

The effects of supplementing gestating ewe diets with DHA from algal biomass on responses of their lambs to natural parasitological challenge

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Introduction

- Nematodes - debilitating disease of lambs
- PPR - crucial part of epidemiology of nematode infection
- PUFAs have been shown to modify immune response in many species
- DHA shown to reduce pro-inflammatory cytokines

Objectives

- Investigate long term effects of providing DHA from algal biomass to pregnant ewes on their lambs response to parasite challenge



Materials and Methods 1

- 48 twin bearing ewes
- 2*2 factorial design
- 4 Ewe dietary treatment groups
 1. Negative Control (-AB)
 2. Algal Biomass (+AB)
(32g/day providing 6g DHA)
 3. Herbal Anthelmintic (-AB)
 4. Herbal Anthelmintic plus Algal Biomass (+AB)



Materials and Methods 2

- **Before lambing**
 - Ewes housed for 7 weeks
 - Housed in groups of 3
 - AB fed for 6 weeks pre lambing
- **After lambing**
 - Grazed in treatment groups in same split field
 - All lambs mixed at weaning (wk 18 pp)
 - Grazed on “dirty” field



Materials and Methods 3

- **Measurements**
 - Faecal egg counts (FEC)
 - Whole blood samples
 - Milk samples
 - Liveweights (LWT)
 - Condition scores (CS)



Results Ewes

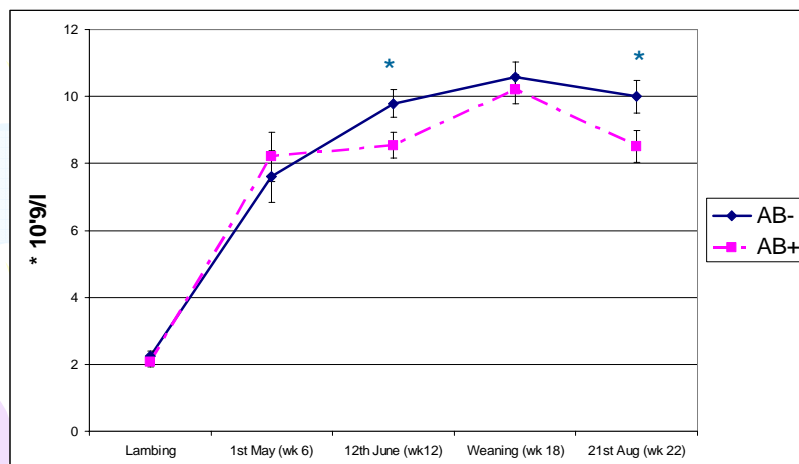
- No significant effects on FEC
- AB+ group had:
 - Elevated DHA in milk wk 3 post lambing
 - Elevated DHA in plasma wk 6 post lambing



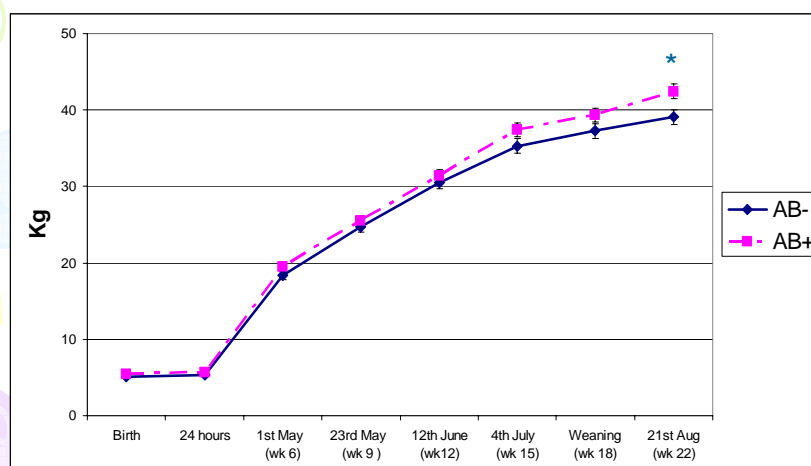
Results Lambs

- No significant effect FEC
- AB+ group had:
 - Higher levels DHA wk 6 post partum
 - Lower levels lymphocytes wk 12 and wk 22 post partum
 - Higher LWT & CS wk 22 post partum

Lamb Lymphocytes



Lamb Liveweights





Conclusions

- Lower lymphocyte levels indicate less inflammation
- Therefore DHA may have
 - reduced the extent of a hypersensitive inflammatory reaction
 - reduced hypophagia
 - given higher resilience of lambs to nematode challenge



Acknowledgements

- Red Meat Industry Forum
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Any Questions?

