

# Investigation of reproduction troubles in sows and gilts.

*How can we use hormonal profiles and echography to improve farm results ?*

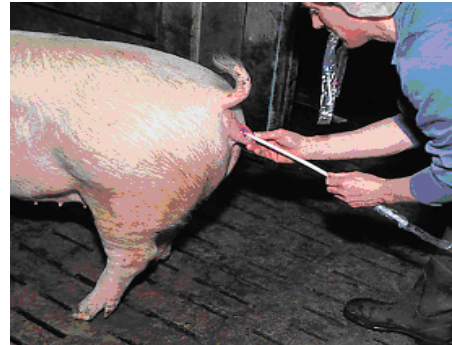
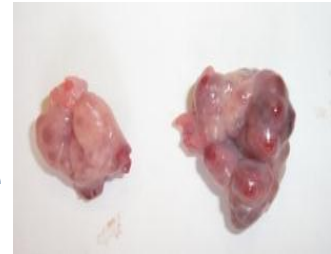
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# Methods to investigate reproduction troubles

- Farm visit : talks, visual inspection of animals and equipments
- Detailed analysis of reproduction data
- Clinical exams, Serologies
- Reprod. tracts at slaughter-house
- Urinary Test strips.....





# Echography ? Hormonal profiles ?

# Applications of Ultrasonography



Various research applications



In Farms : limited number of applications



# At Farm Level : more portability



Agroscan (ECM)



Tringa  
(Esaote- Pie Médical)



Falco Vet  
(Esaote- Pie Médical)



Sonofarm  
(Draminsky)

Etc .....

**In the Lab : More options**



# Other portable machines



Exago(ECM)



Virtual Scan (ECM)

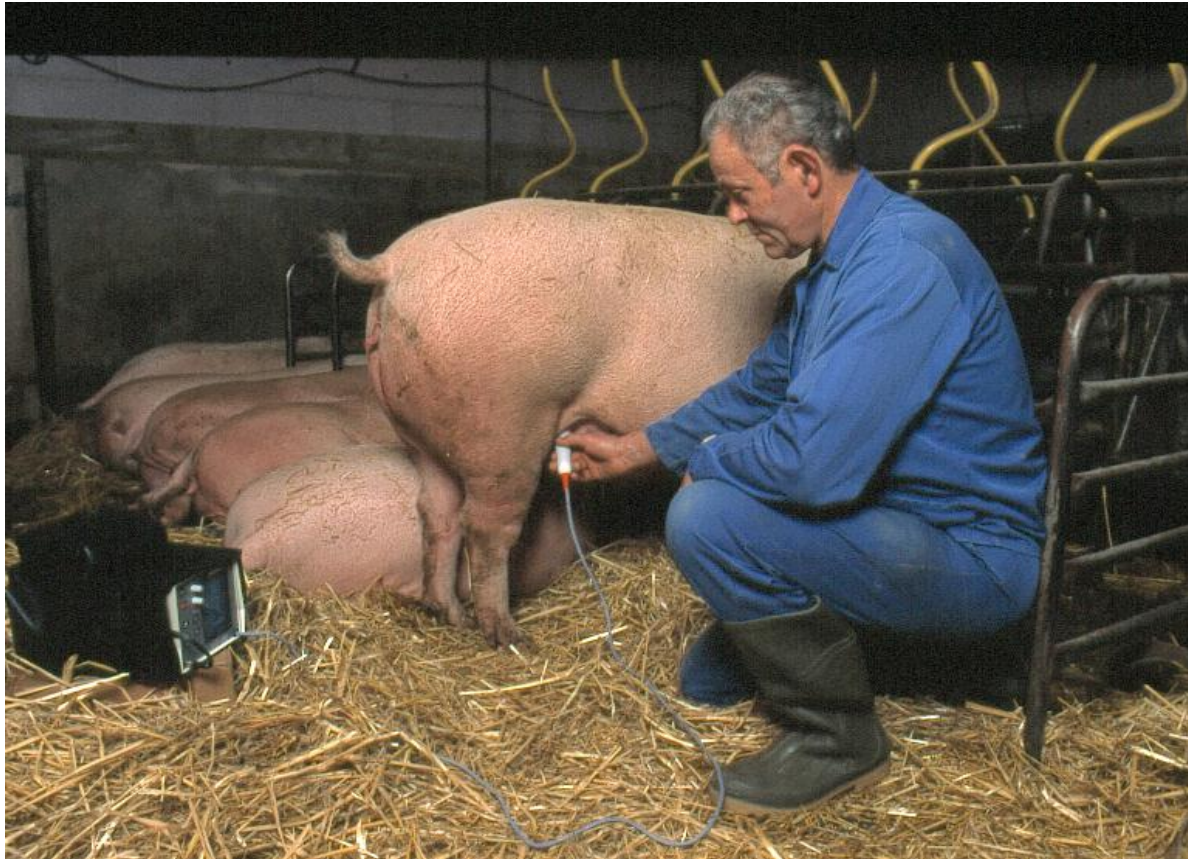


EASISCAN (BCF)



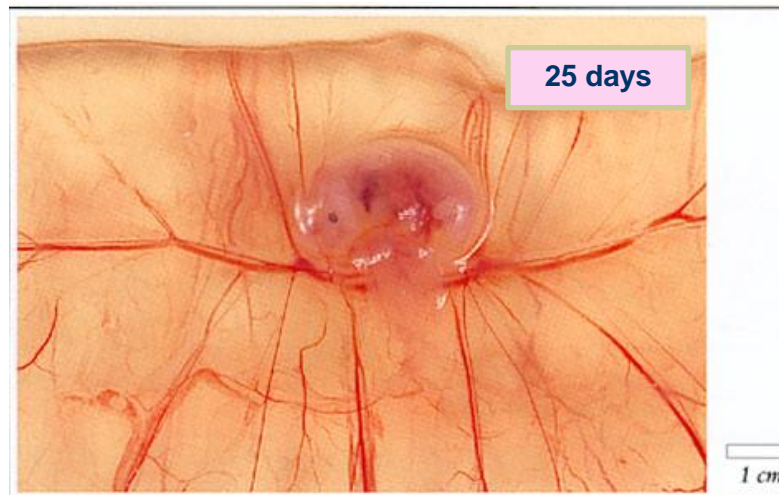
VSCAN (GE)

