

# Background

Surgical castration without anaesthesia/analgesia in 1<sup>st</sup> week of life  
(Directive 2001/93/EC)



Painful procedure → welfare discussion → alternatives ?

**Surgical castration with anaesthesia/analgesia:**

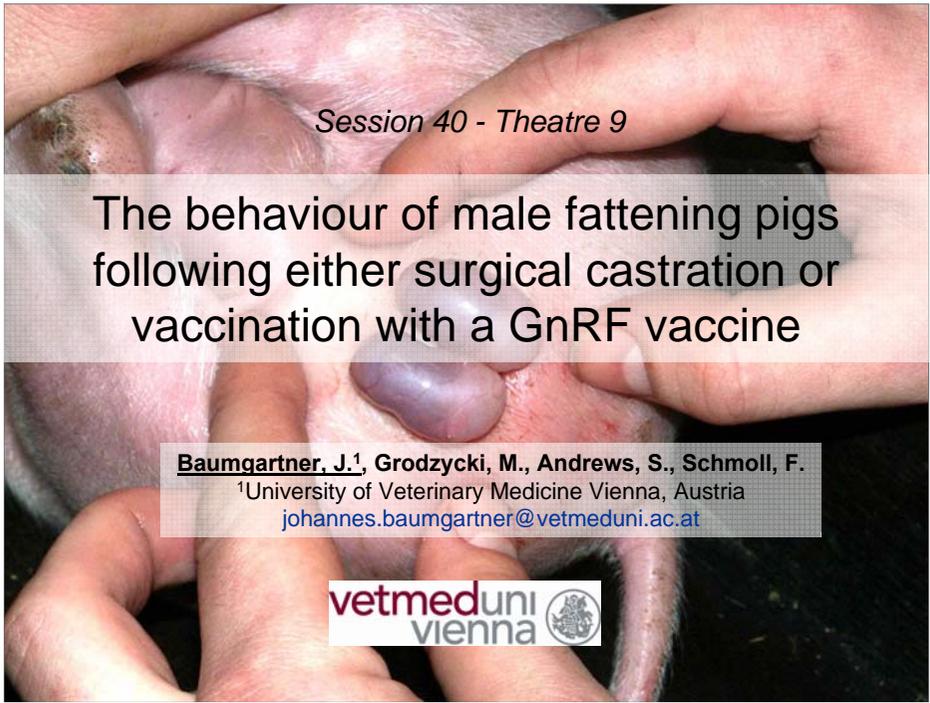
- Lokal anaesthesia
- General anaesthesia
- NSAID

**Non-surgical methods:**

- Fattening of entire males
- Vaccination against boar taint
- (Sperm-Sexing)
- ...



PIGCAS (2009), EFSA (2004)  
von Borell *et al* (2009), Prunier *et al* (2006)



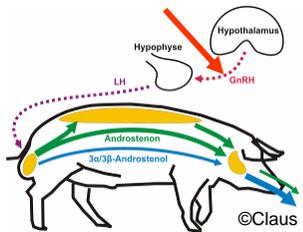
Session 40 - Theatre 9

## The behaviour of male fattening pigs following either surgical castration or vaccination with a GnRF vaccine

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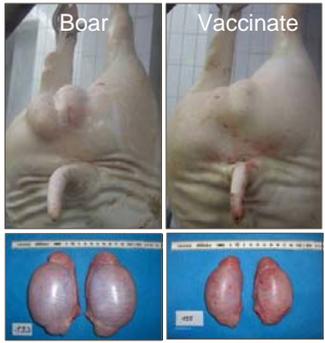


## Vaccination against boar taint



GnRF-Vaccine (Improvac<sup>TM</sup>, Pfizer Ltd)

Immunocastration of males after 2<sup>nd</sup> dose → antibodies against own GnRF  
→ testis atrophy → cease of androstenedione synthesis !



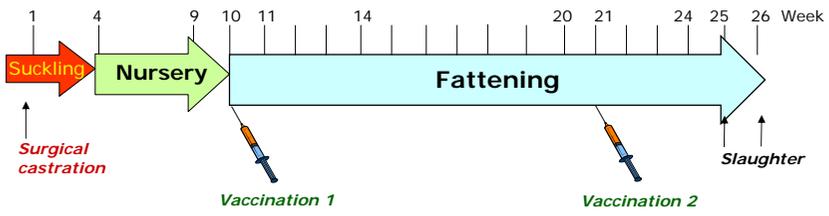
- + Efficacy
- + feed conversion
- + carcass quality
- ± costs
- same effect in human

? **Behaviour**  
Cronin *et al* (2003)  
Appl.Anim.Behav.Sci. 81: 111-126

## Animals



- 230 crossbred male piglets in total
- from 55 sows (1-7 piglets / litter)
  - EURO Hybrid x Pietrain
  - farrowing crates
- 2 treatment groups randomly allocated (5.07 ± 0.85d)
- **T1 surgical castration (n=115)**
  - **T2 GnRF-vaccination (n=115)**



