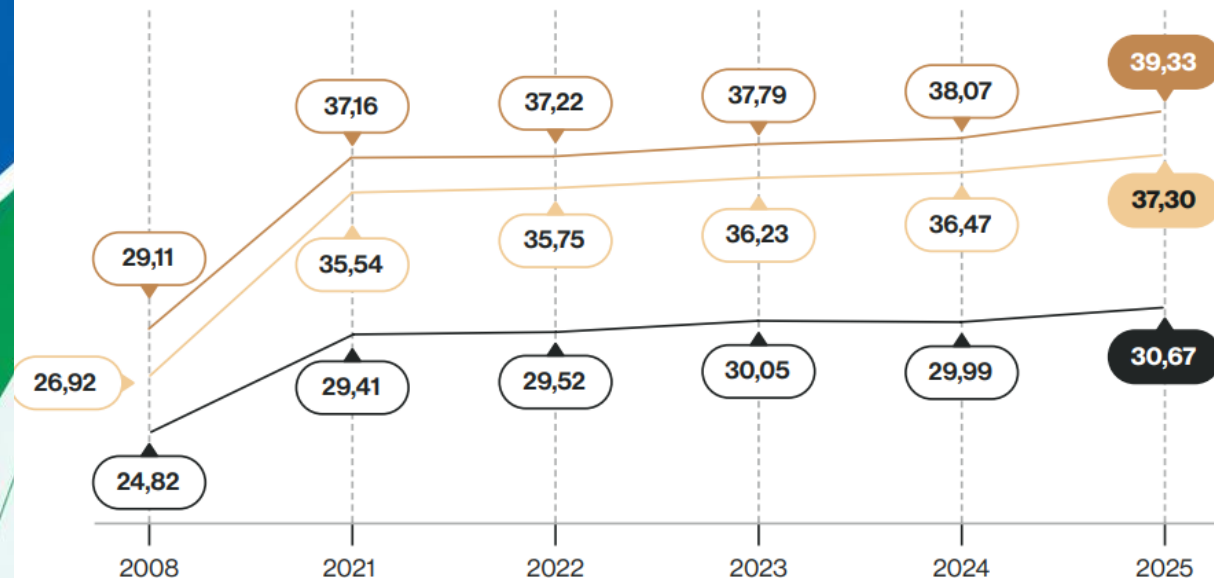


O Papel Estratégico das Gorduras de Origem Animal na Lactação

Prof. Cesar Augusto Pospissil Garbossa



Desmamados/Fêmea/Ano (DFA)



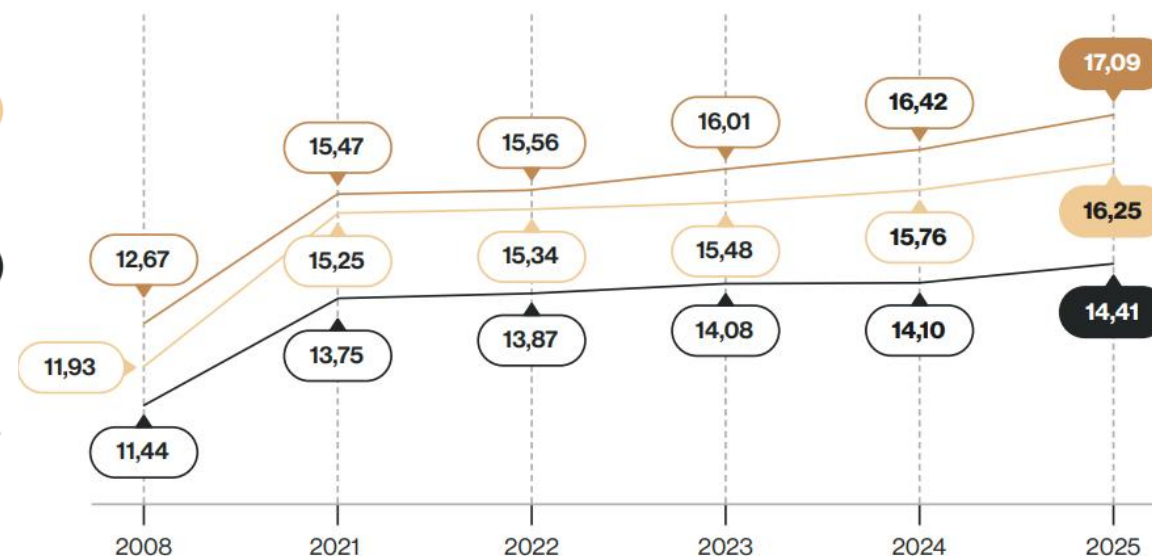
Diferença de DFA médio entre a primeira e a última edição:

+ 10,22
DFA

+ 10,38
DFA

+ 5,85
DFA

Média de nascidos vivos (MNV)



Diferença de MNV médio entre a primeira e a última edição:

+ 4,42
MNV

+ 4,32
MNV

+ 2,97
MNV



Avanço genético aumentou muito a **capacidade produtiva** das matrizes.



Entretanto, a **capacidade** de **adaptação fisiológica** não **evoluiu** na mesma **velocidade**.



A lactação expõe o déficit energético da matriz moderna

A demanda cresce mais rápido do que a capacidade de consumo.

Energia disponível

MANUTENÇÃO

PRODUÇÃO DE LEITE

Energia ingerida

CONSUMO VOLUNTÁRIO



DÉFICIT

mobilização corporal

Quanto maior a produção de leite, maior a dificuldade de atender à demanda apenas aumentando o consumo de ração.

A mobilização sustenta a produção — mas cobra um custo metabólico da matriz.



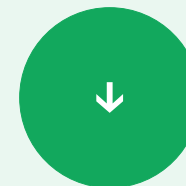
Por que a gordura é uma ferramenta estratégica?

Ela aumenta o aporte energético sem depender apenas de maior consumo de ração.

2,25
×

MAIOR DENSIDADE

Mais energia por unidade de peso do que carboidratos.



MENOR CALOR METABÓLICO

Menor incremento calórico: vantagem sob estresse térmico.



SUBSTRATO PARA O LEITE

Ácidos graxos dietéticos podem ser incorporados à gordura do leite.

Gordura não substitui o consumo: ela aumenta a eficiência energética do consumo possível.



A gordura do leite resulta de três rotas metabólicas



A dieta modifica o equilíbrio entre absorção, síntese mamária e uso das reservas corporais.



A resposta é maior quando a energia é realmente limitante

1

CALOR

Menor consumo e vantagem do menor incremento calórico.

2

ALTA PRODUÇÃO

Maior demanda para síntese e secreção de leite.

3

MATRIZ JOVEM

Crescimento corporal compete com a lactação.

4

DIETA VOLUMOSA

Fibras e baixa densidade limitam a ingestão energética.

Quanto menor a limitação energética, menor tende a ser a resposta marginal à gordura.



Onde as gorduras de origem animal podem gerar valor?

O benefício depende da qualidade e da adequação ao objetivo da formulação.



DENSIDADE ENERGÉTICA

Aumentam a energia da dieta sem elevar o volume de ração.



ESTABILIDADE

Fontes mais saturadas tendem a apresentar maior estabilidade oxidativa.



MENOR INCREMENTO CALÓRICO

Podem ser particularmente úteis no verão e em ambientes quentes.



CUSTO-ENERGIA

Podem melhorar a relação entre custo da dieta e energia efetivamente entregue.

Origem animal não é sinônimo automático de qualidade: identidade, processamento e oxidação precisam ser controlados.



O que as evidências precisam responder?

1

Aumenta a ingestão de energia?

2

Reduz a mobilização corporal?

3

Modifica a composição do leite?

4

Melhora o crescimento dos leitões?

5

Favorece a reprodução seguinte?

6

Todas as fontes produzem a mesma resposta?

A partir daqui, cada estudo responde a uma parte dessa decisão.



animals



Article

The Effect of Dietary Oil Type and Energy Intake in Lactating Sows on the Fatty Acid Profile of Colostrum and Milk, and Piglet Growth to Weaning

Anna Lavery ^{1,2,3,*} , Peadar G. Lawlor ¹, Helen M. Miller ² and Elizabeth Magowan ³

¹ Pig Development Department, Animal and Grassland Research Innovation Centre, Teagasc, Moorepark, P61 C996 Fermoy, Ireland; peadar.lawlor@teagasc.ie

² Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK; h.m.miller@leeds.ac.uk

³ Agri-Food and Bioscience Institute, Large Park, Hillsborough BT26 6DR, UK; elizabeth.magowan@afbini.gov.uk

* Correspondence: anna_lavery@hotmail.co.uk

Received: 30 October 2019; Accepted: 2 December 2019; Published: 6 December 2019





Delineamento experimental, tratamentos e amostras

Lavery et al. (2019) • do D105 de gestação ao desmame no D28

100 MATRIZES MULTÍPARAS • FATORIAL 2×2 • aproximadamente 25 MATRIZES/TRATAMENTO

10 lotes • blocos por ordem de parto, peso e condição corporal • ordens de parto 2-9

Tratamentos

FATOR 1 — TIPO DE ÓLEO

SO Óleo de soja vs. **SA** Óleo de salmão
rico em n-6 rico em n-3

FATOR 2 — PROGRAMA ENERGÉTICO

F Constante vs. **P** Faseado
14,5 MJ ED/kg durante toda a lactação
14,5 MJ ED/kg até D14
15,5 MJ ED/kg do D15 ao D28

Período experimental e coletas



Avaliações e amostras

Peso dos leitões: 7 momentos

Toucinho/ECC: 8 momentos

Produção estimada de leite

Vídeo das mamadas: 24 h

D28: plasma e tecidos • 10 leitões/trat.



Principais resultados

Lavery et al. (2019) • óleo de salmão vs. óleo de soja • energia constante vs. faseada

EFEITO DO ÓLEO DE SALMÃO

+10% Maior produção
de leite

D7-D14: +7,5%

D21-D28: +11,6%

Sem maior perda corporal

↓26% Menor mortalidade
pré-desmame

Soja: 13,35%

Salmão: 9,87%

Tendência: $P = 0,06$



↑ Maior ganho da
leitegada

Semana 2: +14%

Semana 4: +13%

Sem efeito no período total

PROGRAMA ENERGÉTICO FASEADO

+228 MJ de ED consumidos
ao longo da lactação

↑ ingestão energética no D15-D28

**Sem melhora no leite, condição corporal
ou crescimento dos leitões**

n-3

Transferência materna de ácidos graxos

O óleo de salmão aumentou EPA, DPA e DHA no colostro, leite e leitões.