# Back to real life...



# Basic Pregnancy diagnosis

- Since the 1980s....
- Now > 80 % farms in France
  - Farmers or specialized operators (data banks)
  - Sectorial probes 3,5 – 5 MHz
  - Exams at G28-G35

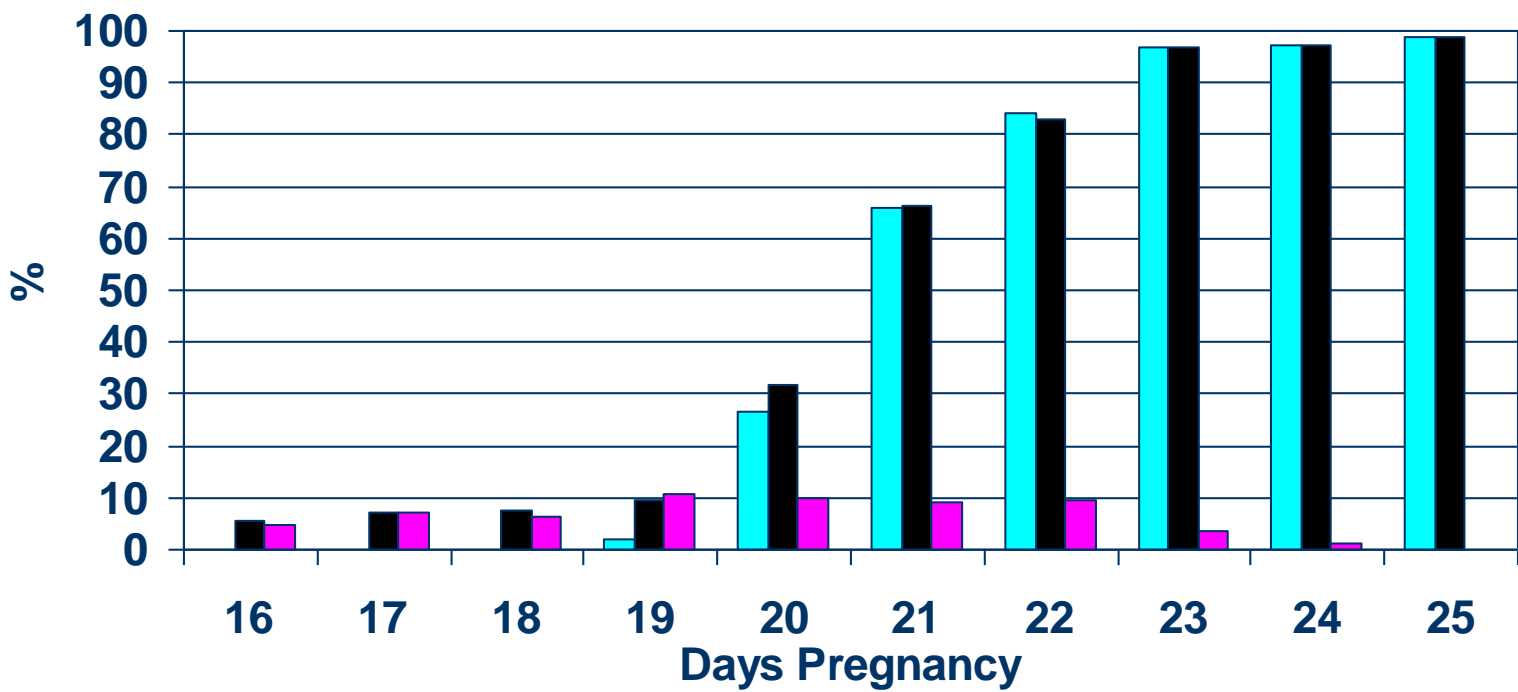




# Can we check earlier now ?



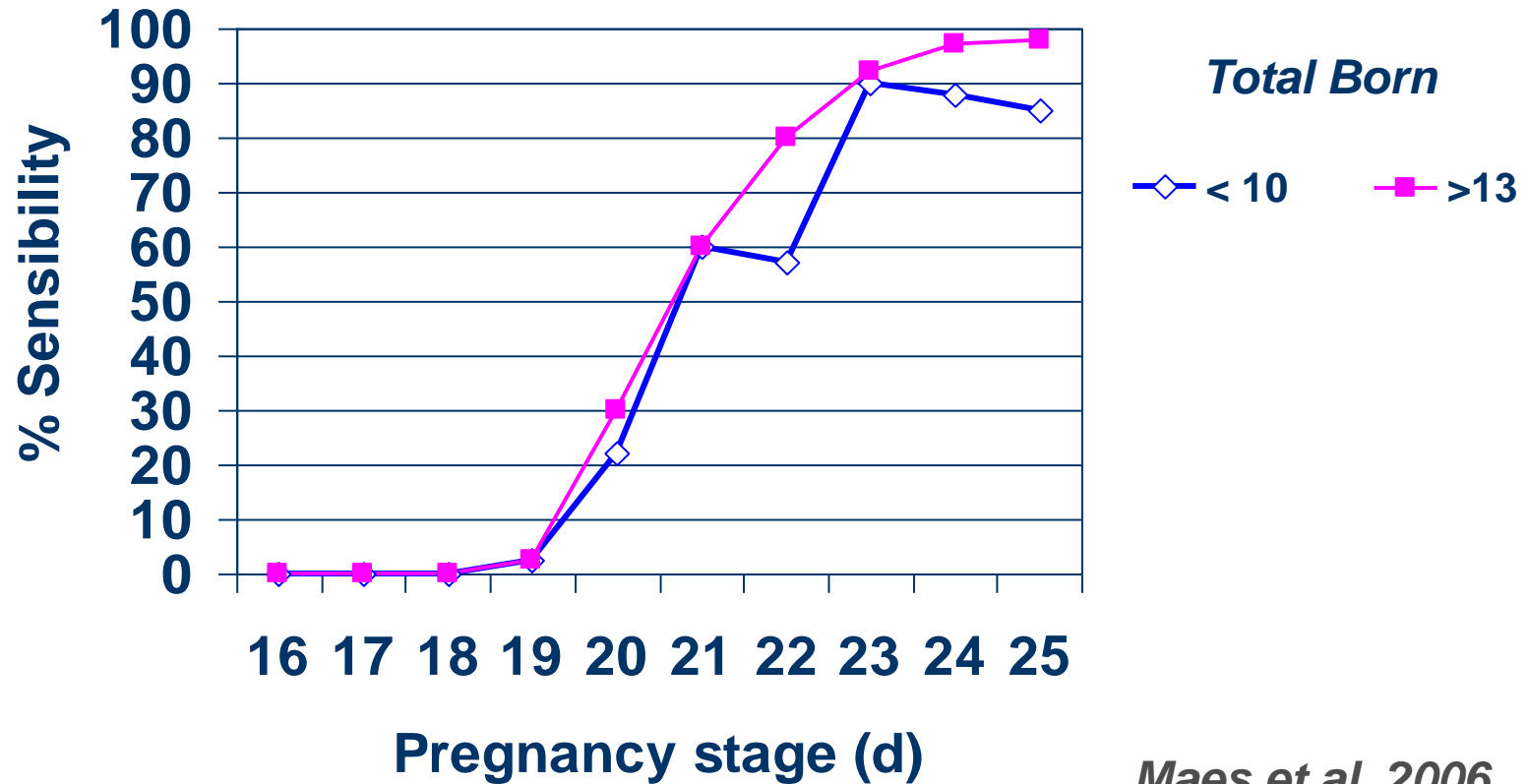
Sectorial probe 3.5 MHz



Maes et al, 2006

**Non determined = 10 % at G21**

# Accuracy and litter size



Maes et al, 2006

*Small litters = more risks of mistakes*

# Need for 2<sup>nd</sup> later pregnancy check ?

- Pseudo-pregnancy = Not-In-Pig » sows at farrowing...
  - Were checked pregnant at 24-28 days
  - Never returned
  - Never seen aborted
  - Never farrowed !
- Mechanism :
  - Embryos died before ossification (35-40 d) but after maternal recognition of pregnancy (10-18 d)
  - Ovaries maintained **normal progesterone** and false pregnancy
  - ( P4 test is of no use !)
- Possible Causes :
  - Social stress, High temperatures, Poor hygiene, Pathogens, Endometritis Cysts, Zeralenone...
