



REPRODUCTION

REP-007

COMBINED USE OF REGUMATE® AND PORCEPTAL® IN MULTIPAROUS TO MAINTAIN THE ORGANIZATION IN FARMS WITHOUT HARMING THE PRODUCTIVE PARAMETERS

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Introduction

Swine fertility and prolificacy is affected worldwide due to short lactation length, hormonal control is widely used by swine industry to reduce these reproductive problems. The aim of this study was to evaluate an altrenogest short-term treatment (5 or 9 days) during the last days of lactation, in sows that need a pre-weaning (avoid short lactation) and combined with Fix Time insemination (FTI) to synchronize ovulation and grouping farrows to keep reproductive performance and farm organization.

Material & Methods

The study was performed in a two-site pig farm with 3 weeks batch management, 800 breeding sows. A total of 127 sows were randomly selected and distributed in two groups at farrow: Group 1, control (C) treated with altrenogest (Regumate®) during 5 or 9 days before weaning, the treatment finish at weaning (64 sows) and Group 2 (RP) where sows were treated with altrenogest (5 or 9 days) and when the sows finished the treatment, these sows were injected with buserelin (Porceptal®) 120 hours post altrenogest treatment, and were inseminated with only one semen doses (FTI) at 30 hours post buserelin treatment (63 sows).

Results

There were no significant differences in the farrowing rate (C) 85.9% vs (RP) 74.6% $p=0.108$ (inside RP group sows with 5 days in altrenogest treatment had 94.4% $p=0.026$). Total Born in control group (C) were 14.07 vs 14.13 piglets in RP group, total weaned in C were 9.41 vs 10.13 in RP group $p>0.05$. Gestation length had statistical differences (C) 116.34 days vs (RP) 115.36 $p=0.003$. Grouping of farrows in the working days (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday) was 65.4% in C vs 76.7% in RP, and during the weekend 23.7% in control group vs 10.7% in RP group. In RP group were used 1.1 doses of semen vs 2.5 in C group.

Discussion & Conclusion

Due to the combined use of altrenogest and buserelin it was possible to maintain the batch management and the productive parameters despite performing very early weaning in some sows of each batch, It was obtained better results with only 5 days altrenogest treatment than with 9 days. Gestation length in RP group was significantly different because in this group you inseminate only one day all the sows versus 2-3 times in control group. In addition were obtained some FTI advantages as saving of semen and grouping of farrows in working days.