COLOSTRO



LEITE



PLASMA



TECIDOS

Maior efeito: óleo de salmão + programa faseado → leite com 5,07% de n-3 e relação n-6:n-3 de 3,45.

=

Sem efeito global

sobre o crescimento até o desmame

- Peso individual e da leitegada no D28
- IgG, gordura corporal e massa magra
- Sem interação produtiva óleo x energia

ÓLEO DE SALMÃO: mais leite e maior aporte de n-3, mas sem aumento do peso final ao desmame.



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Influence of dietary fat source on sow and litter performance, colostrum and milk fatty acid profile in late gestation and lactation

Chao JIN,*  Zhengfeng FANG,* Yan LIN, Lianqiang CHE, Caimei WU, Shengyu XU, Bin FENG, Jian LI and De WU

Key Laboratory for Animal Disease Resistance Nutrition of the Ministry of Education of China, Animal Nutrition Institute, Sichuan Agricultural University, Ya'an, China

ABSTRACT



Fonte de gordura no final da gestação e lactação

Jin et al. (2017) • 80 porcas multíparas • tratamentos do D90 de gestação ao desmame (D17)

QUATRO TRATAMENTOS • aproximadamente 20 porcas por grupo

C

Controle

Sem óleo adicionado

Dieta milho-farelo de soja

PO

Óleo de palma

Gestação: 3,2%

Lactação: 4,1%

FO

Óleo de peixe

Gestação: 3,0%

Lactação: 3,9% • rico em n-3

SO

Óleo de soja

Gestação: 2,9%

Lactação: 3,8% • rico em n-6

Linha do tempo e coletas





Table 6 Lactating performances of sows fed control or different fat source diet during suckling

Item	Treatment†					P-value
	Control	PO	FO	SO	SEM	
No. of sows	18	18	20	20		
Parity	4.00	4.00	4	4.05	0.21	0.99
Sows						
Backfat loss, mm	3.71	3.14		3.36	0.14	0.34
ADFI, kg	5.15	4.91		4.95	0.05	0.13
Daily DE intake, MJ	68.54	68.76		69.46	0.97	0.78
Weaning to estrus interval, day	5.56	4.95		4.37	0.38	0.08
Suckling piglets						
No. of piglets after cross-fostering‡	10.75	10.86		10.90	0.09	0.29
No. of weaned piglets per litter	9.80 ^b	10.10 ^b	10.64 ^a	10.55 ^a	0.14	<0.01
Weaning survival rate, %	91.23 ^b	93.09 ^{ab}	96.81 ^a	96.82 ^a		<0.01
Initial piglet weight§, kg	1.54	1.50	1.51	1.56		0.84
Weaned piglet weight, kg	4.44 ^b	4.67 ^{ab}	5.01 ^a	4.83 ^{ab}		0.05
ADG, kg/day	0.180 ^b	0.198 ^{ab}	0.219 ^a	0.200 ^{ab}		0.05
Initial BW per litter§, kg	16.69	16.23	16.62	16.95		0.82
Weaned BW per litter, kg	44.46 ^c	46.60 ^{bc}	53.34 ^a	50.04 ^{ab}		<0.01
Overall litter weight gain, kg	27.69 ^c	30.53 ^{bc}	36.73 ^a	33.41 ^{ab}		<0.01

In each row, means with different letters differ significantly ($P < 0.05$). †Control = group fed a corn-soybean meal-based control diet; PO = group fed the diet supplemented with 4.1% palm oil; FO = group fed the diet supplemented with 3.9% fish oil; SO = group fed the diet supplemented with 3.8% soybean oil. ‡Litter size after cross-fostering: cross-fostering was done within treatment. §Initial piglet weight and BW per litter were standardized per sow, within 24 h of farrowing. ADFI, average daily feed intake; ADG, average daily gain; BW, body weight; DE, digestible energy.



Table 7 Chemical composition of colostrum and milk from sows fed control or different fat source diets ($n = 10$ sows per treatment)

Item	Treatment†				SEM	P-value
	Control	PO	FO	SO		
Colostrum						
Fat (%)	4.41	4.93	4.65	5.36	0.34	0.18
Protein (%)	8.5	8.14	8.15	7.71	0.23	0.08
Lactose (%)	3.87	3.75	3.81	3.75	0.12	0.85
Solid-non-fat (%)	21.66	21.4	22	21.4	0.21	0.17
IgG (g/L)	48.51 ^b	44.57 ^b	72.50 ^a	45.33 ^b	1.86	<0.01
IgM (g/L)	3.07 ^b	3.34 ^b	4.16 ^a	2.96 ^b	0.17	<0.01
Milk						
Fat (%)	5.88 ^c	6.35 ^{bc}	6.56 ^b	7.15 ^a	0.18	<0.01
Protein (%)	3.98	4.00	3.97	3.93	0.02	0.11
Lactose (%)	6.00	5.95	5.66	5.62	0.16	0.23
Solid-non-fat (%)	10.70	10.73	10.64	10.62	0.05	0.41
IgG (g/L)	1.53 ^b	1.31 ^b	1.77 ^a	1.44 ^b	0.08	<0.01
IgM (g/L)	1.87 ^b	2.14 ^b	2.48 ^a	1.95 ^b	0.10	<0.01

In each row, means with different letters differ significantly ($P < 0.05$). †Control = group fed a corn- and soybean meal-based control diet; PO = group fed the diet supplemented with palm oil; FO = group fed the diet supplemented with fish oil; SO = group fed the diet supplemented with soybean oil.



Livestock Production Science 91 (2004) 95–105

**LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTION
SCIENCE**

www.elsevier.com/locate/livprodsci

Lactational dietary fat levels and sources influence milk composition and performance of sows and their progeny

Charlotte Lauridsen*, Viggo Danielsen

Danish Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Research Centre Foulum, P.O. Box 50, DK-8830 Tjele, Denmark

Received 9 July 2003; received in revised form 13 July 2004; accepted 13 July 2004

Abstract

One week prior to farrowing and during 28 days of lactation, a control diet without supplemental fat was compared to six diets containing 8% of either animal fat, rapeseed oil, fish oil, coconut oil, palm oil, or sunflower oil. The dietary effects on performance of 175 sows, their milk yield and composition, and on preweaning performance of the piglets were studied. Except for the fish oil and rapeseed oil, addition of fat to the diets increased the average litter body weight gain from birth and until



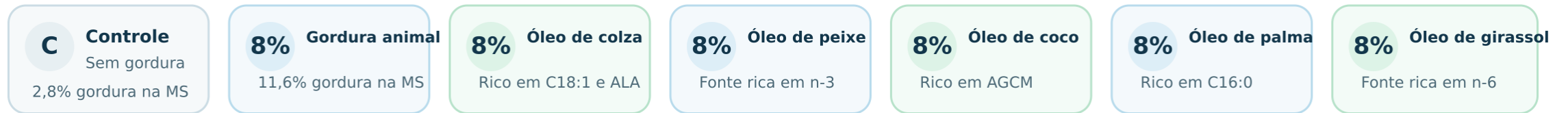
Delineamento experimental, tratamentos e amostras

Lauridsen e Danielsen (2004) • do D108 de gestação ao desmame no D28

175 MATRIZES • 25 BLOCOS × 7 TRATAMENTOS • 25 MATRIZES/TRATAMENTO

Blocos formados considerando ordem de parto (1, 2, 3 e ≥4) e genética

Tratamentos



Período experimental e avaliações



Variáveis e amostras

Consumo diário das matrizes • Peso semanal da leitegada • Produção de leite • Composição do leite • Ácidos graxos e vitaminas A/E



Table 3

Influence of dietary fat sources on feed intake, body weight, and body weight changes of sows^a (N=25 sows per treatment)

	Control	Animal fat	Rapeseed oil	Fish oil	Coconut oil	Palm oil	Sunflower oil	S.E.	P-value of diet
<i>Daily feed intake (kg)</i>									
Before farrowing ^b	2.74b	2.33a	2.34a	2.34a	2.36a	2.35a	2.35a	0.013	<0.001
During lactation ^{c,d}	6.04	5.85	5.82	5.81	5.83	5.90	5.83	0.091	0.490
<i>Daily energy intake (MJ NE)</i>									
Before farrowing ^b	22.4e	22.0d	21.4c	21.5c	20.6a	21.1b	20.9ab	0.13	<0.001
During lactation ^{b,c,e}	49.5a	55.4d	53.4cd	53.1c	50.8ab	52.8bc	52.7bc	0.82	<0.001
<i>Body weight of sows (kg)</i>									
Initially, day 108	258		257	264	260	253	263	4.2	0.573
At weaning ^c	232		234	242	235	230	232	4.6	0.552
<i>Body weight loss of sows (kg)</i>									
After farrowing	19.8		19.7	21.0	20.2	20.1	19.8	2.1	0.990
During lactation ^{c,f}	6.7		4.1	2.7	4.6	3.5	11.0	2.5	0.199

**11
%**

^a LSMeans with different letters within a row are significantly ($P<0.05$) different.

^b Effect of fat supplementation ($P<0.001$).

^c Number of suckling piglets was used as covariate.

^d Significance of the covariate ($P=0.039$).

^e Significance of the covariate ($P=0.042$).

^f Covariant: $P=0.001$; parity: $P=0.024$; interaction between parity $\times$ diet: $P=0.024$.



Table 4

Littersize, survival, weekly, and total litter weight gain of piglets (N=25 sows per treatment)

	Control	Animal fat	Rapeseed oil	Fish oil	Coconut oil	Palm oil	Sunflower oil	S.E.	P-value of diet
<i>Litter size</i>									
Total ^a	12.2	13.0	13.2	12.4	14.0	12.7	14.1	0.5	0.058
Liveborn	11.3	11.6	12.1	10.8	12.7	11.7	12.5	0.5	0.100
Suckling ^b	11.3	11.5	12.1	10.6	12.9	11.6	12.5	0.5	—
<i>Adjusted litter size^c</i>									
At 7 days	10.8	11.5	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.1	0.2	0.250
At 14 days	10.6	11.3	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.9	0.3	0.464
At 21 days	10.4	11.2	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.8	0.3	0.249
At 28 days	10.3	11.2	10.4	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.7	0.3	0.145
Survival (%)	89.2	95.0	88.0	88.1	90.0	89.4	90.2	2.3	0.359
<i>Average daily BW gain (g)^c</i>									
Week 1	193	188	197	192	185	203	200	8	0.631
Week 2	229	238	239	235	259	248	249	11	0.494
Week 3	221	227	245	235	245	243	254	13	0.522
Week 4	218	256	243	229	255	257	242	14	0.260
Litter weight gain (kg) ^d	57.9a	68.7c	63.8abc	59.3ab	66.3bc	66.4bc	68.7c	2.7	0.017

^a Registered litter size.