- Target = < 1% sows
- **If risk factors : 2<sup>nd</sup> US Test at 50-60 days is recommended**

# The « come-back » of NIP sows...

	Group	Stalls	Stat
Number of Farms	513	513	-
Number of Cycles at culling	5,3	5,4	P<0.05
Culling rate at Cycle 1 %	9,4%	8,6%	P<0.05
% Farms with « open sows at farrowing » >6% total cullings	7,3 %	2,7 %	P<0.10

*Boulot et al 2011*

- Group housing pregnant sows = risks social stress ?
- Abortions and returns are more difficult to see !



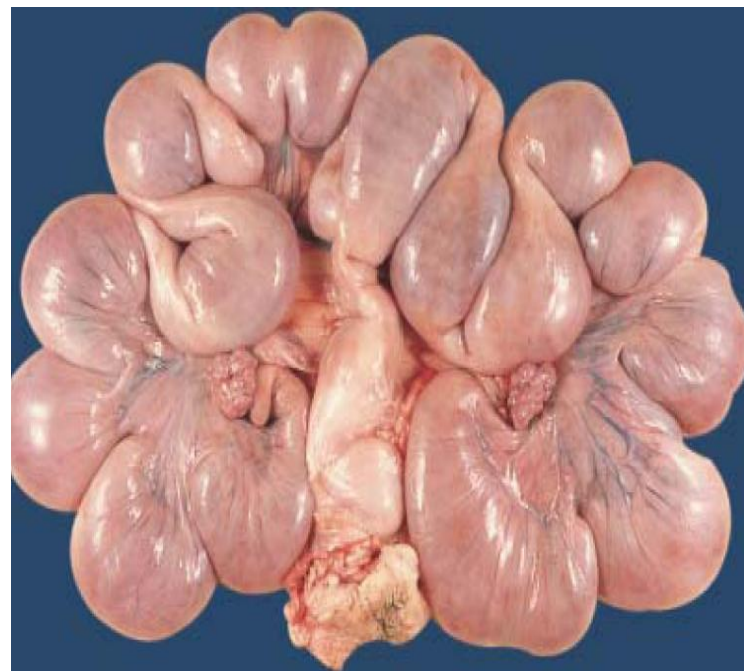
# Evaluation of embryo and litter size?

## ■ Benefits ?

- Selective culling of extra- pregnant sows
- Feeding according to embryo numbers
- Plannification of farrowing supervision

## ■ Methodological problems :

- Large litters :
  - Crowding (hidden piglets)



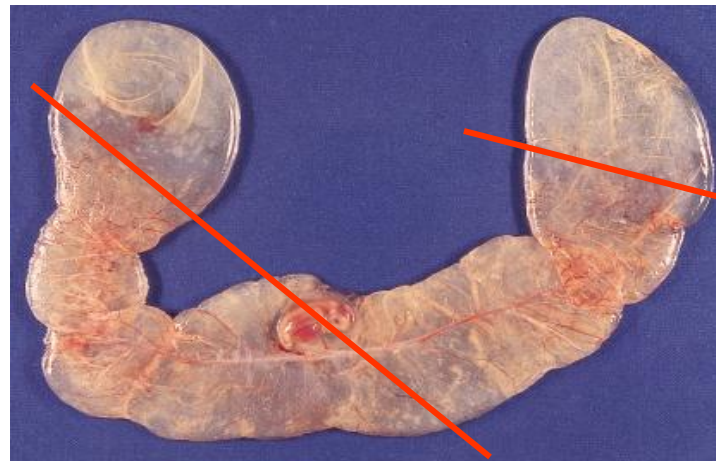
# Evaluation of embryo and litter size?

## ■ Methodological problems :

- Uterine circonvolutions :
- Uterine folds, multiple counts
- Over-estimation ?

## ■ Count **embryos** not embryonic vesicles !

- 1 or 3 embryos ?

