Impact of nutrition on gut health and growth interaction in nursery pigs 营养对仔猪肠道健康和生长相互作用的影响

Sung Woo Kim, Ph.D. *博士*

Professor of Nutrition 营养学教授
University Faculty Scholar 大学学者
North Carolina State University, USA
北卡罗来纳州立大学,美国

Weaning: a life milestone for babies! 断奶:婴儿生命中的里程碑!

Accustom to food other than its mother's milk



Weaning: a life milestone for pigs as well! 断奶:对猪来说,也是生命中的里程碑!!

- Naturally, sows wean piglets at 8 to 12 weeks of age. 按常理,仔猪断奶在8-12周。
- In pig production, we wean piglets at 2 to 4 weeks of age. 而我们选择在仔猪2-4周断奶。



Weaning: a life milestone for pigs as well! 断奶:对猪来说,也是生命中的里程碑!!

- Pigs are all stressed and tired from transportation. 猪在运输过程中都会感到压力和疲劳。
- Dealing with new pen-mates 也要去应对新的"朋友"





Weaning: a life milestone for pigs as well! 断奶:对猪来说,也是生命中的里程碑!!

• And then.... forced to eat solid feed! 然后,被迫去吃固态饲料。

.... which mostly includes starch and plant proteins.



Weaning: what do we feed to piglets? 断奶:我们如何去喂养仔猪?

• Are they ready to eat your feeds? 它们做好吃你们饲料的准备了吗?

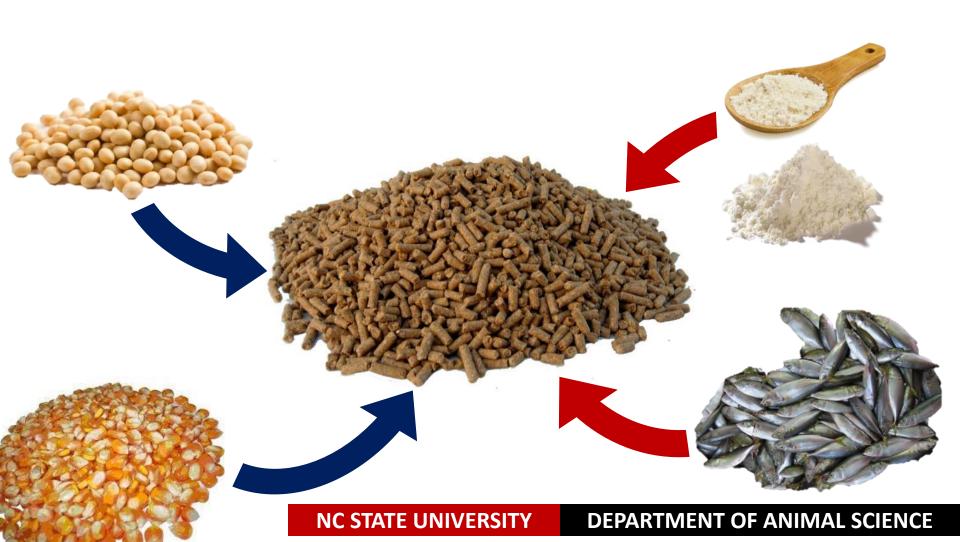
- What are you feeding to newly weaned pigs? 你们

给新断奶的猪喂什么?

Dreaming Dreaming door milk about milk

Wish 理想

Weaning: what do we feed to piglets? 断奶: 我们给仔猪饲喂什么?



Weaning: what do we feed to piglets? 断奶: 我们给仔猪饲喂什么?

• Feedstuffs from plants 源自植物的饲料



- Protein supplements 蛋白补充物
 - Legume seed meals 各种豆粕
 - Co-products from grain milling and brewing 谷物碾磨和酿造的副产品
- Energy feeds 能量饲料
 - Cereal grains 各种谷物
 - Oils 油脂



Weaning: what do we feed to piglets? 断奶: 我们给仔猪饲喂什么?

