

The indicators of haematological profile of sows before parturition and at 21st day of lactation

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Summary

The aim of the paper was to define and compare the levels of chosen morphological and biochemical indicators of blood from 34 crossbred F1 sows (Polish Landrace x Polish Large White), primiparous (P) and multiparous (W) sows in two phases during reproductive cycle, the means at the 104th day of pregnancy (C) and at 21st day of lactation (L). Some of morphological and biochemical indicators were different, depending on phase of reproductive cycle or farrowing rank. The number of platelets was significant higher ($P \leq 0.01$) in sows L vs. C. The significant differences between primiparous and multiparous sows were observed in RBC, MCV and PLT ($P \leq 0.01$) and WBC ($P \leq 0.05$). The differences of concentration in GLU, BUN, TRIG, VLDL ($P \leq 0.01$) and CHOL ($P \leq 0.05$) were found for pregnant sows and lactating sows; the values of indicators were higher for sows C than L. The biochemical index (TP and CHOL ($P \leq 0.05$)) differences between primiparous and multiparous sows were indicated, too. The average values of evaluated morphological and biochemical blood indicators were found within normal limits for species, production group and phase of reproductive cycle. This indicates that homeostasis was maintained after the period of intensive lactation, indirectly pointing to good health condition of sows as well as proper diet and housing conditions.

KEY WORDS: sows / pregnancy / lactation / blood: morphology and biochemical indicators