^b After cross-fostering day.

^c With number of suckling as covariant. Effect of covariant in model, $P<0.001$.

^d LSMs with different letters in the row are significantly ($P<0.05$) different. Tendency to differences between fish oil and coconut oil ($P=0.068$) and fish oil and rapeseed oil ($P=0.060$) were observed. Effect of fat supplementation, $P=0.023$.

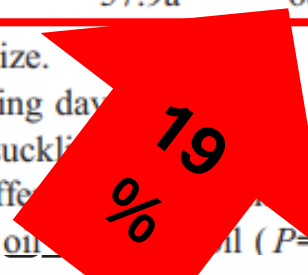




Table 6
Influence of dietary fat sources on daily milk production and output of fat and energy in milk of sows

	Control	Animal fat	Rapeseed oil	Fish oil	Coconut oil	Palm oil	Sunflower oil	S.E.	P-value of diet
<i>Milk production, kg/day^a</i>									
Day 4	5.87	6.05	6.12	5.49	5.81	5.88	5.64	0.39	0.908
Day 11	8.01	8.05	7.69	7.51	8.36	8.02	7.97	0.43	0.665
Day 18	8.50	8.54	9.11	9.27	9.21	9.08	8.84	0.47	0.712
Average	7.54	7.54	7.69	7.40	7.90	7.69	7.50	0.36	0.738
<i>Daily output^b</i>									
Fat in milk (kg) ^c	0.43a	0.60b	0.56b	0.44a	0.57b	0.55b	0.47a	0.05	0.043
Energy in milk (MJ) ^c	30.2a	39.8b	38.2b	30.2a	37.4ab	36.8ab	32.3a	2.78	0.047

^a Adjusted for number of suckling piglets. N=25 sows per treatment.

^b N=8 sows per treatment. LSMs with different letters within the row are significantly ($P<0.05$) different.

^c Effect of fat supplementation



Biochemical and Molecular Action of Nutrients

Dietary Fat during Pregnancy and Lactation Increases Milk Fat and Insulin-Like Growth Factor I Concentrations and Improves Neonatal Growth Rates in Swine^{1,2}

Lori A. Averette, Jack Odle,³ Marcia H. Monaco* and Sharon M. Donovan*

*Department of Animal Science and North Carolina Institute of Nutrition, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27603 and *Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition and Division of Nutritional Sciences, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801*

0022-3166/99 \$3.00 © 1999 American Society for Nutritional Sciences.

Manuscript received 17 March 1999. Initial review completed 14 April 1999. Revision accepted 4 August 1999.

2123





Desenho experimental: tratamentos e coletas

Averette et al. (1999) • 48 fêmeas • tratamentos do dia 90 de gestação ao desmame

DIETA

0%

gordura adicionada
vs. 10% de gordura branca

ORDEM DE PARTO

1ª

primíparas
vs. múltíparas (≥ 3 partos)

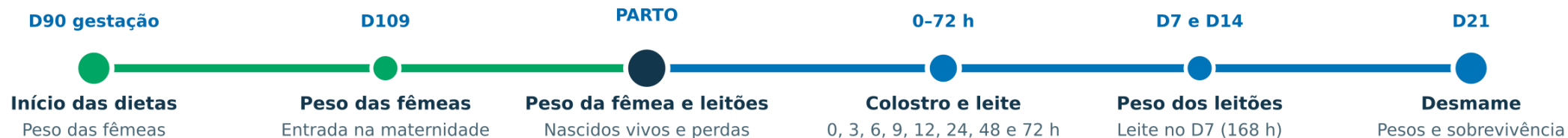
TIPO DE PARTO



natural
vs. induzido no dia 112

FATORIAL $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ TRATAMENTOS (6 fêmeas/tratamento)

Linha do tempo e avaliações



Análises no colostro/leite:

Gordura

Proteína

Lactose

IGF-I

IGF-II

Consumo de ração (diário)



TABLE 2

Effects of dietary fat and induction of parturition on farrowing and lactation parameters of sows and gilts¹

Response criteria	Sows (<i>n</i> = 24)				Gilts (<i>n</i> = 24)				SEM
	Induced		Natural		Induced		Natural		
	0% Fat	10% Fat	0% Fat	10% Fat	0% Fat	10% Fat	0% Fat	10% Fat	
Dam lactation feed intake, <i>kg/d</i>	4.42	4.19	4.85	4.49	4.36	4.00	4.78	4.96	0.43
Dam body weight change, <i>kg</i>									
d 90–109 ²	9.69	0.00	2.87	1.73	10.60	12.55	10.63	9.85	4.74
d 109 to farrowing	–22.10	–9.77	–8.48	–5.23	–13.60	–16.70	–15.08	–15.52	2.91
Farrowing to weaning	–0.98	–7.15	–7.15	–1.16	2.43	–3.93	–0.88	–7.43	4.06
Piglets born alive, ² <i>n</i>	14.43	11.67	10.00	8.33	9.50	9.67	10.00	9.83	1.08
Stillborn piglets, ³ <i>n</i>	1.57	2.83	0.00	0.00	—	0.5	0.17	0.5	0.46
Mummified piglets, ⁴ <i>n</i>	0.14	1.33	0.00	0.17	—	0.17	0.17	—	0.25
Piglets at 48 h, <i>n</i>	12.00	10.50	10.00	8.83	9.50	9.50	9.67	10.00	0.75
Piglets weaned, ⁵ <i>n</i>	10.29	8.00	9.00	8.67	9.17	8.67	9.00	8.67	0.70
Survival, ⁶ %	85.97	78.70	83.33	86.66	96.48	91.03	92.82	88.43	4.74
									0.03
Piglet weight gain, ⁷ <i>kg/d</i>	0.22	0.28	0.25	0.31	0.18	0.20	0.31	0.28	

11
%

¹ Sows ($\geq$ parity 3) and gilts (parity 1) were allowed to farrow naturally or induced to farrow via prostaglandin injection on d 112 of gestation and were fed diets containing 0 or 10% supplemental fat.

² Parity effect ($P < 0.01$).

³ Parity effect ($P < 0.01$); fat effect ($P < 0.04$); induction effect ($P < 0.02$); parity $\times$ induction ($P < 0.01$).

⁴ Parity effect ($P < 0.03$).

⁵ Fat effect ($P < 0.05$).

⁶ Calculated from number of piglets at 48 h. Parity effect ($P < 0.01$).

⁷ Averaged over 3 wk of lactation. Parity effect ($P < 0.01$); fat effect ($P < 0.01$); induction effect ($P < 0.01$).

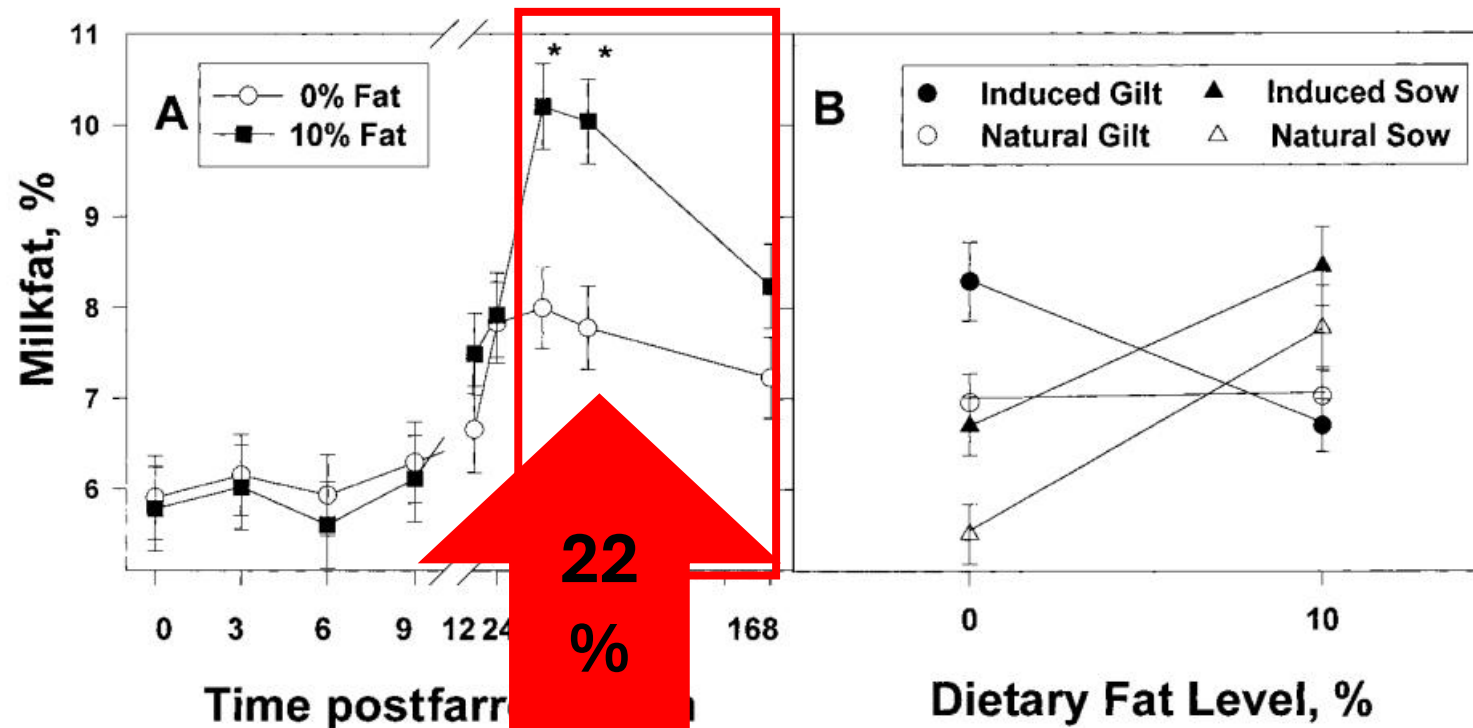


FIGURE 1 Effects of feeding 10% supplemental dietary fat to first parity gilts and multiparous sows during pregnancy and lactation on milk fat concentrations. *Panel A:* Effects of feeding 10% supplemental fat on milk fat concentrations during wk 1 postfarrowing. Error bars represent $\pm$ SEM; $n = 24$ observations per mean. Open symbols represent values from dams fed no supplemental fat; closed symbols represent data from fat-supplemented dams. Time effect ($P < 0.01$); dietary fat $\times$ time interaction ($P < 0.01$). *Values differ from corresponding nonfat-fed controls at 48 and 72 h ($P < 0.05$). *Panel B:* Effects of feeding 10% supplemental dietary fat and induction of farrowing (via injection of prostaglandin on d 112 of gestation) on milk fat concentration from first-parity gilts and multiparous sows. “Natural” refers to control dams allowed to farrow naturally without induction. Milk fat concentrations represent the mean of nine samples taken during wk 1 postfarrowing. Fat $\times$ induction $\times$ parity interaction ($P < 0.01$). Error bars represent $\pm$ SEM (per whole-plot error A).