- Feedstuffs from animals 源自动物的饲料
 - Protein supplements 蛋白补充物
 - Meat meal, meat and bone meal 肉粉,肉骨粉
 - Blood plasma, blood meal 血浆,血粉
 - Fish meal 鱼粉
 - Energy feeds 能量饲料
 - Whey permeate, whey powder
 乳清渗透物,乳清粉
 - Animal fat 动物油



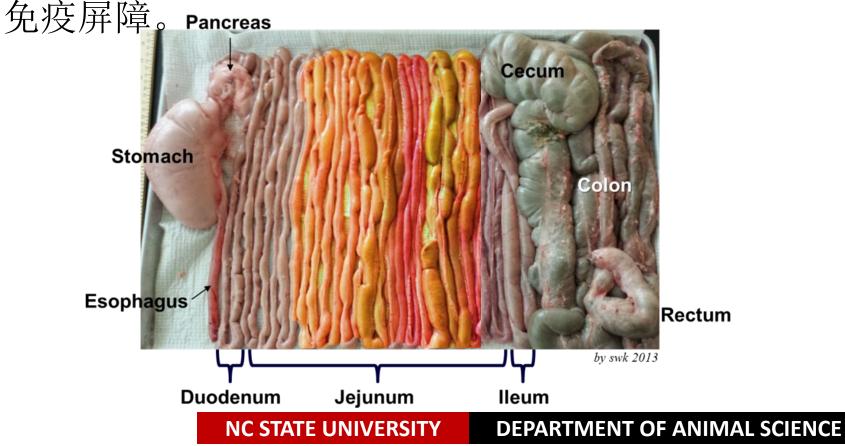
The gut: gastrointestinal tract

肠道: 胃肠道



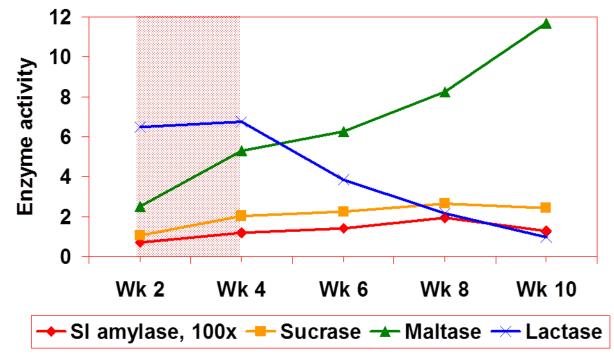
The gut: gastrointestinal tract 肠道: 胃肠道

• The gut is the digestive tract but also first defense immune barrier. 肠道是消化道,也是第一道防御



The gut: endogenous digestive enzymes 肠道: 内源消化酶

- Activity of endogenous digestive enzymes changes. 内源消化酶活性变化 饲料选择基于肠道的酶活性
 - Selection of feedstuffs based on available enzymes



The gut: anti-nutritional compounds in feeds 肠道:饲料中的抗营养化合物

Cereal grains and legume seeds contain ANC.

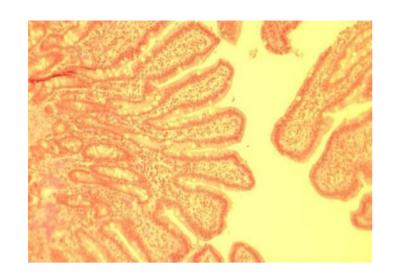
谷物和豆类种子中含有抗营养化合物

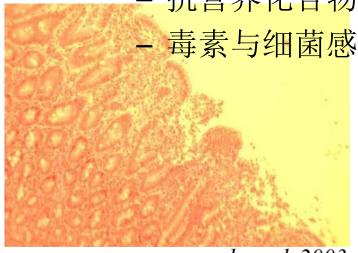
ANC impairs gut health in newly weaned pigs.

抗营养化合物会破坏新断奶的仔猪肠道健康。

Soybean meals 豆粕 (legume-seed meals) 豆类种子粕 Canola meals 油菜籽粕 Sorghum 高粱 Cereal grains 谷物 Trypsin inhibitor 胰蛋白酶抑制因子, lectin 凝集素, glycinin 大豆球蛋白 β-conglycinin β-大豆球蛋白, sNSP Goitrogen, sNSP 甲状腺肿, sNSP Tannin 单宁, kafirins 醇溶谷蛋白 Phytate 植酸, sNSP 可溶性非淀粉类多糖

- The gut is continuously challenged by:
 - Physical damages by feed particles
 - Anti-nutritional compounds
 - Toxins and bacterial infection
- 肠道不断受到挑战:
 - 饲料颗粒物理损伤
 - 抗营养化合物
 - 毒素与细菌感染