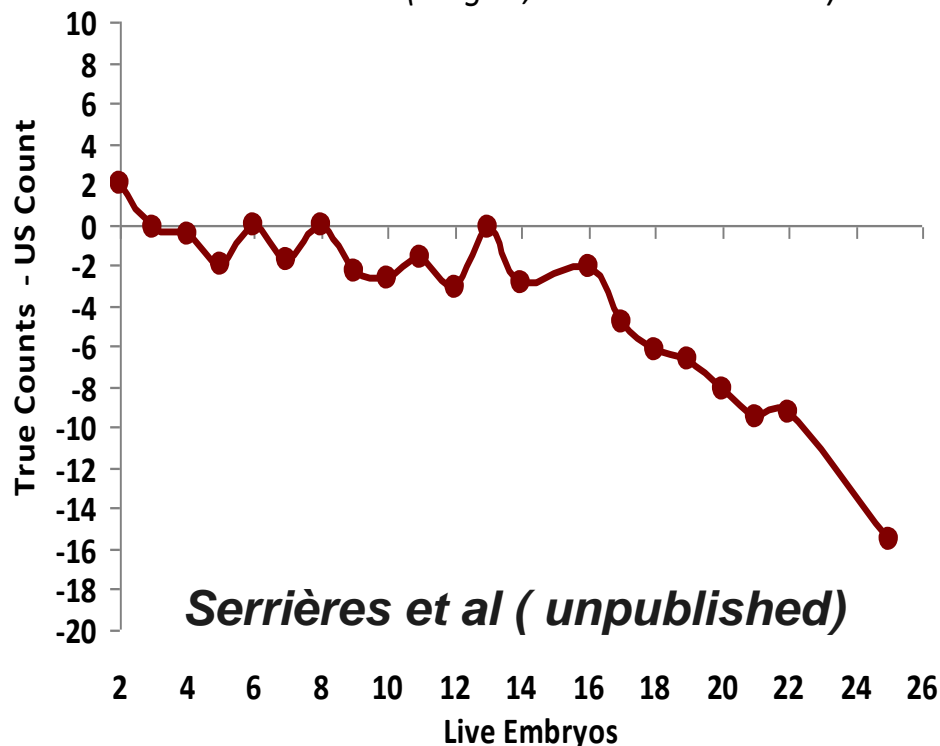


# Accuracy of US embryo counts



Discrepancy between US Counts and true Counts  
(71 gilts, 157 measurements)

***In large litters 20-30%  
under-estimation***



*Serrières et al ( unpublished)*

- Small litters (<10) may be identified.
- Error  $\pm 2$  piglets
- Standard machines ?

***Empiric « index » low embryo density is frequent !***

# Echography and retained piglets

- Retained piglets = 6% of sows (*Christensen et al, 1995, Johnson 2003*)
  - ↗ Sow mortality and morbidity
  - ↘ Weaned litter size, Sow longevity
- US detection (3.5 sector probe) = 98% global accuracy ( 298 sows, *Johnson 2003*)
- ☹ Sensitivity = 74% (False - )
  - Single side exam
  - Piglet in birth canal
- ☹ Cost - Duration of exams ( up to 15 mn !)



# Puberty evaluation

☹ 10 % of gilts culled before first farrowing

Reproduction problems : silent heat, infertility...

Inseminated at first oestrus : ↘ litter size, fertility

Ultrasonographic diagnosis  
of puberty is possible in the farms  
With standard equipment

*Martinat-Botté et al. 2003*

*Kauffold et al. 2004*

*Boulot et al 2006*

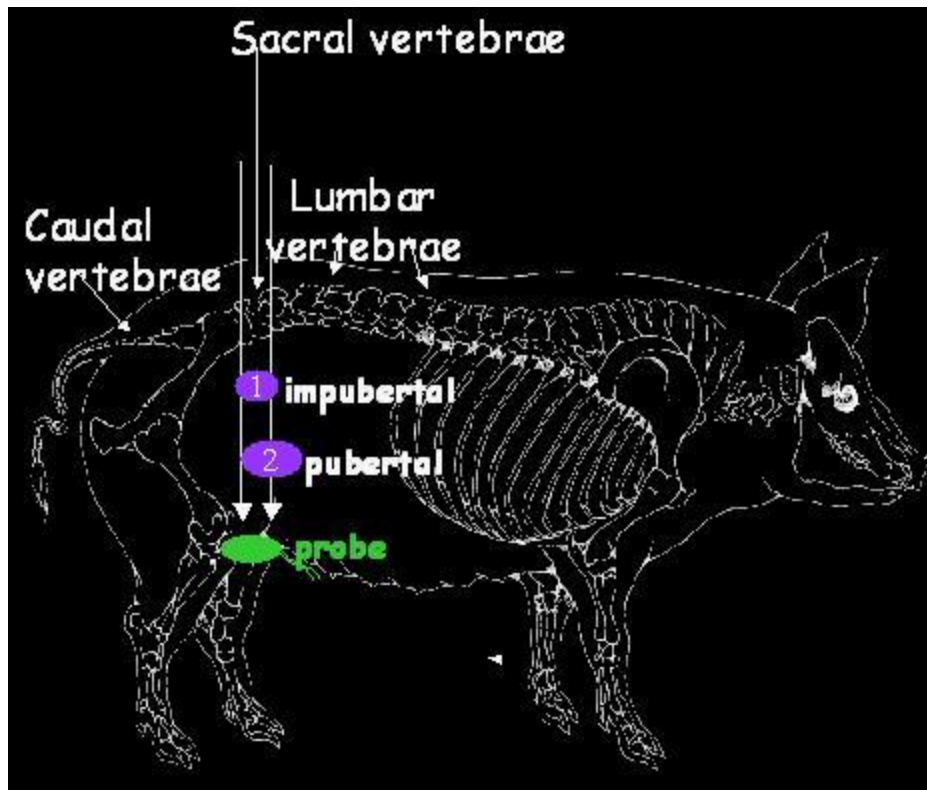
Portable devices :

Agroscan (ECM)



