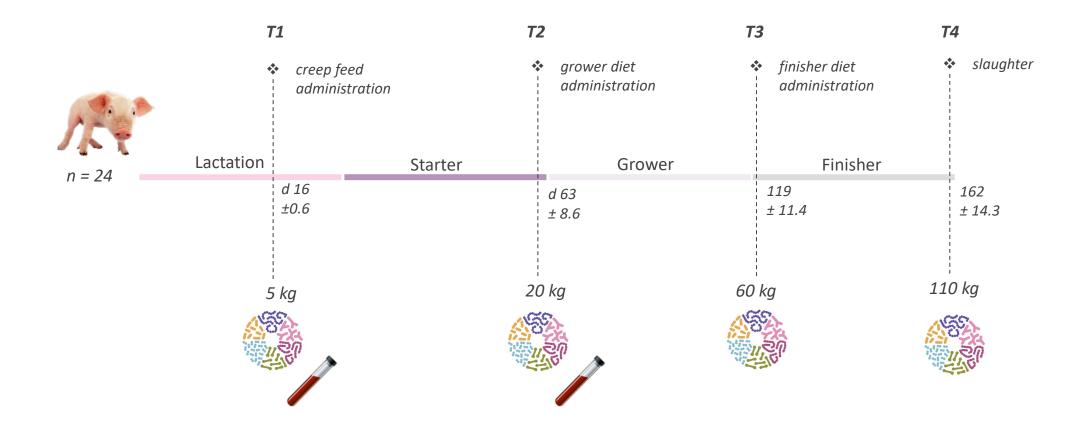






Materials and methods – faeces and blood sampling





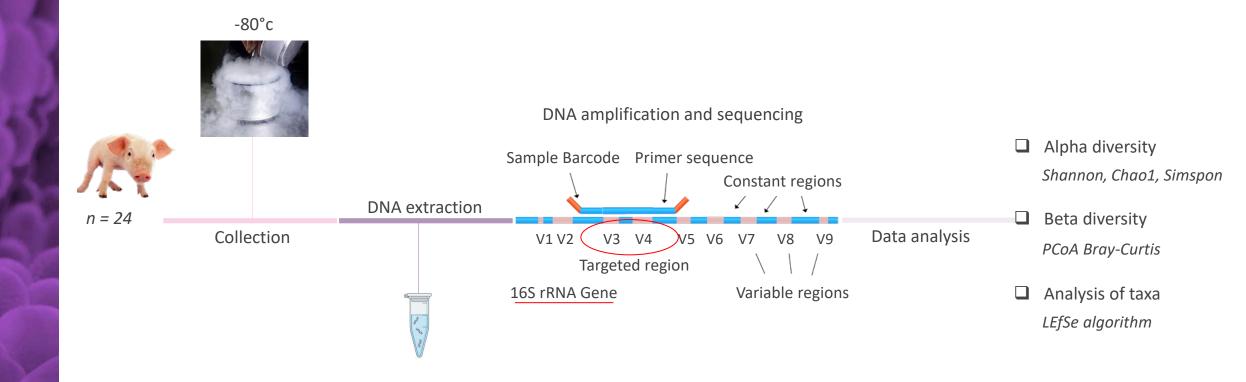






Materials and methods – faecal microbiota analysis



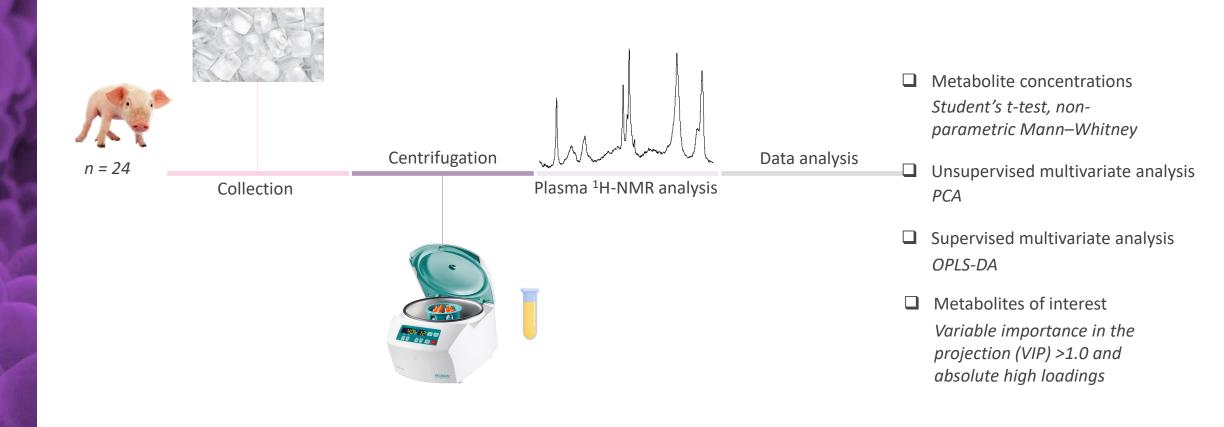