Anim. Prod. 1992, 55: 233-240
© 1992 British Society of Animal Production

0003-3561/92/18880233\$02-00

Effect of dietary fat and α -tocopherol level in the lactation diet on the performance of primiparous sows and their piglets

L. Babinszky^{1,3}, M. W. A. Verstegen¹, L. A. den Hartog², T. Zandstra¹, P. L. van der Togt¹
and J. T. P. van Dam¹

¹Department of Animal Nutrition, Agricultural University, Wageningen, Haagsteeg 4, 6708 PM Wageningen, The Netherlands

²Research Institute for Pig Husbandry, PO Box 83, 5240 AB Rosmalen, The Netherlands

³Research Institute for Animal Nutrition, H-2053 Herceghalom, Hungary

Abstract

A total of 63 primiparous hybrid sows were used in two experiments to study the effect of different fat and α -tocopherol levels in the lactation diet on the performance and milk production of sows and on the performance of sucking piglets. In experiment 1, the major differences in energy sources in the lactation diets were tapioca starch or animal fat. Fifteen sows received the low-fat diet (starch and fat content: 396 and 43 g/kg dry matter (DM)) and 16 sows were given the moderate-fat diet (starch and fat content: 286 and 75 g/kg DM) during 4 weeks of lactation. In experiment 2, 16 sows were given a low-fat diet (diet 1: starch and fat content: 418 and 37 g/kg DM) and 16 were given a high-fat diet (diet 2: starch and fat content: 266 and 125 g/kg DM) during 4 weeks of lactation. In diet 2,



Gordura e α -tocoferol na dieta de lactação

Babinszky et al. (1992) • 63 primíparas • dois experimentos • lactação de 27 dias

EXPERIMENTO 1 — CONTRASTE MODERADO

Fonte energética

Baixa gordura

43 g/kg MS • n = 15

VS.

Gordura moderada

75 g/kg MS • n = 16

Em cada dieta: α -tocoferol baixo ou alto (≈ 14 vs. 126 mg/kg)

EXPERIMENTO 2 — CONTRASTE ELEVADO

Fonte energética

Baixa gordura

37 g/kg MS • n = 16

VS.

Alta gordura

125 g/kg MS • n = 16

Em cada dieta: α -tocoferol baixo ou alto (≈ 22 vs. 151 mg/kg)

Avaliações durante a lactação





Table 5 Composition of milk at 14 and 27 days of lactation

	Experiment 1			Experiment 2		
	St1	A1	s.d.	St2	A2	s.d.
Day 14:						
No. (sows)	13	16		16	16	
Dry matter (g/kg)	198	201	17	201 ^a	215 ^b	17
Protein (g/kg)	51	51	4	52	52	3
Fat (g/kg)	88	91	17	90 ^a	105 ^b	17
Energy (kJ/g)	5.47	5.58	0.66	5.58 ^a	6.14 ^b	0.67
Day 27:						
No. (sows)	15	14		16	16	
Dry matter (g/kg)	189	194	11	195 ^a	210 ^b	12
Protein (g/kg)	51	52	4	56	57	4
Fat (g/kg)	79	80	10	80 ^a	96 ^b	12
Energy (kJ/g)	5.12	5.21	0.40	5.26 ^a	5.88 ^b	0.48

^{a,b} Different superscripts in the same line indicate significant differences among energy groups in experiment 2 ($P < 0.05$).



Table 7 *Live weight of piglets during suckling*

	Experiment 1			Experiment 2		
	St1	A1	s.d.	St2	A2	s.d.
No. (litters)	15	16		16	16	
Piglet weight (kg)						
at standard	1.55	1.77	0.24	1.49	1.51	0.25
at day 18	4.94	5.20	0.69	4.64	4.74	0.57
at day 25	6.57	6.87	0.85	6.16	6.47	0.73
Daily gain per piglet (g) during balance†	232	239	40	217 ^a	247 ^b	39

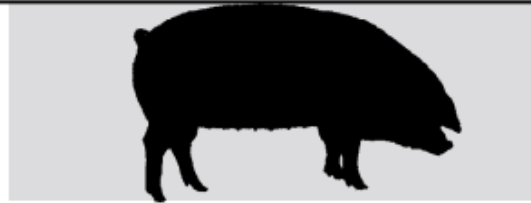
**13,8
%**

^{a,b} Different superscripts in the same line indicate significant differences among energy groups in experiment 2 ($P < 0.05$).

† Between days 18 and 25 of lactation.



The Professional Animal Scientist 15:7–13



*E*ffect of Lactation Diet Fat Level on Sow and Litter Performance¹

S. M. NEAL, PAS², K. M. IRVIN, and G. C. SHURSON³

Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Department of Animal Sciences,
Columbus, OH 43210



Delineamento experimental, tratamentos e amostras

Neal, Irvin e Shurson (1999) • Gordura suplementar na dieta de matrizes em lactação

160

Matrizes Landrace e cruzadas

≈ 40 animais por tratamento • alocação balanceada por peso, ordem de parto e composição racial

Estratificação adicional
≤ 25,4 vs. > 25,4 mm

4 dietas experimentais

Dieta basal milho-farelo de soja + gordura amarela de baixa acidez (mistura animal-vegetal)

0% de gordura

Controle

3% de gordura

Suplementação

6% de gordura

Suplementação

9% de gordura

Suplementação

Período experimental e coletas

Dia 105

gestação

Parto

dia 0

7 dias

14 dias

21 dias

28 dias

desmame

Matrizes

Peso: d105, parto e semanalmente

Consumo: pré-parto e semanal • toucinho: parto, d21 e d28

Leitões e leitegada

Nascidos vivos, natimortos, mumificados e esmagados

Número e peso ao nascimento e semanalmente até o desmame

Manejo alimentar

Dietas desde o dia 105 de gestação; após o parto, acesso ad libitum durante 28 dias de lactação



TABLE 2. Least squares means for litter traits.

Trait	Fat level			
	0%	3%	6%	9%
No. Piglets				
Born alive	9.76 ± 0.73	9.78 ± 0.74	9.78 ± 0.71	9.52 ± 0.69
Stillborn	1.68 ± 0.45	1.70 ± 0.45	1.64 ± 0.44	1.57 ± 0.42
Mummified	0.076 ± 0.17 ^a	0.078 ± 0.17	0.144 ± 0.16	0.273 ± 0.16 ^b
Weaned, 28 d	8.66 ± 0.71 ^a	8.00 ± 0.72	8.11 ± 0.69	7.80 ± 0.67 ^b
Avg Piglet wt., kg				
Birth	1.34 ± 0.08	1.39 ± 0.07	1.34 ± 0.07	1.32 ± 0.06
Wk 1	2.59 ± 0.16	2.72 ± 0.16	2.70 ± 0.15	2.69 ± 0.15
Wk 2	4.13 ± 0.21	4.31 ± 0.22	4.31 ± 0.21	4.27 ± 0.20
Wk 3	5.45 ± 0.29 ^a	5.80 ± 0.29 ^b	5.60 ± 0.28	5.72 ± 0.28
Wk 4	6.98 ± 0.38 ^a	7.48 ± 0.38 ^b	7.26 ± 0.36	7.39 ± 0.35

^{a,b}Means within a row with different letters differ at $P < 0.10$.

**6,0
%**



Response of the modern lactating sow and progeny to source and level of supplemental dietary fat during high ambient temperatures¹

D. S. Rosero,* E. van Heugten,*² J. Odle,* C. Arellano,† and R. D. Boyd‡

*Department of Animal Science, North Carolina State University, Raleigh 27695; †Department of Statistics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh 27695; and ‡Hanor Company, Inc., Franklin, KY 42134

© 2012 American Society of Animal Science. All rights reserved.

