



REP-016

## **EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF ALTRENOGEST USE, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH GONADOTROPINS, FOR GILTS' OESTRUS SYNCHRONIZATION, ON THEIR REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IN A RUSSIAN FARM**

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### **Introduction**

Synchronisation of oestrus by using altrenogest was proven to be effective tool for optimal gilt management. In the present study, the effect of altrenogest (Altresyn®), alone or with gonadotropins, on gilts' reproductive parameters was investigated, in a Russian farm.

### **Material & Method**

The study took place in farm with 4000 sows applying one week batch management. Three groups, A, B and C with 141, 154 and 141 gilts, respectively, were included. In group A, altrenogest was administered according to manufactures recommendation, in group B altrenogest was used followed by injection with PMSG 400 IU and HCG 200 IU and group C was the control. The reproductive parameters recorded for 31 consecutive weeks were, insemination rate (IR), farrowing rate (FR), total number of piglets born (TNBP) and piglets born alive (NLBP), culling rate (CR).

### **Results**

IRs for groups A, B and C were 89.6%, 85.7% and 81%, respectively, with significant difference ( $P=0.036$ ) between groups A and C. FR was higher ( $P=0.031$ ) in group A compared to C (88.1% and 78.2%, respectively). In group B, FR was 84%. CR differed significantly ( $P=0.008$ ) between groups A and C (14.9% and 27.4%, respectively) and B and C ( $P=0.049$ ) (17.7% and 27.4%, respectively). Mean ( $\pm$ Sd) TNBP was significantly higher ( $P=0.032$ ) in group A compared to C, with  $9.5 \pm 5.4$  and  $8.1 \pm 5.9$  piglets, respectively, whereas for group B it was  $9.2 \pm 5.5$ . Mean ( $\pm$ Sd) NLBP was significantly higher ( $P=0.043$ ) for group B compared to C, with  $8.8 \pm 5.4$  and  $7.5 \pm 5.7$  piglets, whereas for group A it was  $8.5 \pm 5.5$ .

### **Discussion & Conclusions**

Groups that were treated had better reproductive performance compared to control, highlighting the beneficial role of altrenogest in gilts' reproductive efficiency. Treated gilts had increased chance not to be culled before delivery of first litter.