

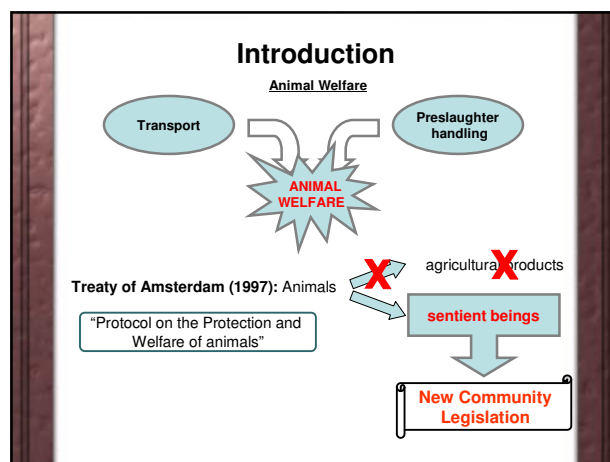


Effect of supplementation with natural tranquilizers -magnesium and tryptophan- in pig diets on animal behaviour and welfare

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Introduction

Factors affecting meat quality

1. Genotype
2. Sex (castrated males, entire males or females)
3. Ante mortem treatment
4. Others (age, nutrition, post-mortem treatment...)

Introduction

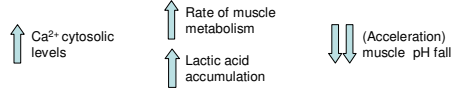
Factors affecting meat quality

1. Genotype: **Porcine Stress Syndrome. Halothane gene**

	STRESS	RESISTANT	SENSITIVE
HALOTHANE		NEGATIVE (HN)	POSITIVE (HP)
Genotype	NN	Nn	nn

(Eikelenboom & Minkema 1974)
(Fuji et al., 1991) (DNA test)

- Inherited autosomal recessive disease (monogenic autosomal recessive gene)
- Origin: Mutation in the RYR1 gene, which codifies the calcium release channel of the sarcoplasmic reticulum by the skeletal muscle



↑ Ca²⁺ cytosolic levels

↑ Rate of muscle metabolism

↑ Lactic acid accumulation

↓ (Acceleration) muscle pH fall

Introduction

Factors affecting meat quality

1. Genotype
2. Sex (castrated males, entire males or females)
3. Ante mortem treatment

Directive 93/119/EC of 22 December 1993 on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing

'Pigs brought into slaughterhouses for slaughter shall be stunned before slaughter or killed instantaneously'

'The concentration of carbon dioxide for stunning pigs must be at least 70 % by volume'

Poor animal welfare

Poor pork quality

Introduction

Factors affecting meat quality

1. Genotype
2. Sex (castrated males, entire males or females)
3. Ante mortem treatment

Magnesium carbonate

- Counteracts catecholamine effects in stress situations (Kietzman & Jablonski, 1985)
- Controls intracellular calcium (Laver et al., 1997)
- Delays the initiation of glycolysis (Moesgaard et al., 1993)

To reduce effects of an acute pre-slaughter stress

L-Tryptophan

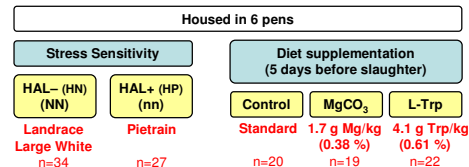
- Increases plasma and brain Trp, and brain serotonin (Fernstrom & Wurtman, 1971)

Objective

The aim of this study was to assess the effect of dietary supplementation with magnesium and tryptophan on animal behaviour and welfare in pigs with different sensitivity to stress

Experimental design

61 entire male pigs; Commercial body weight (102.6 ± 12.6 kg)



Diet: *ad libitum*

Ante mortem treatment (minimal stress):

- transport and lairage without mixing groups
- transport time: 15 min
- lairage time: 1-3 h

Performed analysis

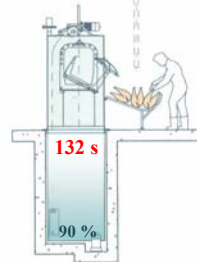
1. In the farm:
 - Feed intake
2. In the raceway (to the CO₂ stunning system):
 - Time to cross the raceway
 - Voluntary movement

If after **1 minute** the animal was reluctant to move, it was gently pushed into the box.