Materials and methods – plasma metabolome analysis

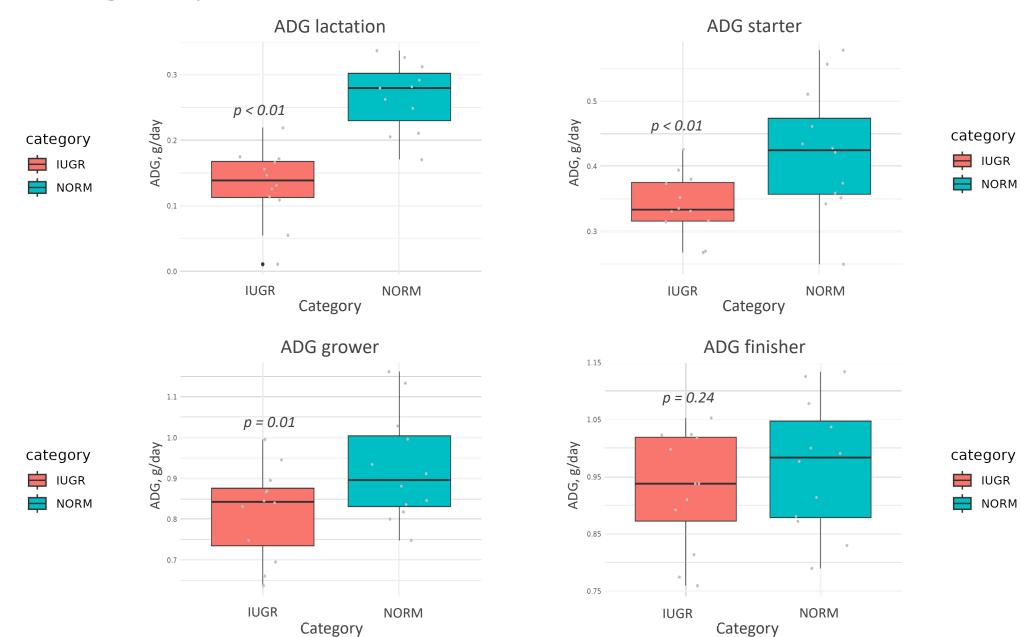








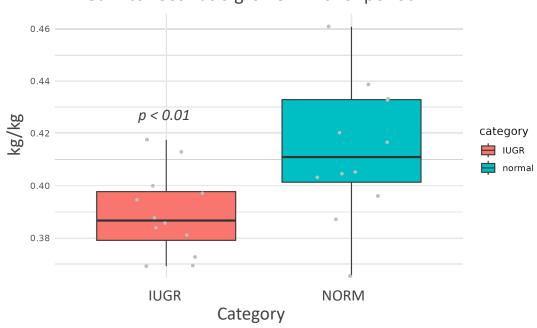
Results – growth performance



Results – growth performance







Age at slaughter 200 p < 0.01 190 180 category iUGR NORM 160 150 **IUGR NORM** Category

