

Genetic relationship between ascites and body weight at different ages in broilers

Closter, A.M., Elferink, M.G., Van As, P., Vereijken, A.L.J., Van Arendonk, J.A.M., Crooijmans, R.P., Groenen, M.A.M., Bovenhuis, H.
Ane-Marie.Closter@wur.nl

Background and Aim

- Ascites is caused by an imbalance between oxygen requirement and cardiovascular ability to supply oxygen.
- Fast growing chickens require more oxygen and are, therefore, expected to be more susceptible to ascites.

Aim of study

- Estimate genetic parameters for the ascites-indicator trait, heart ratio, and for body weight measured at three different ages.

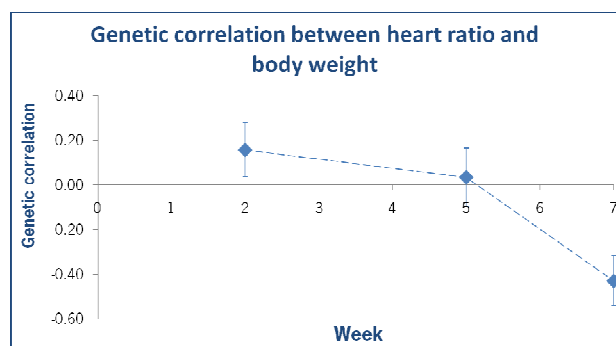
Conclusion

- Broilers with a high genetic potential for early growth are slightly more susceptible to ascites:
 - $r_A = 0.16$
- At later ages, broilers with high genetic ability for ascites have lower body weights:
 - Genetic correlation between heart ratio and body weight is affected by the incidence of ascites.
- The presence of ascites influences the genetic correlation between heart ratio and body weight.

Results

Traits	h^2 (1)	m^2 (2)
BW2	0.33	0.06
BW5	0.22	0.05
BW7	0.18	0.04
RATIO	0.35	0.02

1) heritability: SE between 0.04 and 0.05;
2) maternal environmental effect: SE 0.01.



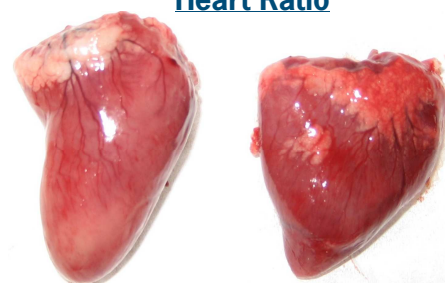
Materials and Methods

- Experimental population: 7,900 broilers
- Ascites inducing conditions: Cold temperature and high CO_2
- Phenotypes:
 - Heart ratio
 - Body weight at 2, 5 and 7 weeks
- Model:

$$y = \mu + \text{sex} + \text{batch} * \text{stable} + \text{age} + \text{animal} + \text{dam} + e$$

$$\text{animal} \sim N(0, A\sigma_a^2) \quad \text{dam} \sim N(0, I\sigma_d^2) \quad e \sim N(0, I\sigma_e^2)$$

Heart Ratio



RATIO = right ventricular weight divided by total ventricular weight.
Normal heart (left) and ascitic heart (right) from 24 days old broiler.