J. Anim. Sci. 2012.90:2609–2619
doi:10.2527/jas2012-4242



Delineamento experimental, tratamentos e amostras

Rosero et al. (2012) • Fontes e níveis de gordura na lactação sob elevada temperatura ambiental

391

Matrizes PIC Camborough • OP 1 e OP 3-5

Granja comercial • junho-setembro • 27 ± 3 °C • 55-57 matrizes por dieta

Delineamento

Controle + fatorial 2×3

7 tratamentos durante a lactação

Controle

0% de gordura

Dieta basal

Mistura animal-vegetal (A-V)

Gorduras animais + óleos vegetais/óleo de restaurante

2%

4%

6%

Gordura branca de escolha (CWG)

Gordura suína renderizada

2%

4%

6%

Período experimental e acompanhamento



Mensurações e amostras

Matrizes • n = 391

Peso: d110, parto estimado e desmame • consumo e sobras
Toucinho e lombo: d112 e desmame (subamostra n = 328)
Eficiência alimentar e energética

Leitegada da lactação

Nascidos vivos, natimortos e mumificados
Peso após equalização e ao desmame • mortalidade
Tamanho padronizado: $12 \pm 0,6$ leitões

Ciclo reprodutivo seguinte

Cio/cobertura até 8 dias • concepção • parto • descarte
Leitegada seguinte: total, vivos, natimortos e mumificados
Desempenho reprodutivo: n = 387 • leitegadas: n = 299



Table 3. Feed and energy intake and sow performance estimated means for level and source of supplemental fat in lactation diets^{1,2}

Item	No fat	A-V blend				CWG			SEM
		2% fat	4% fat	6% fat		2% fat	4% fat	6% fat	
Sows, n	57	55	57	55		56	55	56	
ADFI, ^{3,4} kg/d	4.20	4.36	4.50	4.46		4.36	4.38	4.26	0.13
ADEI, ^{3,5} Mcal ME/d	13.71	14.64	15.52	15.81		14.62	15.07	15.06	0.46
BW, kg									
Placement	245.5	238.2	244.8	241.6		242.7	242.8	239.9	3.5
Farrowing	220.0	212.1	218.4	213.8		215.0	215.3	214.3	3.5
Weaning	214.1	208.1	213.0	209.9		214.0	212.7	216.6	3.3
ADG, ⁶ kg/d	-0.27	-0.17	-0.24	-0.17		-0.05	-0.11	0.11	0.11

¹Fat sources used were animal-vegetable (A-V) blend and choice white grease (CWG).

²Supplemental source by level and supplemental fat by parity interactions were not detected for any of the variables ($P > 0.05$).

³Calculated ADFI and average daily energy intake (ADEI).

⁴Linear tendency for A-V blend ($P < 0.10$).

⁵Linear effect for supplemental A-V blend and CWG ($P < 0.01$).

⁶Linear effect for supplemental CWG ($P < 0.05$).

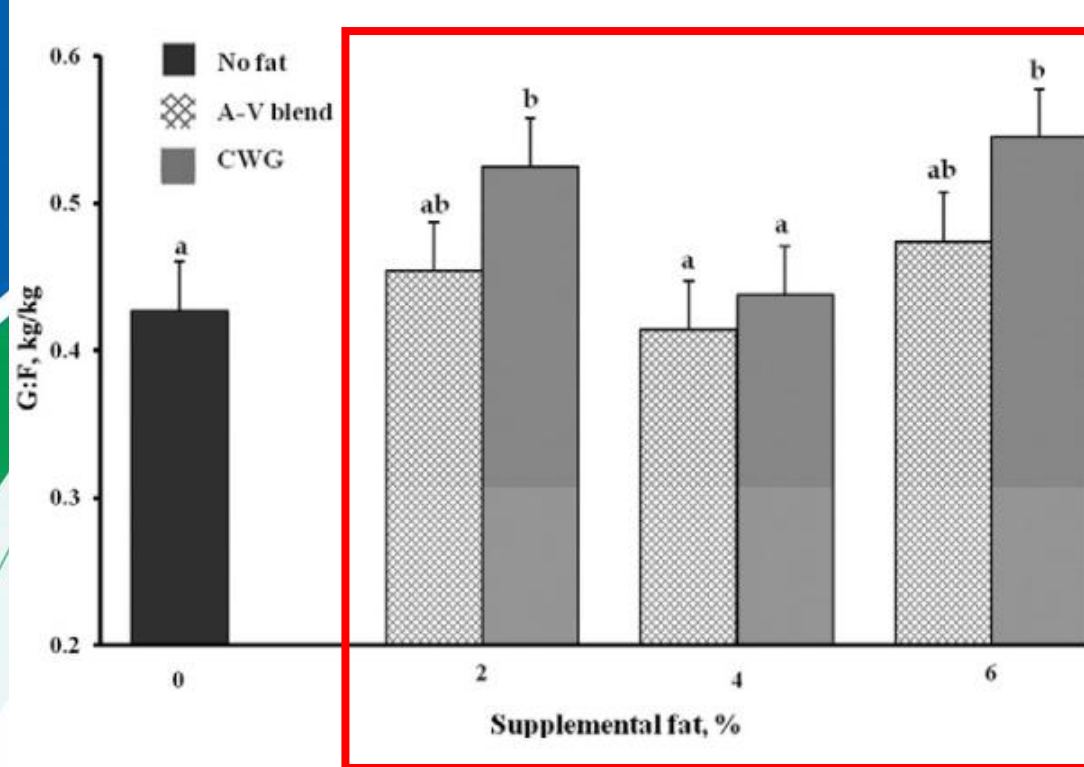


Figure 3. Main effects of level and source of supplemental fat on G:F ratio when animal-vegetable (A-V) blend and choice white grease (CWG) were used in diets as fat sources. Bars represent least squares means $\pm$ SEM for A-V blend ($n = 57, 55, 57$, and 56 sows for $0\%, 2\%, 4\%$, and 6% , respectively) and for CWG ($n = 57, 56, 55$, and 55 sows for $0\%, 2\%, 4\%$, and 6% , respectively). ^{a,b}Means represented by bars without a common letter are different ($P < 0.05$).

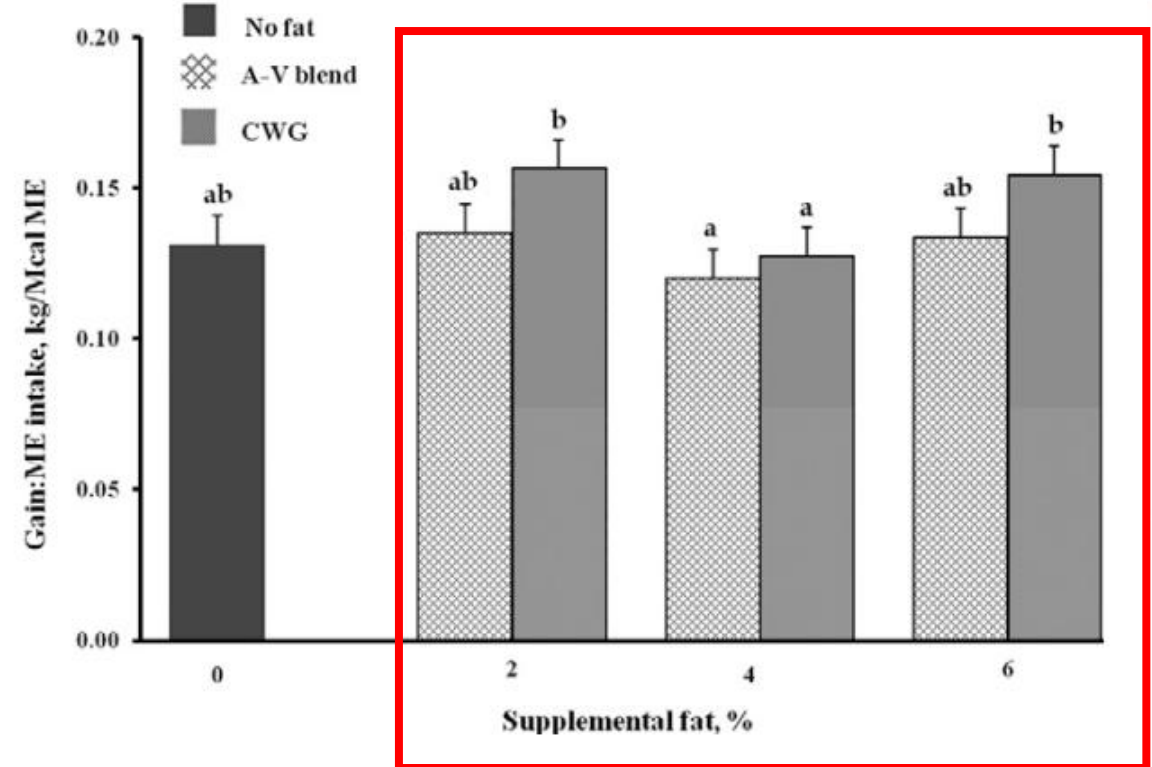


Figure 4. Main effects of level and source of supplemental fat on BW gain:ME intake ratio when animal-vegetable (A-V) blend and choice white grease (CWG) were used as fat sources. Bars represent least squares means $\pm$ SEM for A-V blend ($n = 57, 55, 57$, and 56 sows for $0\%, 2\%, 4\%$, and 6% , respectively) and for CWG ($n = 57, 56, 55$, and 55 sows for $0\%, 2\%, 4\%$, and 6% , respectively). ^{a,b}Means represented by bars without a common letter are different ($P < 0.05$).

Table 6. Subsequent litter size estimated means for level and source of supplemental fat in lactating sow diets^{1,2}

Item	No fat	A-V blend			CWG			SEM
		2% fat	4% fat	6% fat	2% fat	4% fat	6% fat	
Litters, n	39	45	40	44	44	41	46	
No. of total pigs born ³	12.98	13.14	13.96	14.06	12.32	13.72	14.03	0.50
No. of pigs born alive ^{3,4}	11.76	11.90	12.97	13.05	11.20	12.41	12.99	0.45
No. of pigs stillborn	1.25	1.24	0.99	1.01	1.14	1.31	1.04	0.22
No. of mummified pigs	0.13	0.17	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.08

¹Fat sources used were animal-vegetable (A-V) blend and choice white grease (CWG).

²Supplemental fat × parity interaction was not significant for any of the variables ($P > 0.05$).

³Linear effect for supplemental CWG ($P < 0.05$).

⁴Linear effect for supplemental A-V blend ($P < 0.05$).