# Puberty diagnosis : the method

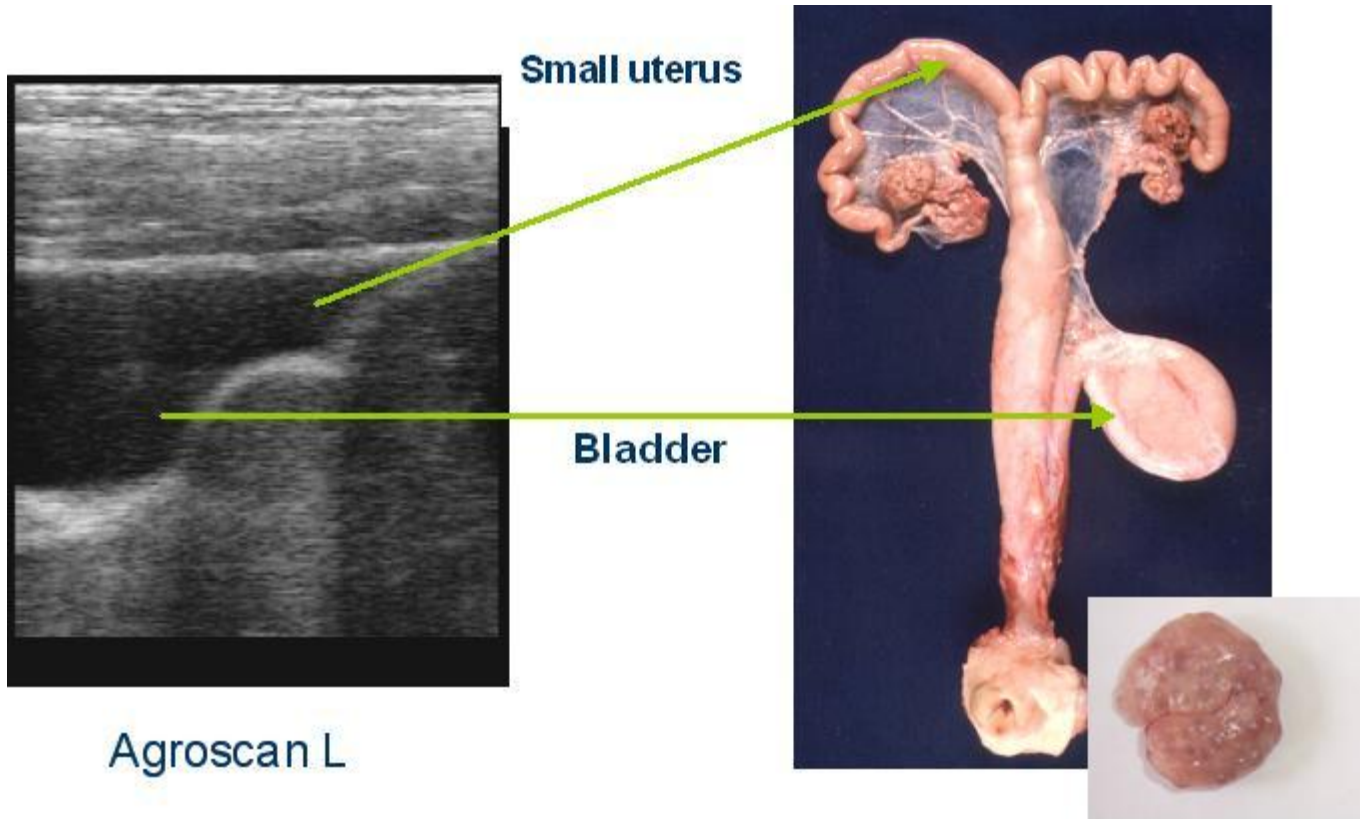
Relationship between **size of uterus** and **physiological status**



*Transcutaneous exploration  
Inguinal fold*



# Non pubertal gilt



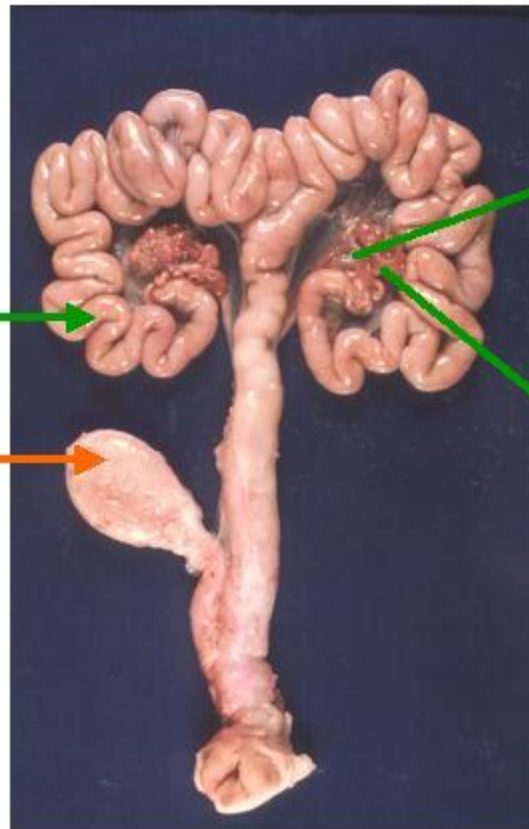
# Pubertal gilt



Agroscan L

Large uterus

Bladder



**Pre-pubertal gilt**  
Large follicles, No CL



**Cyclic gilt**  
Corpus Luteum





# Puberty diagnosis : accuracy



	Agroscan L (linear)	Agroscan A16 (sector )
N (6 months)	63	90
% Pubertal gilts	67 %	38 %
Sensibility %	97,6	86.1
Specificity %	95,2	98.1
Accuracy %	96,8 %	93.3 %