## Housing



### Nursery

Pigs randomly assigned to pens

- T1: 52, 31 and 30 pigs / pen
- T2: 50, 31 and 30 pigs / pen

slatted floors, no straw

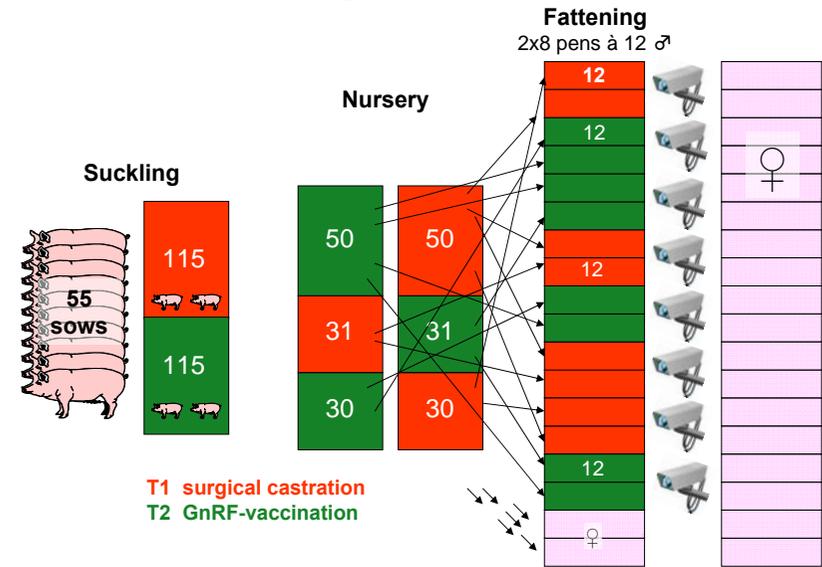
multi space feeders, dry feed



### Fattening

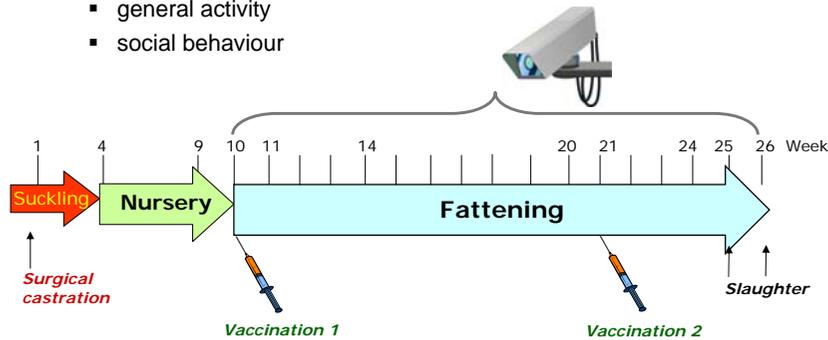
- Treatments groups randomly assigned to pens
- no mixing of nursery groups
- 12 animals/pen (0,9 m<sup>2</sup>/pig)
- partially slatted floors, no straw
- liquid feeding (3x), 1 nipple drinker/pen

## Experimental design



## Behaviour assessment

- Whole fattening period (week 10 to 26)
- 24 hour video once a week
- observations focused on:
  - general activity
  - social behaviour

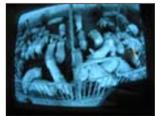


## General activity

- Recording of postures (walking / standing, sitting, lying)
- scan sampling from 24-hour videos in 5-min interval (groupwise)
- PROC MIXED with repeated measurement design (SAS 9.1);  
Fixed: treatment (T1, T2), fattening phase (I-IV), observer, treatment\*phase;  
Tukey Test ( $P=0.05$ )

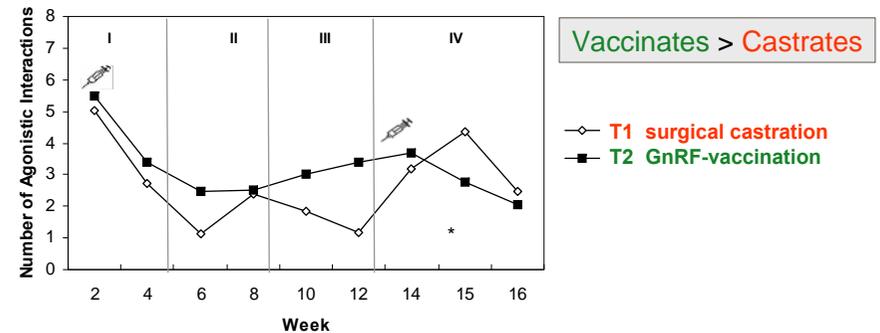


# Social behaviour



- Analysed in every 2<sup>nd</sup> week
- 4 x 2hours observation blocks / day starting at 00:30, 07:30, 12:30; 16:45
- 4 individually marked focus animals / pen
- continuous observation
- displacing, head knocking, biting, fighting, mounting, playing, manipulating of pen mates
- PROC GENMOD with repeated measurement design:  
Fixed: treatment, fattening phase, observation block, observer, treatment\*phase, treatment\*block;  
PROC MULTTEST and Bonferoni Holm Test ( $P=0.05$ )