Impact of dietary lipids on sow milk composition and balance of essential fatty acids during lactation in prolific sows¹

D. S. Rosero,* J. Odle,* S. M. Mendoza,* R. D. Boyd,*† V. Fellner,* and E. van Heugten*²

*Department of Animal Science, North Carolina State University, Raleigh 27695;
and †The Hanor Company, Inc., Franklin, KY 42134

© 2015 American Society of Animal Science. All rights reserved. J. Anim. Sci. 2015.93:2935–2947
doi:10.2527/jas2014-8529



Delineamento experimental, tratamentos e amostras

Rosero et al. (2015) • Lipídios, composição do leite e balanço de ácidos graxos essenciais

80

Matrizes Camborough • OP 1 e OP 3-5 • 12 leitões por leitegada

Dois experimentos independentes em granja comercial, realizados durante o verão

Intervenção

Parto → desmame

Experimento 1 • fontes lipídicas n = 30 • 10 matrizes/tratamento

26,7 ± 2,1 °C • lactação de 22 ± 0,5 dias

Controle

Sem lipídio

6% A-V

Mistura animal-
vegetal

6% CWG

Gordura suína
renderizada

Leite coletado nos dias 3, 10 e 17 da lactação

Experimento 2 • balanço de AG essenciais

n = 50 • 10/tratamento • 24,8 ± 2,1 °C • lactação de 23,4 ± 0,5 dias • controle + fatorial 2 × 2

Controle

Sem lipídio

4% de mistura de óleos

Canola + milho + linhaça

Linoleico: 2,1 ou 3,3% × α-linolênico: 0,15 ou 0,45%

Leite coletado no dia 10 da lactação

Período experimental comum



Mensurações e amostras

Matrizes e dietas

Consumo e sobras diariamente • amostras semanais de ração
Perfil e qualidade das fontes lipídicas

Leite e produção láctea

Gordura, proteína, lactose, Ca e perfil de ácidos graxos
Produção estimada pelo ganho e tamanho da leitegada

Leitegada e cálculos

Peso, ganho, tamanho ao desmame e mortalidade
Balanço de AG essenciais = ingestão digestível – secreção no leite

Table 3. Effect of supplementation of dietary lipids and day of lactation on sow milk composition, fatty acid profiles, milk production and estimated output of fat and EFA in milk during lactation for Exp.1

	Dietary treatment ^{1,2}				Day of lactation				P-value			
	A-V			SEM				SEM	Control vs.		Treatment ×	
	Control	blend	CWG		3	10	17		lipid added	Treatment		Day
Milk composition, %												
Protein ³	4.8	5.0	4.7	0.09	5.2	4.6	4.7	0.07	0.298	0.066	< 0.001	0.481
Lactose ³	5.6	5.5	5.5	0.05	5.2	5.7	5.7	0.04	0.492	0.779	< 0.001	0.178
Fat	6.3 ^b	6.7 ^{ab}	7.1 ^a	0.25	6.7	6.8	6.8	0.27	0.017	0.031	0.936	0.501
Ca ⁴	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.01	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.01	0.189	0.245	0.002	0.905
Fatty acids, ⁵ %												
16:0 ⁴	28.6			0.66	24.8	28.1	29.4	0.55	0.048	0.137	< 0.001	0.307
16:1 ⁴	7.4			0.22	5.9	6.3	6.9	0.23	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.014	0.859
18:0 ⁴	4.5 ^b			0.18	5.4	4.7	4.2	0.13	0.098	0.135	< 0.001	0.281
18:1n-9 ⁴	34.8			1.11	38.4	33.7	32.2	0.89	0.966	0.086	< 0.001	0.029
18:2n-6	17.7 ^c			0.37	19.4	19.9	20.2	0.35	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.275	0.002
18:3n-3 ⁴	0.71 ^b	1.29 ^a	0.83 ^b	0.06	0.86	0.95	1.02	0.05	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.014	0.019
20:3n-9	0.42 ^b	0.38 ^b	0.44 ^a	0.02	0.44	0.37	0.42	0.02	0.681	0.190	0.072	0.706
20:4n-6 ⁴	0.66 ^{ab}	0.57 ^b	0.68 ^a	0.03	0.82	0.60	0.50	0.03	0.485	0.132	< 0.001	0.491
Other ⁶	4.5	4.2	4.1	0.27	3.6	4.6	4.6	0.11	0.736	0.943	0.883	0.248
Milk production, ^{3,7} kg/d	7.9	8.1	8.0	0.3	5.8	9.0	9.2	0.3	0.866	0.949	< 0.001	0.837
Milk fat secretion, ³ g/d	499	553	565	27	379	613	625	25	0.082	0.206	< 0.001	0.993

¹Dietary treatments were supplemented with 6% of either animal-vegetable (A-V) blend or choice white grease (CWG).

²Data were partially presented by Rosero et al. (2012b).

³Day of lactation, linear $P < 0.05$, lack of fit $P < 0.05$.

⁴Day of lactation, linear $P < 0.05$, lack of fit $P > 0.10$.

⁵Percentage of milk fat.

⁶Comprised of 2% or less of each of the following fatty acids: 10:0, 12:0, 14:0, 15:0, 17:0, 17:1, 18:1t, 20:0, and 20:3n-6.

⁷Milk production was calculated based on litter weight gain and litter size at weaning using a set of equations derived by Hansen et al. (2012).

^{a,b}Within rows and dietary treatment, means without a common superscript differ ($P < 0.05$).

13
%



Addition of Fat to Diets of Lactating Sows.

I. Effects on Sow and Pig Performance

Scott L. Tilton
Paul M. Ermer
Austin J. Lewis
Phillip S. Miller
Cynthia K. Wolverton¹

Sow energy intake during lactation is an important factor to consider when trying to maximize sow and pig performance. It has been shown that inadequate energy intake during lactation results in decreased litter weaning weight. Poor energy intake during lactation is also thought to result in a reduction in postweaning reproductive performance by extending the period

Sows and gilts were randomly allotted within room (six farrowing crates per room) to receive either a corn-soybean meal or a corn-soybean meal-10% tallow (fat) diet (Table 1). Diets were formulated to contain 1.01% lysine. Levels of other nutrients were included at 110% of the National Research Council requirements. Farrowing room temperature was maintained at 75°F, with continuous lighting. Sow and litter weights were recorded on a weekly basis from day 0 (within 24 h postfarrowing) to day 28. Feed intake was determined daily for 21 days. Litter size was standardized within 3 days after farrowing. Sow backfat thickness

Table 1. Composition of diets

Ingredient, %	Control	10% Tallow
Corn	66.15	55.00
Soybean meal (44% CP)	29.85	30.95
Limestone	.40	.30
Dicalcium phosphate	2.00	2.15
Salt	.50	.50
Vitamin premix	1.00	1.00
Trace mineral premix	.10	.10
Tallow	0	10.00
Formulated composition		
Protein, %	18.5	18.0
Metabolizable energy, Mcal/lb	1.46	1.67
Lysine, %	1.01	1.01
Calcium, %	.90	.90
Phosphorus, %	.75	.75



Delineamento experimental, tratamentos e amostras

Tilton et al. (1995) • Adição de sebo às dietas de matrizes em lactação

36

Dois experimentos paralelos com matrizes cruzadas

18 primíparas + 18 matrizes de segunda ordem de parto • blocos por sala e experimento

Ambiente termoneutro
75 °F ≈ 23,9 °C

2 tratamentos fornecidos após o parto

Controle

Dieta milho-farelo de soja
≈ 2,5–2,7% de gordura analisada

10% de sebo — tallow

Dieta milho-farelo de soja + gordura de origem animal
≈ 11,5–11,7% de gordura analisada

Cronograma de avaliações



Peso da matriz e da leitegada + espessura de toucinho semanalmente • consumo diário até d21

Mensurações e amostras

Matrizes

Peso • toucinho por ultrassom • consumo e ingestão de energia

Leitegada

Tamanho equalizado até d3 • peso e ganho até d21/d28

Leite • d18-19

Produção por pesa-mama-pesa • composição e ácidos graxos

Table 4. Summary of sow and pig performance and milk composition

Criteria	Gilts		Sows	
	Control	10% Tallow	Control	10% Tallow
Feed intake, lb/d	13.40	12.10	13.98	13.25
Energy intake, Mcal ME/d ^a	19.569	20.110	20.405	22.015
Lysine intake, g/d ^a	61.41	52.16	58.96	57.70
Sow weight change, lb				
d 0 to 21	-2.57	-6.65	-8.38	.37
d 0 to 28	-1.82	-11.01	-11.13	-5.82
Sow backfat change, in.				
d 0 to 21	-.12	-.08	-.08 ^b	.18 ^c
d 0 to 28	-.09	-.13	-.07	.06
Litter size at birth ^d	11.33	11.22	10.33	10.44
Litter size at d 21	9.63	9.25	9.56	9.78
Litter weight gain, lb ^e				
d 0 to 21	91.21	91.58	103.40	103.40
d 0 to 28	119.93	122.03	146.03	148.66
Milk yield, lb/d ^e	17.04	14.54	23.19	25.56
Milk composition				
Percent solids, %	19.36 ^b	21.14 ^c	19.58 ^b	21.17 ^c
Percent protein, %	5.32 ^b	5.16 ^b	5.30 ^b	5.10 ^b
Percent fat, %	7.66 ^b	10.02 ^c	7.77 ^b	9.11 ^c
Percent ash, %	.776	.818	.805	.837
Percent Ca, % ^g	.867	—	.805 ^b	.952 ^c
Percent P, % ^g	.733	.682	.705	.672
GE, kcal/lb	534.7 ^b	622.4 ^c	545.4 ^b	617.3 ^c

8%

20%

^a Calculated value, not statistically analyzed.

^{b,c} Within parity, treatments with unlike superscripts differ, $P < .05$.

^d Number of pigs after crossfostering.

^e Number of pigs nursed was used as a covariate in this analysis.

^f Milk yield was determined on four animals per parity*treatment classification, using the weigh-suckle-weigh technique.

^g Expressed as a percentage of solids.



