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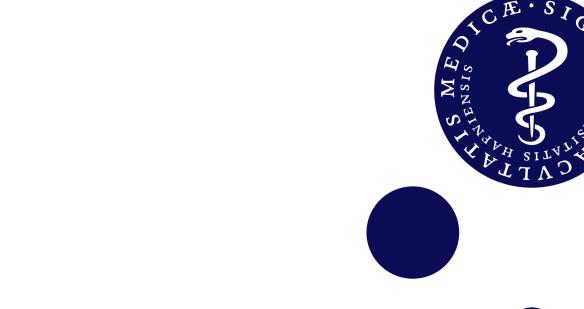
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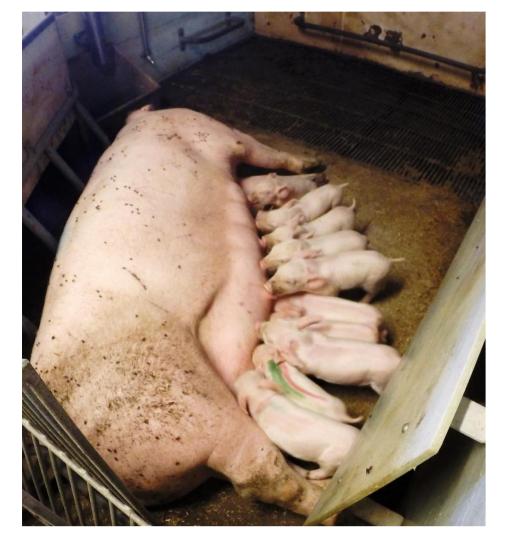


Effect of oral meloxicam in loose-housed farrowing sows

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Background

- Loose-housed farrowing systems improves sow welfare
- Pre-weaning piglet mortality is higher in these systems due to more piglet crushing
- Involution of the uterus is assumed to cause pain in the first days after farrowing
- Pain may affect sow performance

Study objectives

To compare two groups of loose-housed farrowing sows given post-farrowing oral meloxicam or an oral placebo. The groups were compared with respect to:

- Piglets: Pre-weaning mortality, weight gain
- Sows: Salivary cortisol, anorexia

Confounding risk factors were also investigated

Materials & Methods

- Animals from three Danish herds
- Sows were randomly assigned to treatment with oral meloxicam or placebo over two consecutive days



Results

Piglets

No significant difference in piglet weight gain and preweaning mortality (Fig. 1) between groups

- Double blinded RCT study
- 3538 and 1032 piglets from 247 and 85 sows were used for piglet mortality (Cox's proportional hazard model) and piglet weight gain (linear mixed model), respectively
- 200 sows for anorexia (log. reg.)

Registrations – piglets:

- Number of dead piglets
- Litter weight (day 1, 7 14, 25 and 32)

Registrations – sows:

- Anorexia
- Parity
- Obstetric aid
- Disease and other treatment
- Clinical examination pain