Performed analysis

3. Behavioural parameters during the exposure to the CO₂:

Dip-lift CO₂ stunning system
(Source INTECAL)



•Objective:
- induction of the unconsciousness (it is **not immediate**)

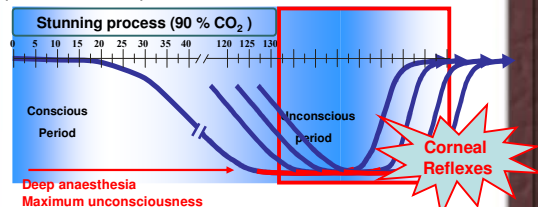
• Side effects: **AVERSIVE GAS**
- irritation of the nasal mucosal membranes and lungs (Peppel & Anton, 1993)
- sense of breathlessness (EFSA, 2004)

Unpleasant situation

• Retreat attempts : pigs backing away (Dodman, 1977)
• Gasping: onset of breathlessness (Lambooy et al., 1999)
• Loss of posture: onset of unconsciousness (Raj & Gregory 1996)

Performed analysis

4. After the stunning procedure: Anaesthesia effectiveness (Corneal reflexes)



• Recorded by touching the cornea of the open eye with the fingertip or a pencil

- Last reflex to disappear during loss of consciousness (EFSA, 2004)
- First reflex to reappear as consciousness returns (EFSA, 2004)

Performed analysis

1. In the farm:
 - Feed intake
2. In the raceway (to the CO₂ stunning system):
 - Time to cross the raceway
 - Voluntary movement

If after **1 minute** the animal was reluctant to move, it was gently pushed into the box.
3. Behavioural parameters during the exposure to the CO₂:
 - First retreat attempt
 - First gasp
 - The time to loss posture
4. After the stunning procedure:
 - Presence of corneal reflexes

At **0, 15, 30, 45** and **60** seconds.

Statistical analysis

Software: Statistical Analysis System (SAS, v 8.01)

Procedure: proc glm

Model:

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + DIET_i + HAL_j + (DIET \times HAL)_{ij} + e_{ijk}$$

Y_{ijk} = ijk observation

μ = mean of the model

$DIET_i$ = diet effect ($i = C, Mg, Trp$)

HAL_j = HAL gene effect ($j = HP, HN$)

e_{ijk} = residual of the ijk observation

Significance level: $P < 0.05$

Results & Discussion

> Feed intake:

No differences among diets (C, Mg & Trp):

Mean = 1.90 ± 0.47 kg/d

> Behaviour in the raceway to the CO₂ stunning unit:

No differences among diets (C, Mg & Trp)

No differences between genotypes (HN-NN & HP-NN)

Means: Time to cross the raceway = 244.2 ± 4.07 s

Voluntary movement = 49.1 %

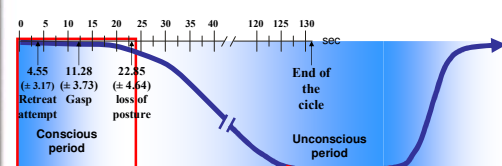
Results and Discussion

> Behaviour in the CO₂ stunning system: Aversion to the CO₂

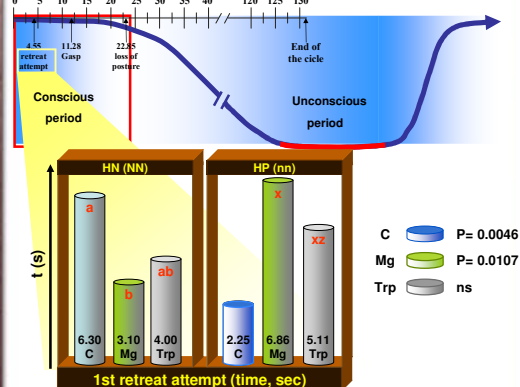
No differences among diets (C, Mg & Trp)

No differences between genotypes (HN-NN & HP-NN)

Mean values:

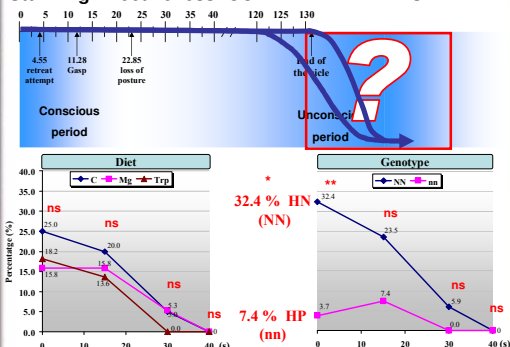


Results and Discussion



Results and Discussion

Stunning Effectiveness: CORNEAL REFLEXES



Conclusions

1. Supplementation of Mg in the diet of pigs could have a positive effect on animal welfare of HP (nn) pigs, decreasing the aversiveness to the CO₂ gas.
2. The exposure to 90 % of CO₂ during 132 s induced the unconsciousness earlier in the HP (nn) group than in the HN (NN) one, indicating that it could be more effective in HP animals.