**Sector probe + young gilts = More false negatives ....**

**Confirm before culling !**

# Case study : Herds with gilt problems

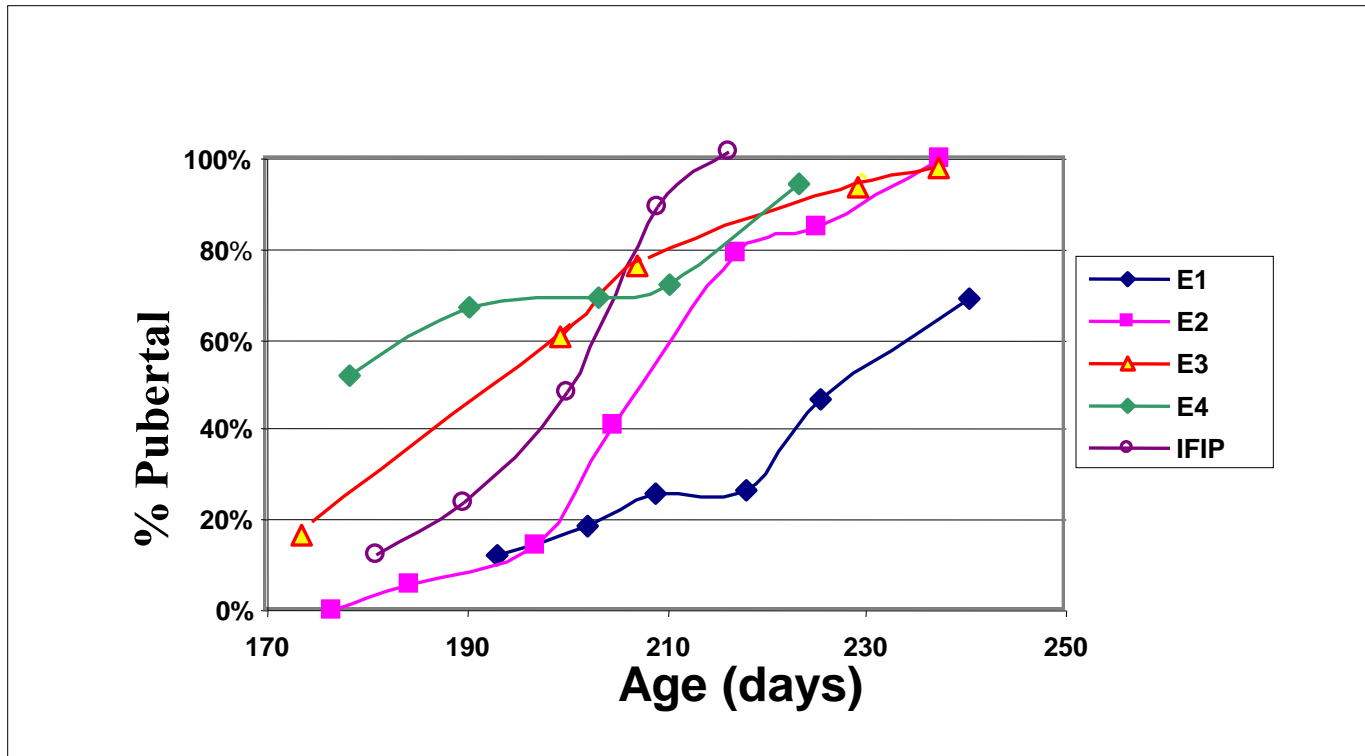
- *4 herds*
- *gilt reproduction troubles : low fertility, poor estrus signs, late puberty*
- *Estrus synchronisation (progestagen)*

	E1	E2	E3	E4
Herd size	210	390	560	260
Self production of gilts	Yes	Yes	No	No
Early estrus detection	No	Yes	No	No

## *Between 6 months and 1st AI : 232 explorations*

- *quarantine (arrival, departure)*
- *Insemination unit (before and after progestagen)*