Zhe et al.
Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology (2023) 14:42
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40104-022-00815-y>

Journal of Animal Science and
Biotechnology

RESEARCH

Open Access

Impact of dietary fat levels and fatty acid composition on milk fat synthesis in sows at peak lactation



Li Zhe^{1,2}, Uffe Krogh², Charlotte Lauridsen^{2*}, Mette Olaf Nielsen², Zhengfeng Fang^{1*} and Peter Kappel Theil^{2^} 



Delineamento experimental, tratamentos e amostras

Zhe et al. (2023) • Nível e composição da gordura sobre a síntese de gordura do leite

40

Matrizes Landrace dinamarquesa × Yorkshire • segunda ordem de parto

8 matrizes por tratamento • leitegadas equalizadas para 12 leitões no dia seguinte ao parto

Período

Gestação d108 → d28

5 tratamentos Controle com baixa gordura vs. quatro fontes com alta gordura

Baixa gordura

3% gordura animal
7,2% gordura bruta na MS
n = 8

CO

8% óleo de coco
Rico em AG de cadeia média
n = 8

OFO

4% ácido octanoico
+ 4% óleo de peixe
n = 8

FO

8% óleo de peixe
Rico em AGPI n-3 de cadeia longa
n = 8

SO

8% óleo de girassol
Rico em AGPI n-6
n = 8

Período experimental e coletas



Consumo das matrizes registrado diariamente • tamanho e peso dos leitões registrados semanalmente

Mensurações, amostras e cálculos

Matrizes e leitegada

Consumo de ração, gordura e energia • produção de leite estimada
Tamanho da leitegada e crescimento dos leitões

Leite • d10 e d17

Matéria seca, gordura, proteína, lactose e perfil de AG
Saída diária de gordura, energia, AG e carbono

Tecido mamário • d10 e d17

Biópsia de três glândulas • expressão de FAS, D6D e α -LA
Três modelos para estimar síntese de gordura de novo

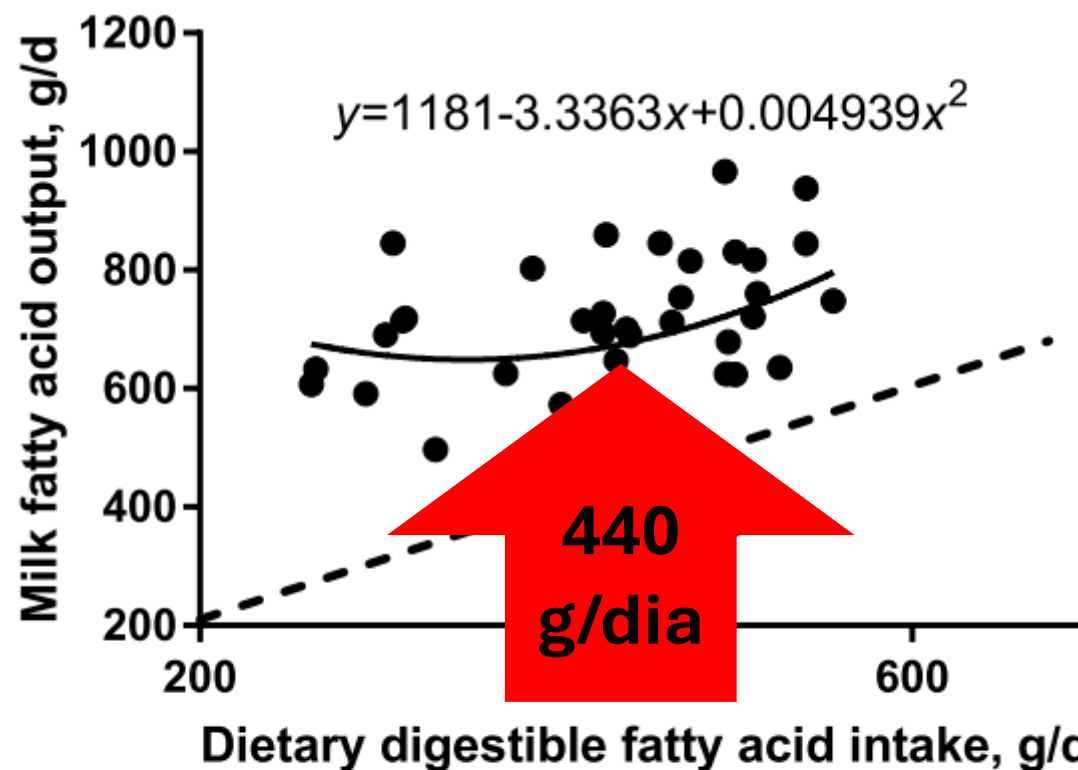


Fig. 3 Correlation between daily dietary digestible fatty acids intake and daily milk fatty acids output. The dash line represents $y = x$, indicating no FA from de novo synthesis from glucose and from mobilized body fat



Rosero et al. *Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology* (2016) 7:34
DOI 10.1186/s40104-016-0092-x

Journal of Animal Science and
Biotechnology

REVIEW

Open Access



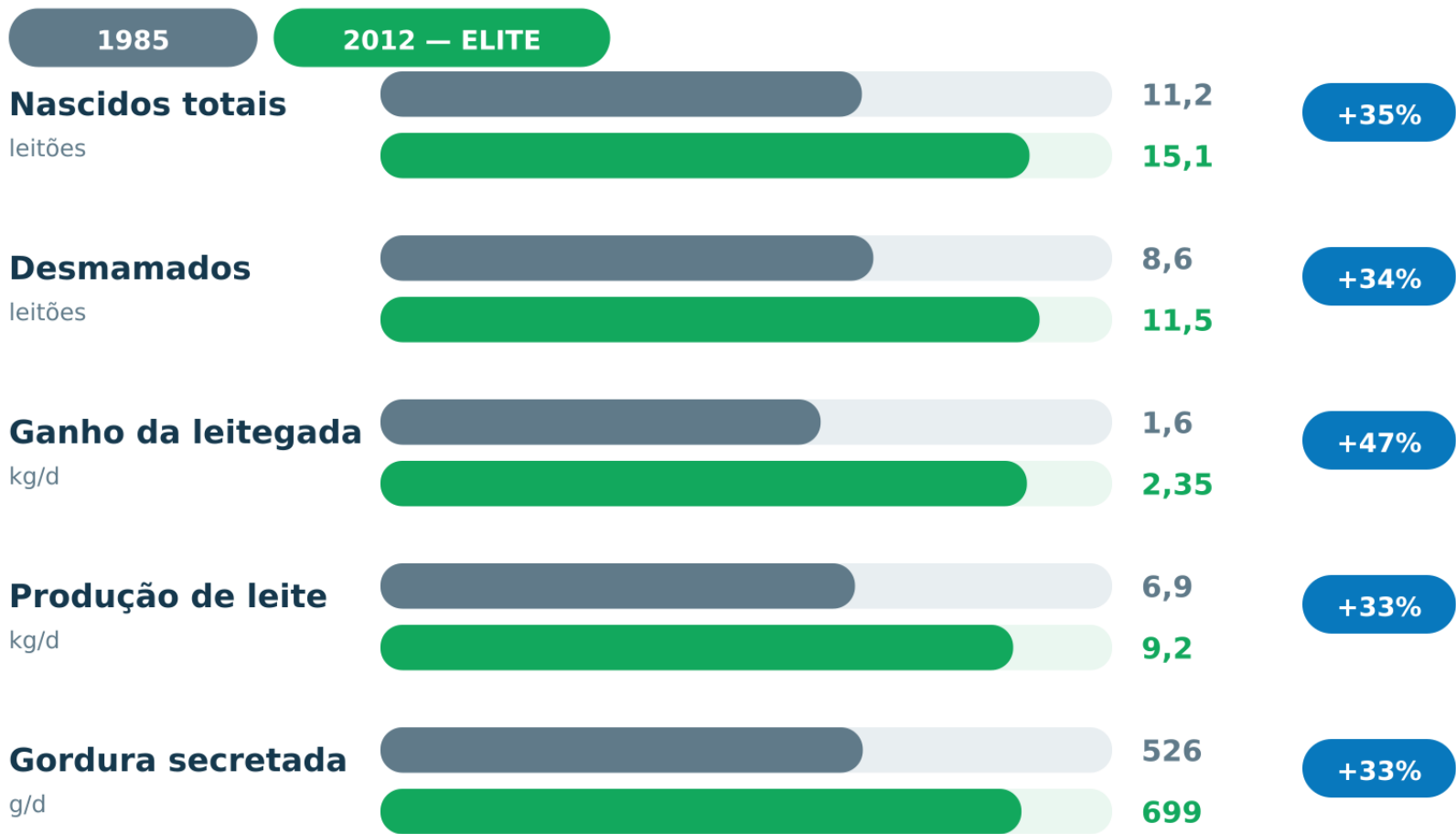
CrossMark

Optimizing dietary lipid use to improve essential fatty acid status and reproductive performance of the modern lactating sow: a review

David S. Rosero¹, R. Dean Boyd^{1,2}, Jack Odle² and Eric van Heugten^{2*}

A matriz moderna produz mais — e exige mais energia

Comparação entre a matriz média de 1985 e a matriz elite de 2012



O custo da evolução



mais leitões
por leitegada



maior produção
de leite



menor reserva
e menor apetite

A ingestão precisa acompanhar
uma demanda muito maior.

O que a suplementação lipídica entrega na lactação?

Síntese ponderada dos estudos revisados — separar respostas consistentes de efeitos variáveis

CONSISTENTE

Ingestão diária de energia

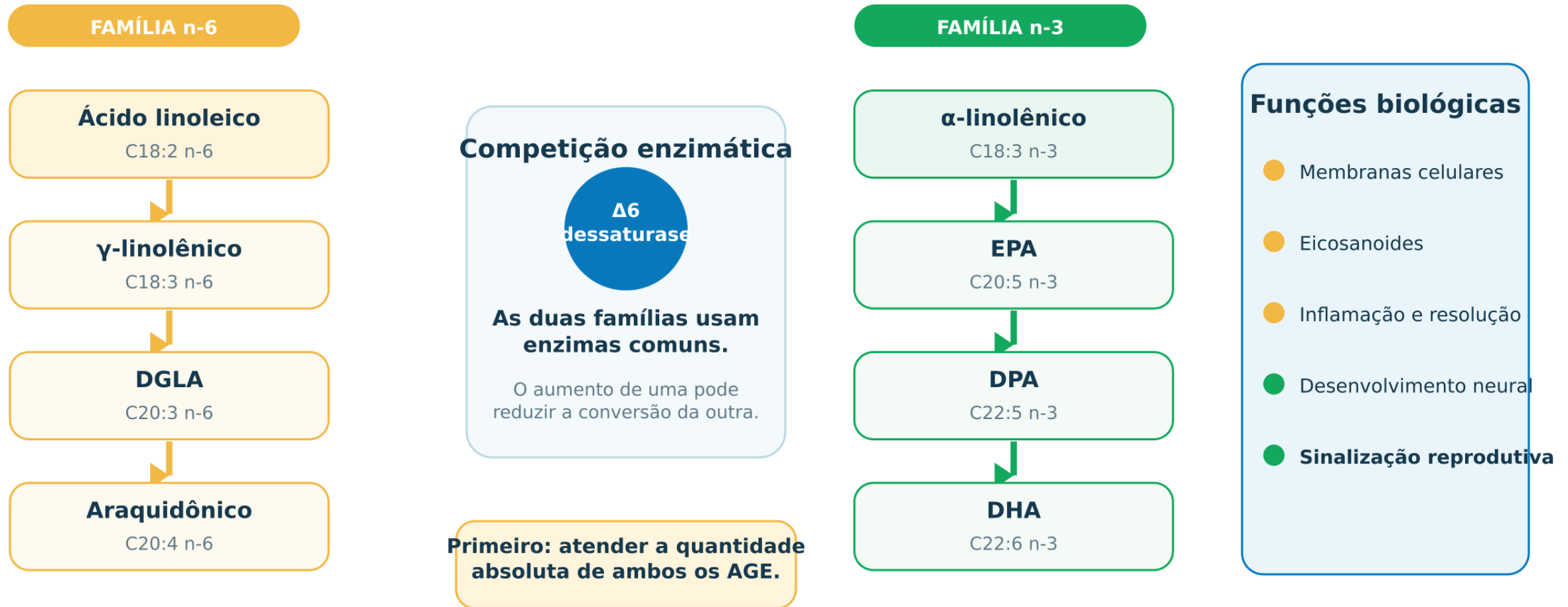
+6,9%

+1,10 Mcal EM/d

Resposta positiva na maioria dos estudos

Dois ácidos graxos essenciais, duas famílias metabólicas

A matriz não sintetiza ácido linoleico (n-6) nem α -linolênico (n-3): ambos precisam vir da dieta



