



REP-002

**POST MORTEM ANATOMICAL STUDY OF BOARS TESTICLES ELIMINATED FROM ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATED CENTERS**R. Ausejo<sup>1</sup>, N. Mendoza<sup>1</sup>, J. Miguel<sup>1</sup>, P. Soler<sup>1</sup>, M.V. Falceto<sup>2</sup>, O. Mitjana<sup>2</sup>.*<sup>1</sup>Magapor S.L., Ejea de los Caballeros (Zaragoza), Spain; <sup>2</sup>Animal Pathology Department, Veterinarian Faculty of Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain.***Introduction**

Post-mortem collection of boar genitalia in the slaughterhouse and its later study in the laboratory is a useful diagnosis tool for the veterinarian. In the past several years, an increase of slaughtered young boars due to bad semen quality has been recorded. This fact worsens the animal amortization and decreases the productive capacity of the boar stud because they are slaughtered long before the end of their useful life. The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between anatomical-histological study (through in vivo biopsies) and reproductive problem or semen quality able to make an early diagnosis of treatable diseases, thus increasing the boar retention rate.

**Materials and Methods**

100 testes from boars were collected in the slaughterhouse. Boars were culled due to the bad quality of their ejaculates, disease or genetic progress. The following parameters were assessed: macroscopic examination, histological evaluation and testes biopsy.

**Results**

From the 100 boars, 85% were slaughtered due to bad semen quality (abnormal forms, or low volume/concentration) or libido, 5% due to lameness and 10 % due to genetic progress. In 90% of cases, macroscopic lesions were identified. Most common lesions were oedema, inflammation, fibrosis and varicocele. The epididymis was the most frequently injured area. The microscopic study of injuries found is essential to confirm the macroscopic diagnosis.

P  
O  
S  
T  
E  
R