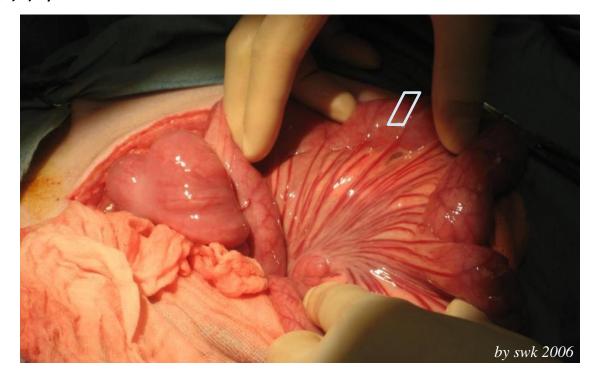


- All these foreign compounds could cause:
 - Disturbed gut integrity and gut leaking
 - Immunological and inflammatory responses
 - Oxidative damages in the gut
 - Increased pathogenic infection
- 所有这些外来化合物可能导致:
 - 干扰肠道完整性和肠道泄漏
 - 免疫和炎症反应

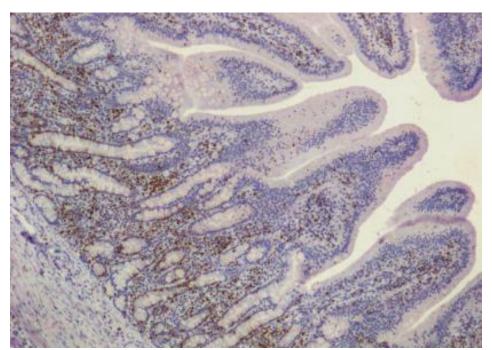
- 肠道氧化损伤
- 增加病原感染

- All these foreign compounds could cause:
 - Impaired gut morphology increasing cell proliferation
 - Impaired nutrient digestion and absorption
 - Finally reduced growth and health of nursery pigs
- 所有这些外来化合物可能导致:
 - 肠形态受损增加细胞增殖
 - 营养消化和吸收受损
 - 最后减少了仔猪的生长和健康

• The gut is the digestive tract but also first defense immune barrier. 肠道是消化道,也是第一道防御免疫屏障。

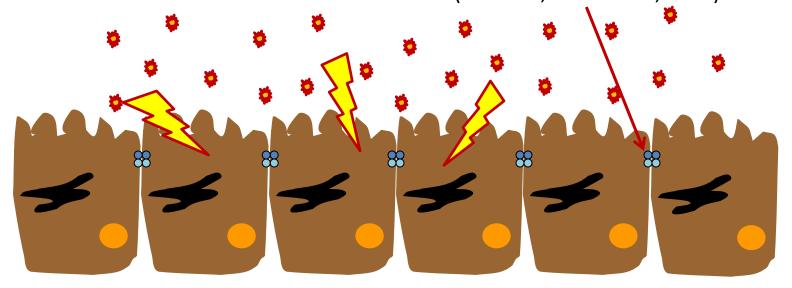


• The gut is the digestive tract but also first defense immune barrier. 肠道是消化道,也是第一道防御免疫屏障。

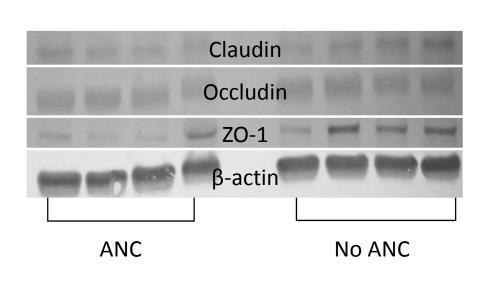


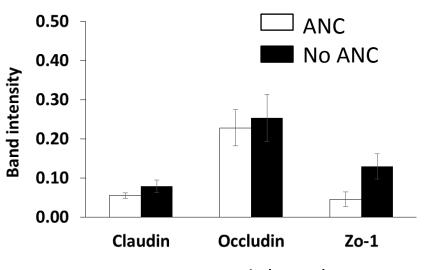
- Disturbed gut integrity and gut leaking
- 干扰肠道完整性和肠漏

Tight junction proteins 紧密连接蛋白 (claudins, occlaudins, ZO-1)