O balanço de ácidos graxos essenciais pode ficar negativo

Balanço aparente = ingestão – secreção no leite; valores negativos exigem mobilização das reservas corporais

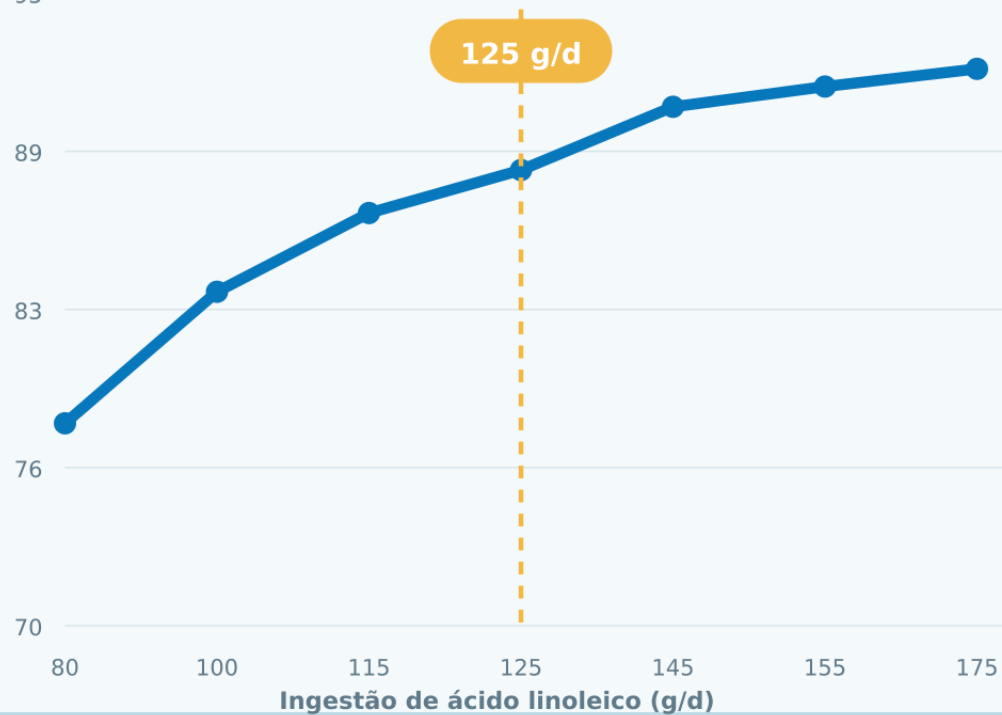


Ácido linoleico na lactação melhora a reprodução seguinte

Modelos dose-resposta em matrizes maduras (ordens 3 a 5) — valores previstos pelas equações do artigo

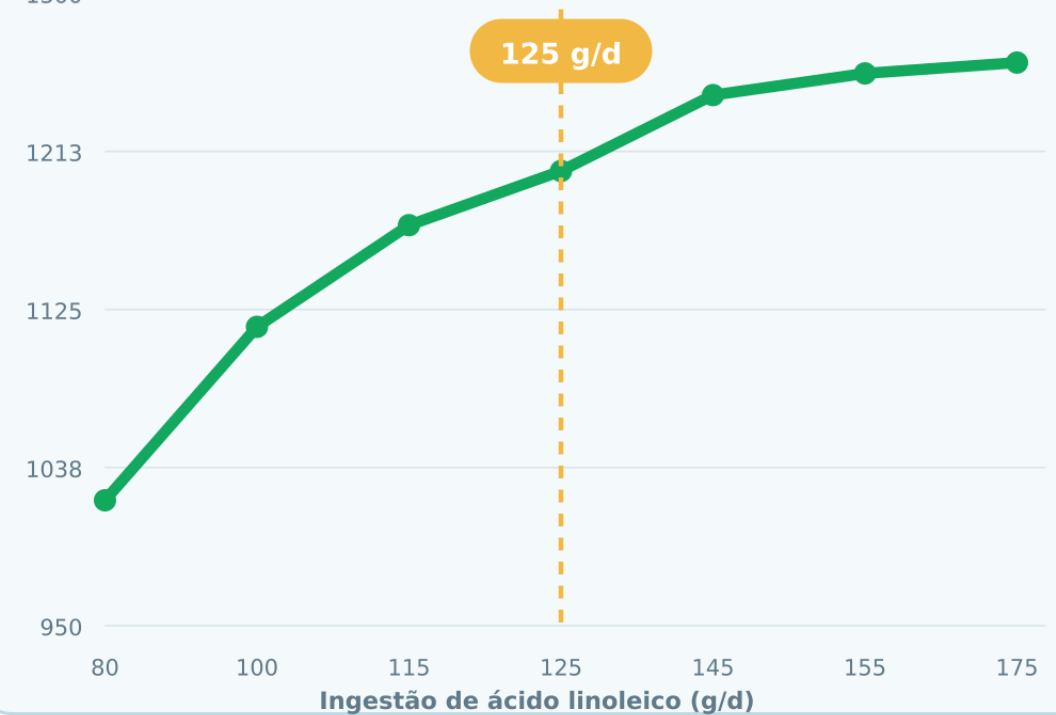
Taxa de parto subsequente

% das matrizes desmamadas



Índice de leitões nascidos

leitões/100 matrizes desmamadas

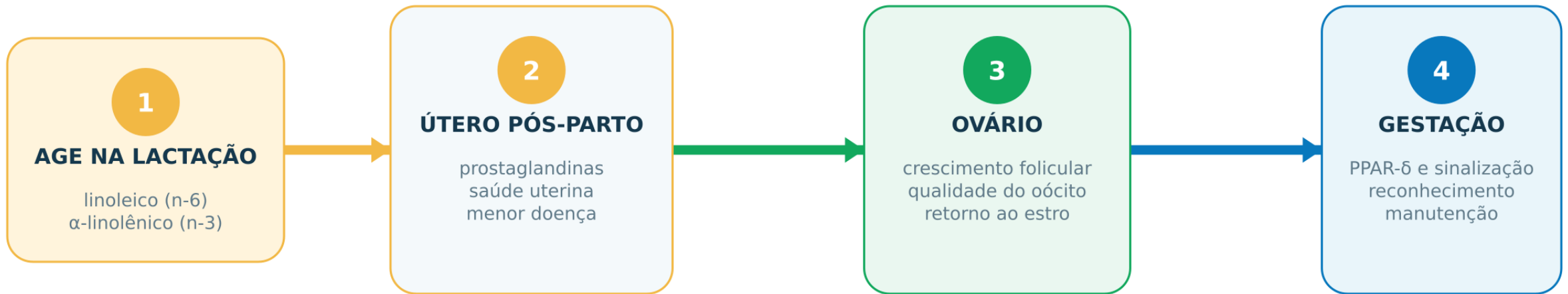


Principais pontos: >115 g/d: mais de 88% cobertas e paridas
>96% mantiveram a gestação

125 g/d: resposta próxima do máximo
base para a recomendação prática

Por que os AGE da lactação afetam o próximo ciclo?

Os efeitos reprodutivos combinam mecanismos uterinos, ovarianos e de reconhecimento da gestação





Wang et al. *Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology*
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40104-021-00662-3>

(2022) 13:12

Journal of Animal Science and
Biotechnology

REVIEW

Open Access

A systematic review and meta-analysis of dietary fat effects on reproductive performance of sows and growth performance of piglets



Lixue Wang¹, Shuai Zhang¹, Lee J. Johnston², Crystal L. Levesque³, Jingdong Yin¹ and Bing Dong^{1*} 



Gordura na dieta de matrizes: o que realmente muda na lactação?

Wang et al. (2022) • revisão sistemática e meta-análise • 19 artigos (1986–2020)



Considerações finais

Gorduras de origem animal **não** devem ser utilizadas **apenas** para completar a **energia** da dieta, mas como **ferramentas estratégicas** para **sustentar a lactação** da **matriz moderna**.





EQUIPE



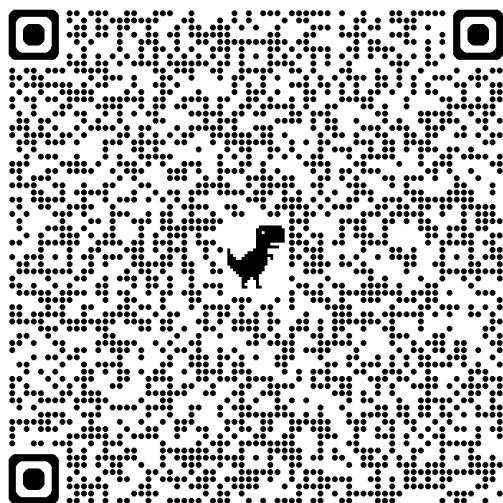


Agradecimentos





Fluxo de produção - estratégias para promover a sustentabilidade do negócio





USP



Muito obrigado Dúvidas!?



Prof. Cesar A. P. Garbossa

CONTATOS
CGARBOSSA@USP.BR
(19) 9.9682-1717