

Effect of differentiated programs of piglet rearing on Fe content in blood and on body weight

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Summary

The studies included 16 litters of piglets (Näima x Neckar), 8 litters in control group (85 animals) and 8 litters in experimental group (87 animals) and their mothers. The piglets from group C received, by injection, a single dose of Gleptosil preparation in the quantity of 1 ml/head and the animals from group E received three times (i.e. on 3rd, 7th and 11th day of life), *per-os*, Hemoral preparation. Quality parameters, as being specified for colostrum and milk of the sows (basic composition, SCC) confirmed good quality of the preparation, received by the progeny. The piglets which received the preparation by injection were additionally fed since the 3rd day of life and those ones, receiving the preparation *per-os* – since the 12th day of life. Body weight and Fe level of the piglets were determined on 18th and 27th day of life (HEMOCUE® AB, Box 1204, SE-262 23 Ängelholm, Sweden). Significantly higher ($P \leq 0.01$) Fe content in blood of the piglets, receiving *per-os* preparation (Hemoral) as compared to the injected Gleptosil preparation on the 18th and 27th day of life of the piglets was indicated, with the significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$) body weight of the suckling piglets from group E vs. group C on the 27th day of rearing. The rate of deaths of the piglets until weaning at the age of 4 weeks was higher in group E vs. C (13.8% and 9.4%, respectively). The obtained results do not indicate univocally the practical suitability of Hemoral preparation in the intensive production of piglets.

KEY WORDS: piglets / iron / injection / *per os* / blood-Fe / body weight