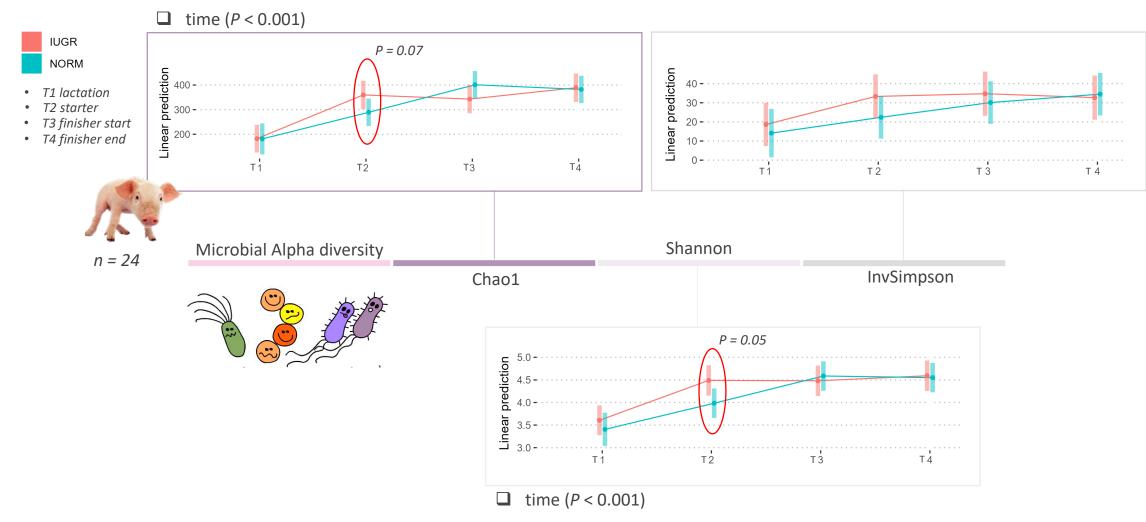
+18 days





Results – faecal microbial Alpha diversity





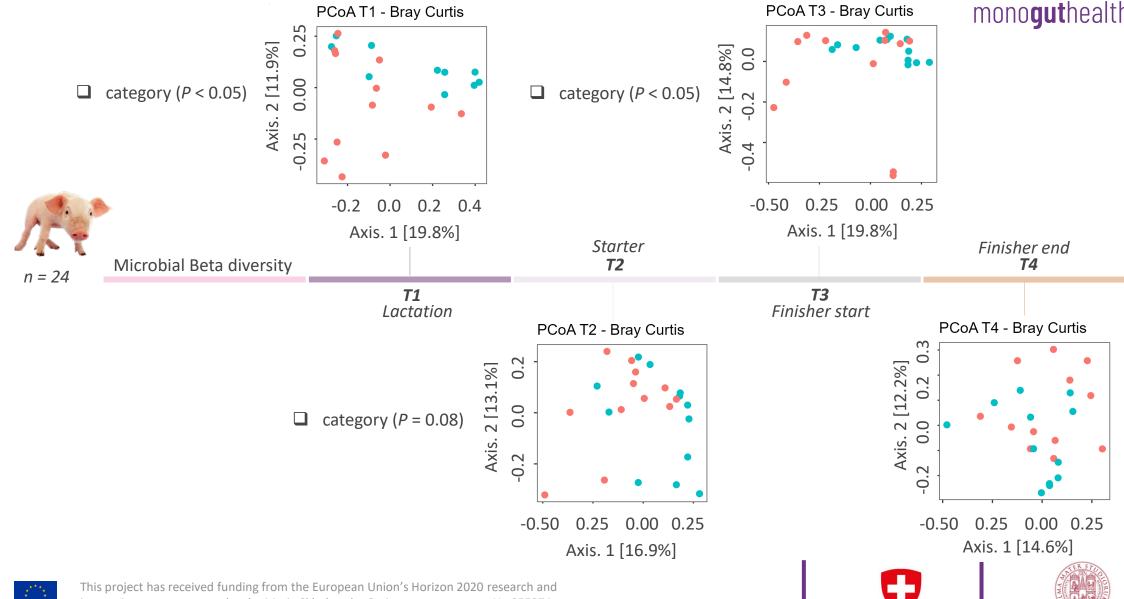






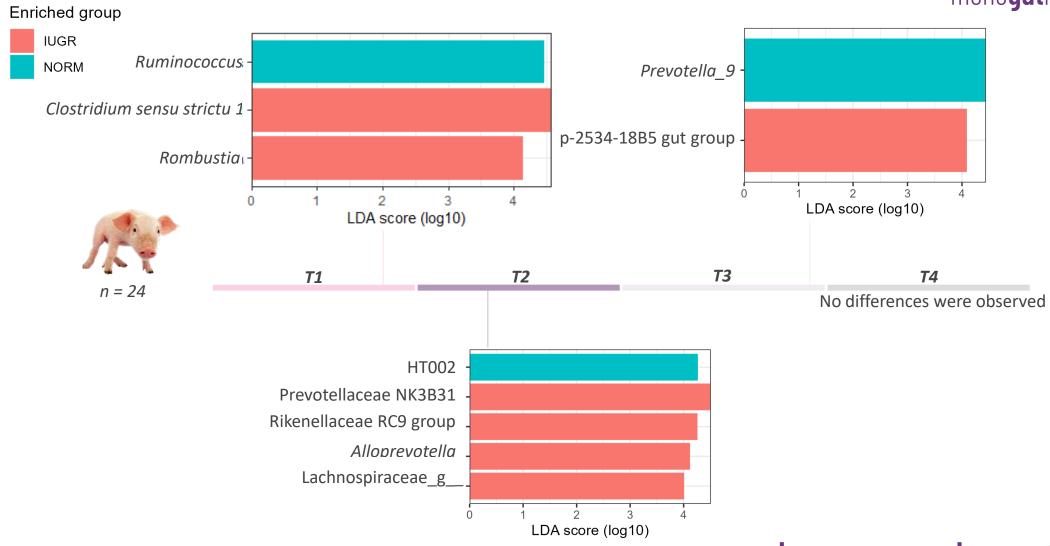
Results – faecal microbial Beta diversity





Results – differential analysis of taxa



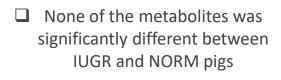






Results – metabolome profile at T1

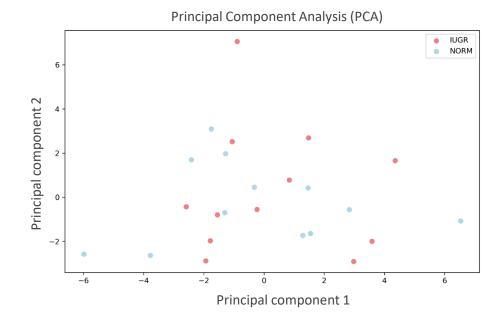




None of the metabolites showed a VIP > 1.0 in the OPLS-DA



☐ PCA analysis showed no spontaneous sample grouping

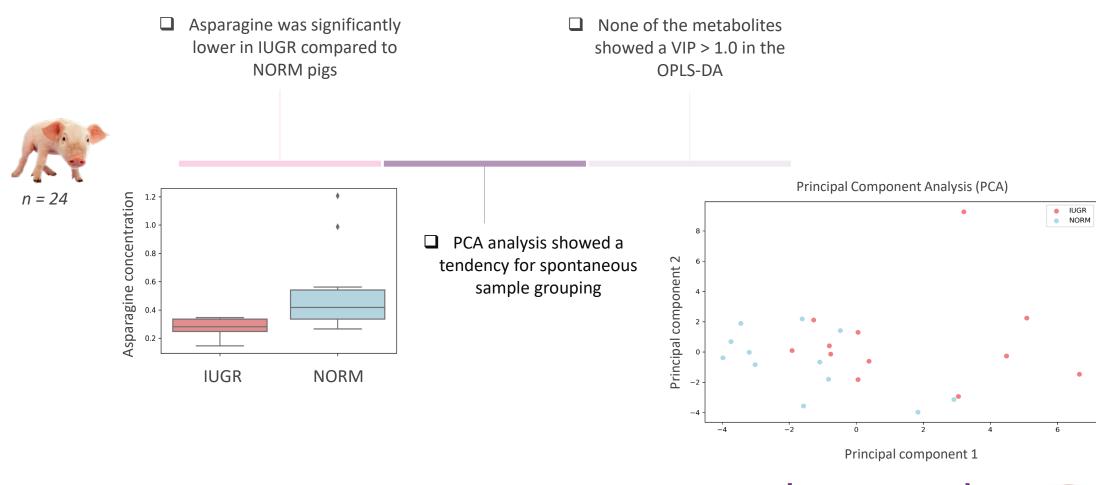






Results – metabolome profile at T2







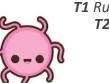
Discussion



Growth restriction in the uterus has a negative effect on the average daily gain IUGR pigs showed lower abundances of beneficial bacteria

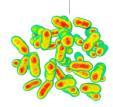
Asparagine was significantly lower in IUGR compared to NORM pigs in the starter period

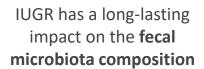




T1 Runimococcus
T2 Lactobacillaceae
T3 Prevotella









IUGR did not affect the plasma metabolomics in the **lactation** period



Identifying **biomarkers** can facilitate **early treatment**





THANK YOU

Do you have any questions?

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Website: ESR1: What are IUGR pigs? – phenotypic

and metabolic differentiation - MonoGutHealth