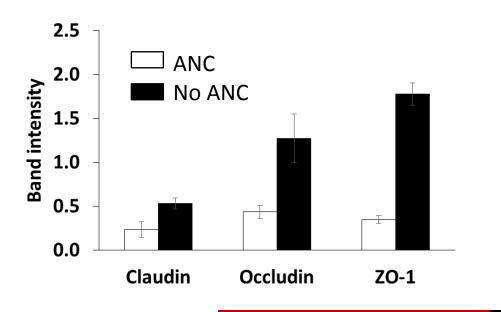


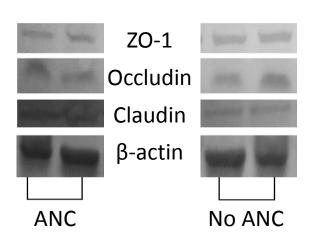
- Disturbed gut integrity and gut leaking 干扰肠道完整性和肠漏
 - Caused by anti-nutritional compounds (phytate) 抗营养化合物引起的(植酸)





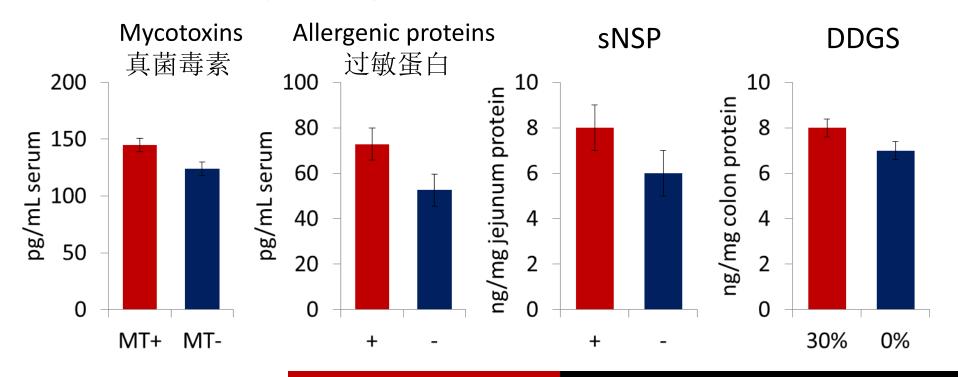
- Disturbed gut integrity and gut leaking 干扰肠道完整性和肠漏
 - Caused by anti-nutritional compounds (sNSP)抗营养化合物引起的(sNSP)



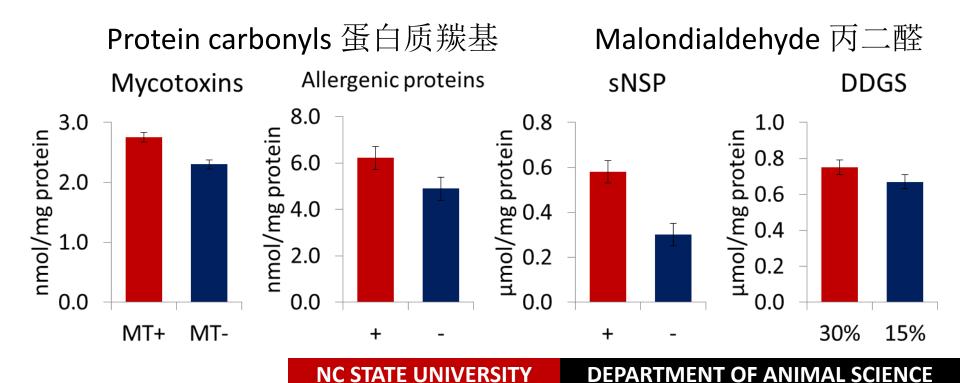


Chen et al. (2017) ASAS

- Immunological and inflammatory responses
 - Impact on TNF-α
 对肿瘤坏死因子α的影响



- Oxidative damages in the gut 肠道氧化损伤
 - Impact on oxidative stress markers 氧化应激标记物的影响