# General activity - Standing

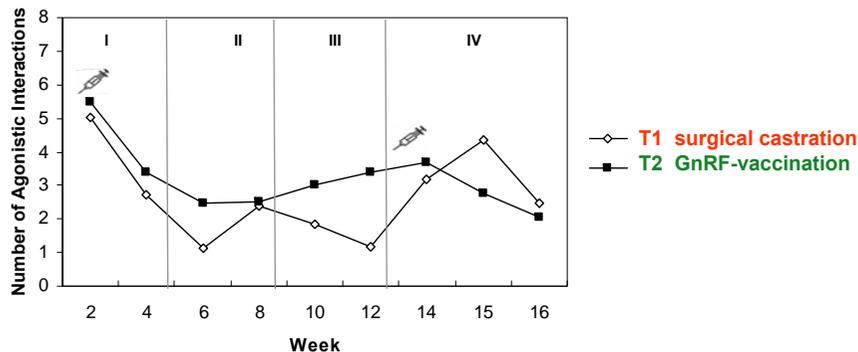


	T1	T2	P
<b>Fattening period</b>	<b>9,31</b>	<b>10,74</b>	<b>0.023</b>
Fattening phase I	10,19 <sup>b</sup>	11,51 <sup>bc</sup>	0.046
Fattening phase II	8,36 <sup>a</sup>	10,45 <sup>c</sup>	NS
Fattening phase III	10,73 <sup>b</sup>	12,50 <sup>b</sup>	NS
Fattening phase IV	7,95 <sup>a</sup>	8,49 <sup>a</sup>	NS

	T1	T2	P
<b>Fattening phase IV</b>	<b>7,95<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>8,49<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>NS</b>
Week 13	8,71	<b>10,89<sup>a</sup></b>	NS
Week 14	7,20	<b>7,65<sup>b</sup></b>	NS
Week 15	7,94	7,36 <sup>b</sup>	NS
Week 16	7,88	8,05 <sup>b</sup>	NS

\* LS Means; NS not significant

# Agonistic interactions (sum)



	T1	T2	P
<b>Fattening period</b>	<b>2,09</b>	<b>2,70</b>	<b>NS</b>
Fattening phase I	2,77 <sup>b</sup>	3,87 <sup>b</sup>	NS
Fattening phase II	1,98 <sup>ab</sup>	2,32 <sup>ac</sup>	NS
Fattening phase III	1,37 <sup>a</sup>	<b>2,88<sup>bc</sup></b>	0,03
Fattening phase IV	2,56 <sup>ab</sup>	<b>2,05<sup>a</sup></b>	NS

**Aggression:**  
Vaccinates = Castrates

\* LS Means; NS not significant

# Agonistic behaviours

	Biting & Fighting			Displacing & Head Knocking		
	T1	T2	P	T1	T2	P
<b>Fattening period</b>	<b>0,88</b>	<b>1,12</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>1,14</b>	<b>1,51</b>	<b>0,03</b>
Fattening phase I	1,11	1,79 <sup>b</sup>	NS	1,57 <sup>b</sup>	2,04	NS
Fattening phase II	0,78	0,93 <sup>ab</sup>	NS	1,08 <sup>ab</sup>	1,37	NS
Fattening phase III	0,66	1,34 <sup>b</sup>	NS	0,70 <sup>a</sup>	1,47	0,04
Fattening phase IV	1,04	0,72 <sup>a</sup>	NS	1,42 <sup>ab</sup>	1,26	NS

**Intensive aggression (→ lesions):**  
Vaccinates = Castrates

\* LS Means; NS not significant

## Other behaviours

	Playing			Mounting			Manipulating of pen mate		
	T1	T2	P	T1	T2	P	T1	T2	P
<b>Fattening period</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,17</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>2,29</b>	<b>2,57</b>	<b>NS</b>
Fattening phase I	0,19	0,42 <sup>b</sup>	NS	0,27 <sup>b</sup>	0,36 <sup>b</sup>	NS	2,54	3,12	NS
Fattening phase II	0,07	0,31 <sup>b</sup>	NS	0,06 <sup>ab</sup>	0,27 <sup>b</sup>	NS	1,73	1,94	NS
Fattening phase III	0,06	0,14 <sup>b</sup>	NS	0,04 <sup>ab</sup>	0,31 <sup>b</sup>	NS	2,04	2,64	NS
Fattening phase IV	0,07	0,01 <sup>a</sup>	NS	0,01 <sup>a</sup>	0,03 <sup>a</sup>	NS	3,08	2,74	NS

Mounts:  
**Vaccinates > Castrates**  
 0.05 vs 0.17 mounts in 2 hours

\* LS Means; NS not significant

## Conclusion

- “GnRF-vaccination does not increase behavioural problems of male fattening pigs kept in small single sex groups”
- Welfare benefit compared to surgical castration
- Evaluation has to include practicability, economy, consumer

## Acknowledgement

- Mario Koller, Simone Laister, Barbara Noack
- Tatjana Sattler, Stefanie Schmidt, Maxi Schönefeldt
- Andre Pfützner
- Fiona Brock, Ingolf Horst

Thank you for your attention !