# Variability of puberty



Late gilts : E1 - E2

Early gilts : E3, E4, IFIP

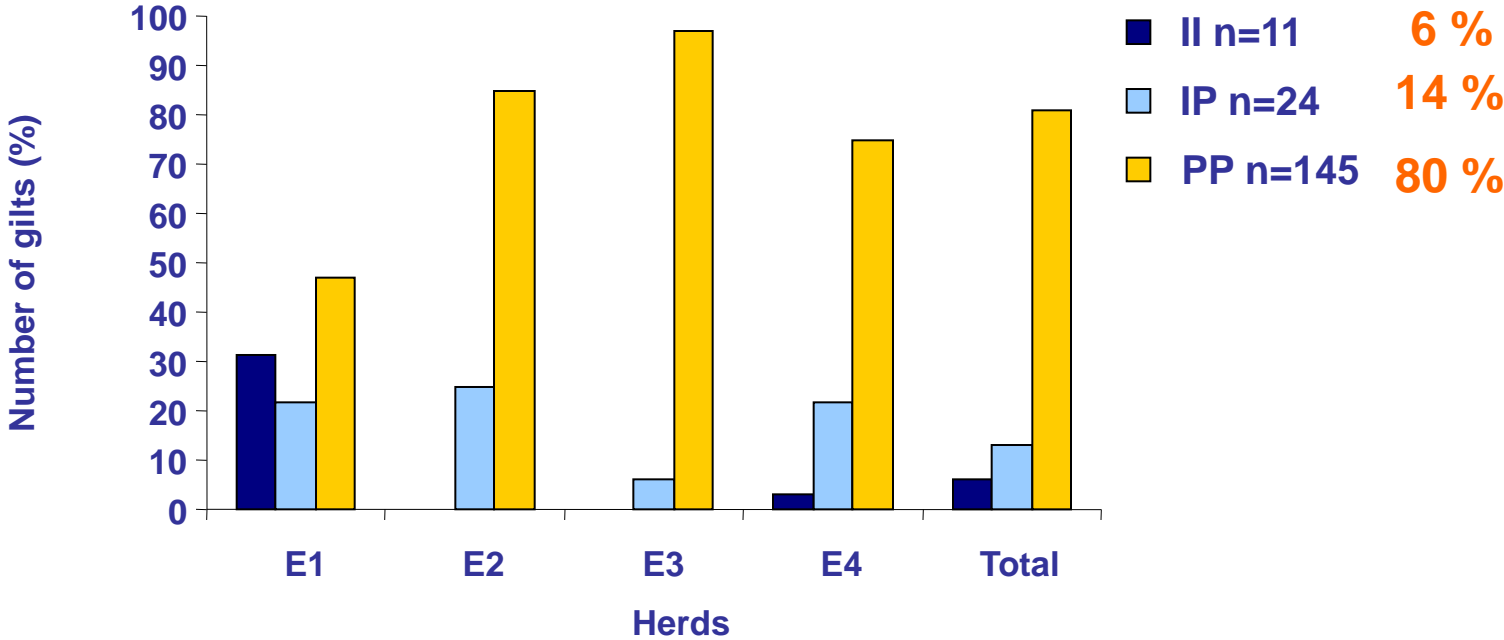


# Puberty and Altrenogest treatment

Non pubertal gilts

Before treatment : 20%

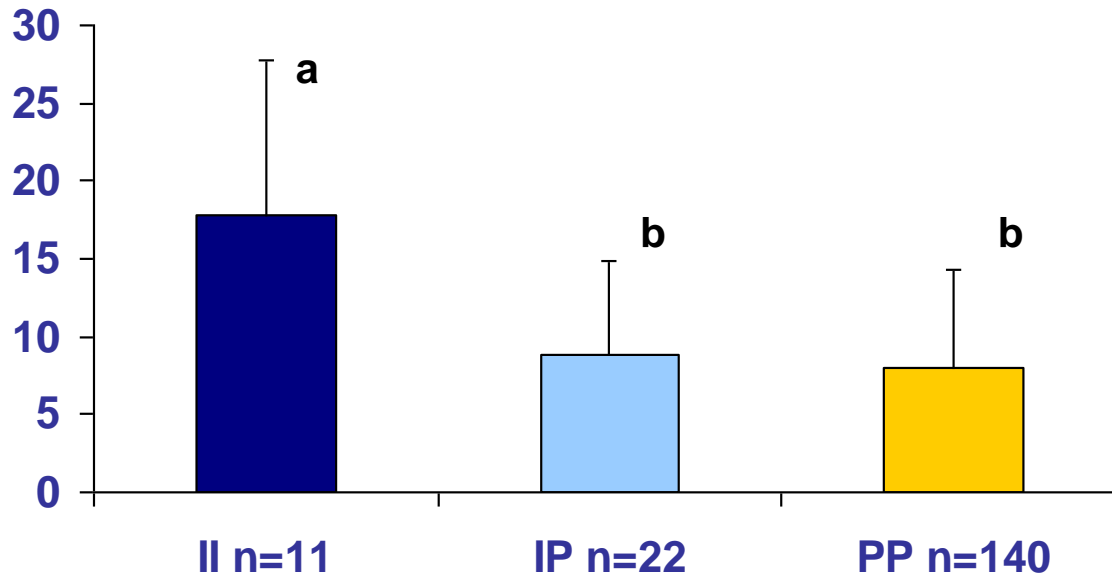
End of treatment : 6 %



Risk : AI at 1<sup>st</sup> estrus ?

# Estrus after Altrenogest treatment

End of progestagen - estrus interval (d)



Estrus is delayed among non pubertal gilts

# Benefits of puberty contrôle ?



## ■ Investigating gilt problems

- True puberty problem ?
- Poor estrus detection technique ?
- Abnormalities ?

## ■ Routine technique

- Choice of true mature gilts
- Early culling (abnormalities, immatures > 240 d)
- More efficient hormonal treatment



*Not to early*  
*Before progestagene*  
*On arrival in AI unit*



# Prediction of ovulation



## ■ US of ovaries = gold standard

- Ovulation time
- Ovarian Status of infertile sows

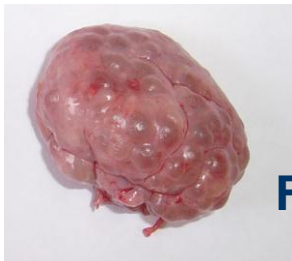
## ■ Applications

### ■ R & D

- Fragile semen ( Frozen, Sexed...)
- New Hormonal treatments
- Optimization of AI Protocol

- **Fertility AUDIT or trials in farms** : *Kauffold et al 2005-2007, Alvarenga et al 2006, Szccebiot et al 2008, Bohma et Bilkei, 2008, Boulot unpublished....*