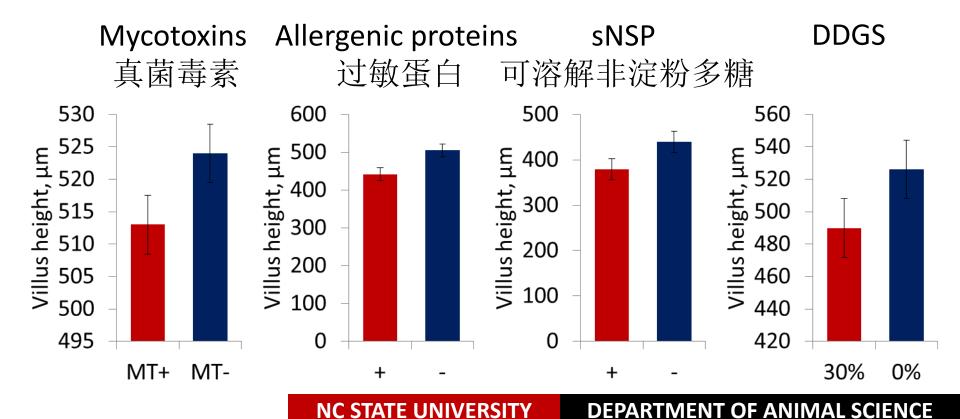
- Increased pathogenic infection
 - Enterotoxigenic E. coli: F 5, F6, F18 fimbriae
 - Coronavirus: TGE, PED
 - Clostridia ssp. (Clostridium perfringens A and C)
 - Isospora suis: a protozoan parasite
 - Salmonella (Salmonella typhimurium)
- 增加病原感染
 - 产肠毒素大肠杆菌-F 5/F6/F18菌毛
 - 冠状病毒: TGE、PED
 - 产气荚膜梭菌 A和C

- 猪等孢球虫: 原生动物寄生虫
 - 沙门氏菌

- Antimicrobial growth promoters (AGP) have been successful reducing pathogenic infection through the gut in pigs. However, AGP is banned in animal feeds. 抗菌生长促进剂(AGP)已成功通过在猪肠道减少病原感染。然而,AGP是禁止用在动物饲料。
 - EU (2007)
 - Korea (2011)
 - USA (2017)
 - Who is next?



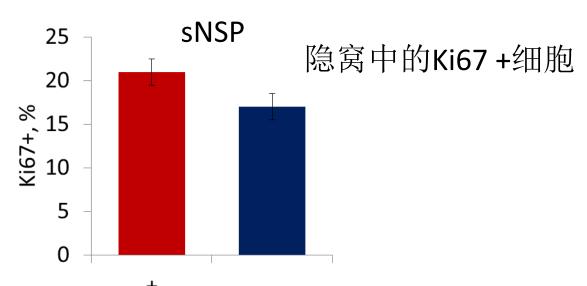
 Impaired gut morphology increasing cell proliferation 肠形态受损增加细胞增殖

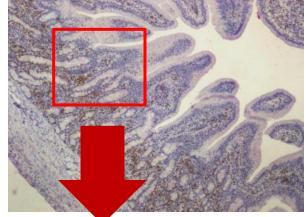


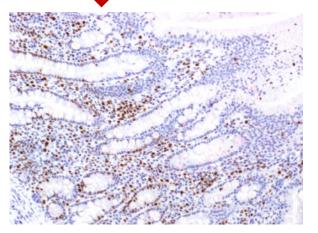
Impaired gut morphology increasing cell proliferation

肠形态受损增加细胞增殖

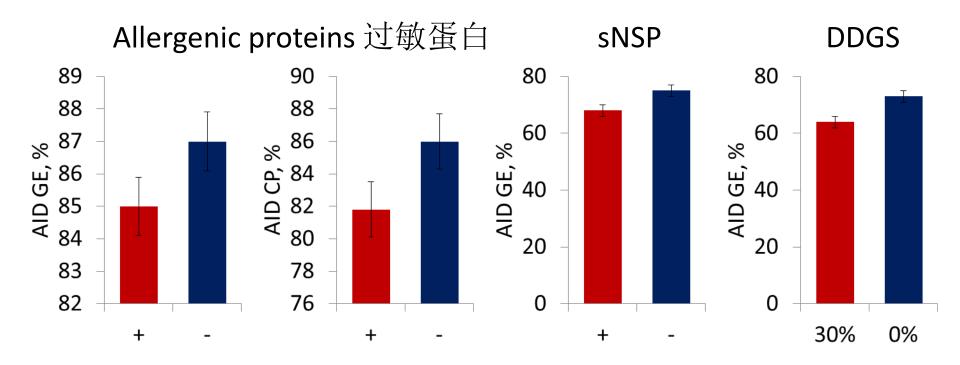
- Immunohistochemistry
- Ki67+ cells in the crypt







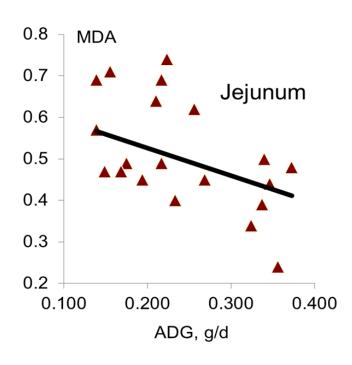
• Impaired nutrient digestion and absorption 营养消化和吸收受损