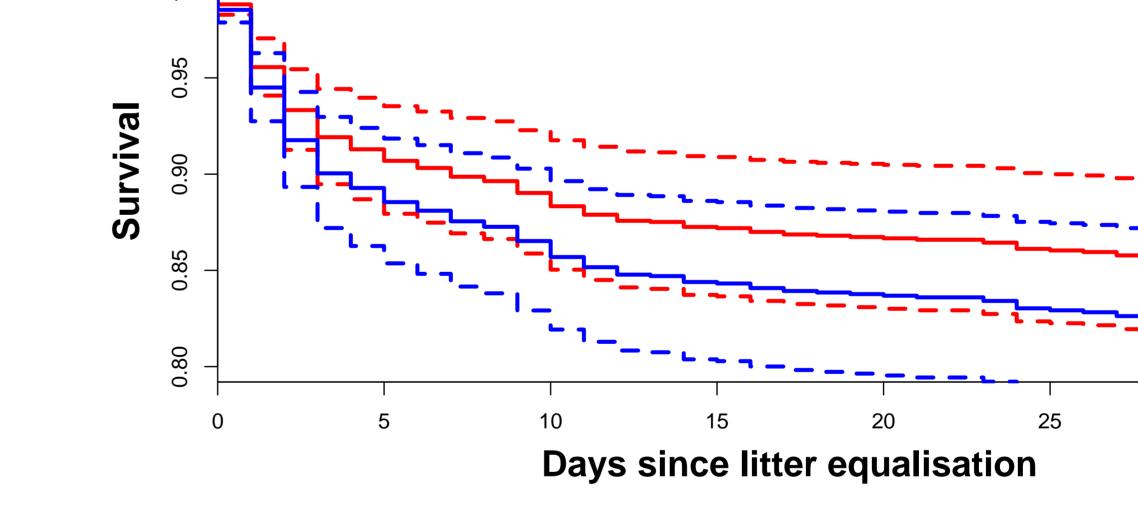


Fig. 1 Survival rate of piglets by days since litter equalisation (solid lines) and 95% CI (dashed lines) for sows given meloxicam (blue) and placebo (red)

Sows

- No significant difference between groups were found for salivary cortisol
- Parity, obstetric aid and pain prior to trial start were not found to significantly influence the outcomes
- There were significantly fewer sows with anorexia in the meloxicam group (p=0.004) (see also Fig. 2)

Subsample of sows:



Salivary cortisol (pooled, n=65) in the treatment period (LMM)

Conclusions

Oral meloxicam for sows did not significantly affect preweaning piglet mortality, weight gain or salivary cortisol, but did reduce the number of sows with anorexia

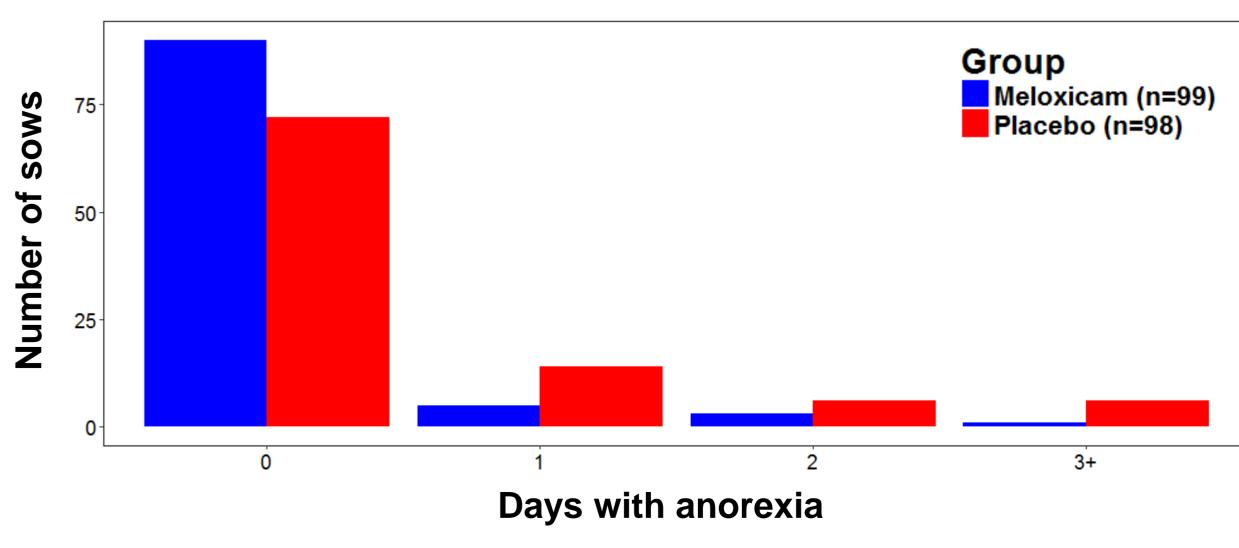


Fig. 2 Number of days with anorexia for sows in the two treatment groups

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SVEPM 2017 Inverness, Scotland

Group

Meloxicam

Placebo

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