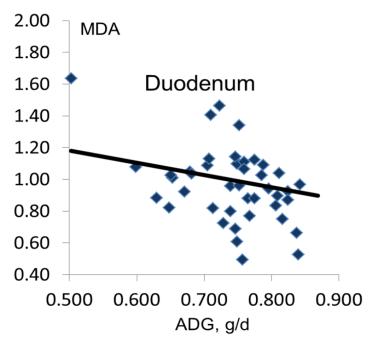


The gut: oxidative stress 肠道: 氧化应激

Finally reduced growth and health

最后减少了生长和健康





Feeding newly weaned pigs 喂养新断奶仔猪

- Feedstuffs should be carefully selected. 饲料应当精心挑选
 - Substrates for endogenous digestive enzymes 与内源性消化酶匹配
 - Anti-nutritional compounds 抗营养化合物









Feeding newly weaned pigs 喂养新断奶仔猪

- Use of right feedstuffs will help with:
 - Enhancing gut integrity and reducing gut leaking
 - Reduce unnecessary inflammatory responses
 - Reduce oxidative damages in the gut
- 使用正确的饲料会帮助:
 - 增强肠道完整性,减少肠漏
 - 减少不必要的炎症反应
 - 减少肠道氧化损伤

Feeding newly weaned pigs 喂养新断奶仔猪

- Use of right feedstuffs will help with:
 - Reduce pathogenic infection through the gut
 - Improve gut morphology
 - Increase nutrient digestion and absorption
 - Finally improve growth and health of nursery pigs
- 使用正确的饲料会帮助:
 - 减少肠道致病性感染
 - 改善肠道形态

- 增加养分消化吸收
- 最后提高仔猪的生长和 健康

Feeding newly weaned pigs 喂养新断奶仔猪

- Feedstuffs from animal tissues or products have extensively been used in feeding newly weaned pigs.
 - High digestibility
 - Absence of anti-nutritional compounds
- 从动物组织生产的产品已广泛应用于饲料饲喂断奶仔猪。
 - 高消化率
 - 无抗营养物质

Feeding newly weaned pigs 喂养新断奶仔猪

- Protein supplement: blood plasma, fish meal, dried whole milk, dried skim milk, whey protein concentrate, dried cheese products
- Energy feed: whey permeate, whey powder
- -蛋白质原料:血浆,鱼粉,全脂奶粉,脱脂奶粉,乳清浓缩蛋白,奶酪粉
- 能量饲料: 乳清渗透, 乳清粉

Feeding newly weaned pigs 喂养新断奶仔猪

Protein supplement (5 to 7 kg BW):

蛋白质的补充(5至7公斤体重)

- Soybean meal: max 20% 豆粕: 最大20%

- Fish meal: max 7% 鱼粉: 最大7%

- Blood plasma: max 7% 血浆:最大7%

- Poultry meal: 5 to 7% 禽肉粉: 5至7%

Supplemental AA: L-Lys HCl (max 0.5%)

补充: L-赖氨酸盐酸盐(最大0.5%)

Feeding newly weaned pigs 喂养新断奶仔猪

- Energy feed (5 to 7 kg BW): 能量饲料(5至7公斤体重)
 - Whey permeate: min 22%低蛋白乳清粉(乳清渗透): 最少22%
 - Cook meal / bakery byproducts: 5 to 10% 烘焙业副产品: 5至10%

Feeding newly weaned pigs 喂养新断奶仔猪



Conclusion 结论

- The gut of newly weaned pigs is not fully mature and its health can easily be impaired reducing growth.
- 新生断奶仔猪的肠道尚未完全成熟,其健康状况极易受损,降低其生长。



Conclusion 结论

- Consideration of selecting feedstuffs is critical for the gut health and finally growth of newly weaned pigs.
- 为了肠道健康和断奶仔猪的生长,选择合适的饲料原料是非常重要的。



Conclusion 结论

 Use of feedstuffs with allergenic proteins and antinutritional compounds should be limited in feeding newly weaned pigs.

• 断奶仔猪日粮中使用含有致敏蛋白和抗营养化合

物的饲料应该受到限制。



Thank you!

Thoughts? Questions?