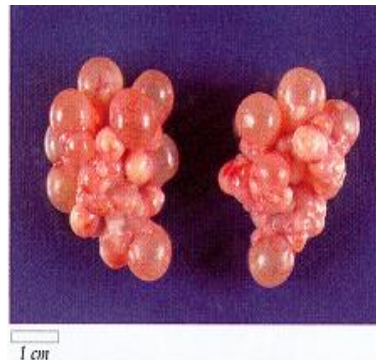
# Sow ovaries and ovulation



**Follicules 3 mm**



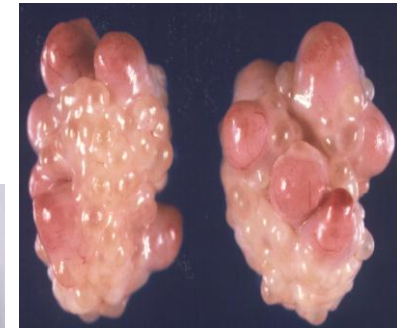
**Follicules 5 mm**



**Follicules 7-9 mm**



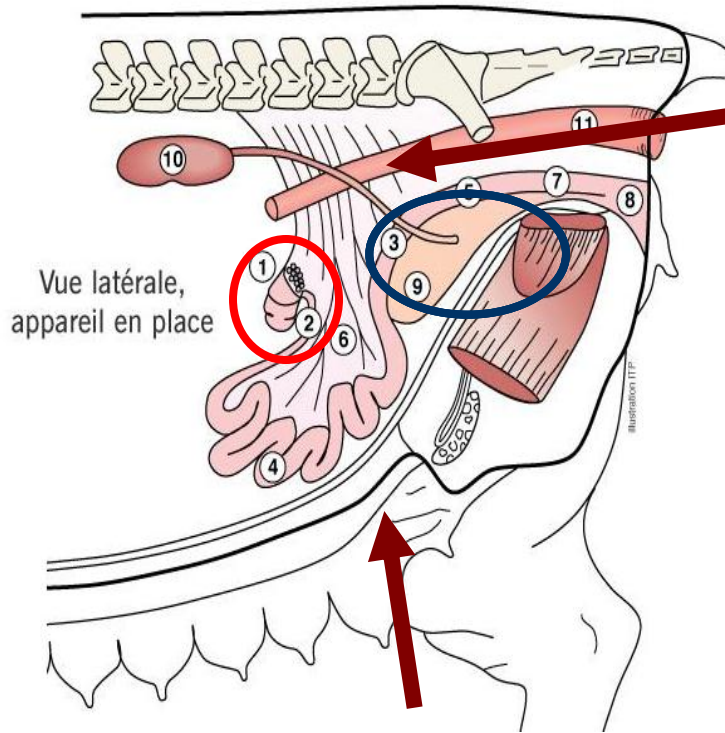
**Ovulation**



**Corpus  
Luteum**

# Localisation of ovaries

*Deep, close to the bladder, 7<sup>th</sup> lomb.*

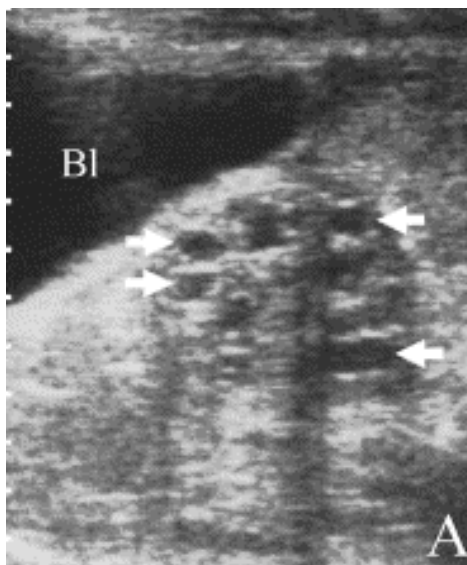


**Trans-abdominal**  
**: (5 Mhz)**

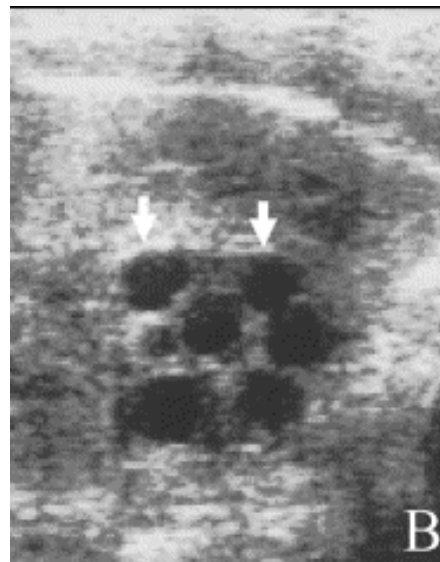
**Trans-rectal :**  
**(5 - 7.5**  
**Mhz)**



# Prediction of ovulation



Early follicular phase



Before ovulation



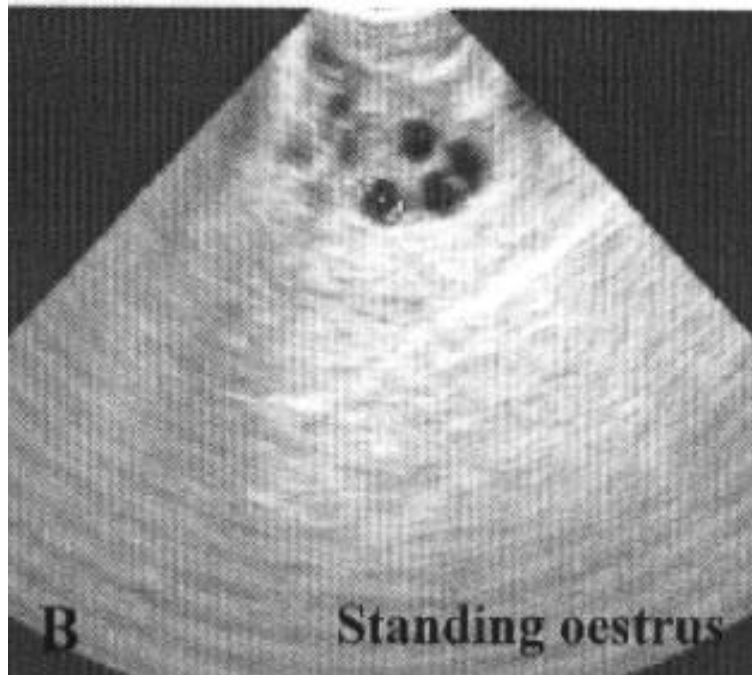
After ovulation



**Ovulation = 2 exams/day**

# Accuracy of Ovarian Scans

- Experience of the operator ( artefacts ....)
- Quality of probe and machine
- Frequency of measurements



Pre-ovulatory Ovaries (Trans-cutaneous US) : Kaeoket 2003 (left), Boulot ( right)

# Simple On-Farm Ovarian evaluation

## ■ **Ovarian status** (*Kauffold et al 2007*) :

- Foll 2-6 ( pre-ovulatory)
- Foll 7-9 ( peri-ovulatory)
- No more Foll (post-ovulatory ?)
- POD ( cysts)

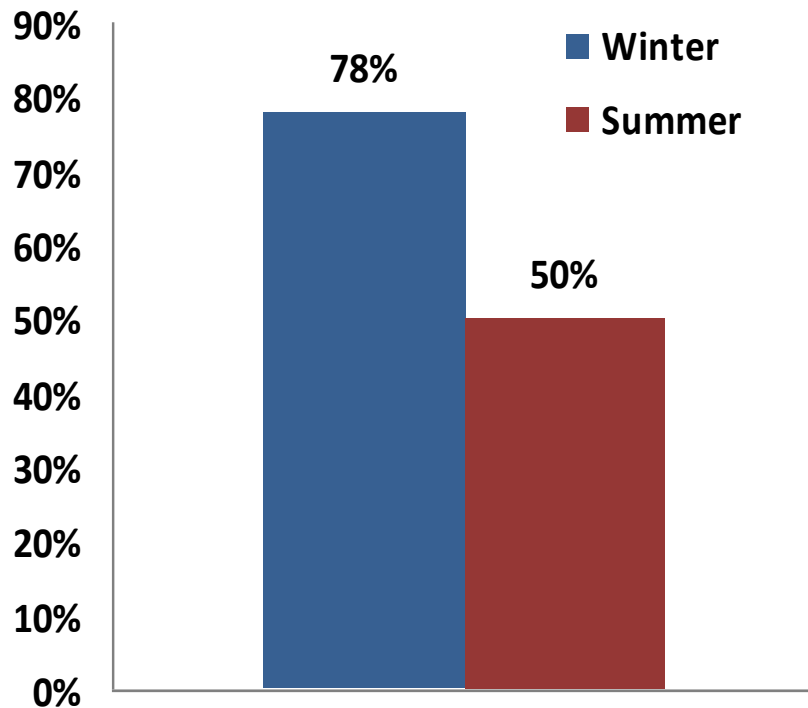


# Simple On-Farm Ovarian evaluation

- **At 1st AI**
- **After the last AI**
- **Anestrus sows**
- **Estimations ?**
  - % sows ovulating < 1st AI : AI to late
  - % sows ovulating > last AI : more AI ?
  - % quiet ovaries
  - % silent heat ?

# Case study : AI Protocol for frozen semen

Farrowing rate %



- In vivo life-span of frozen semen is short
- Best if AI 8-12 h before ovulation
- Poor results with frozen semen in summer .

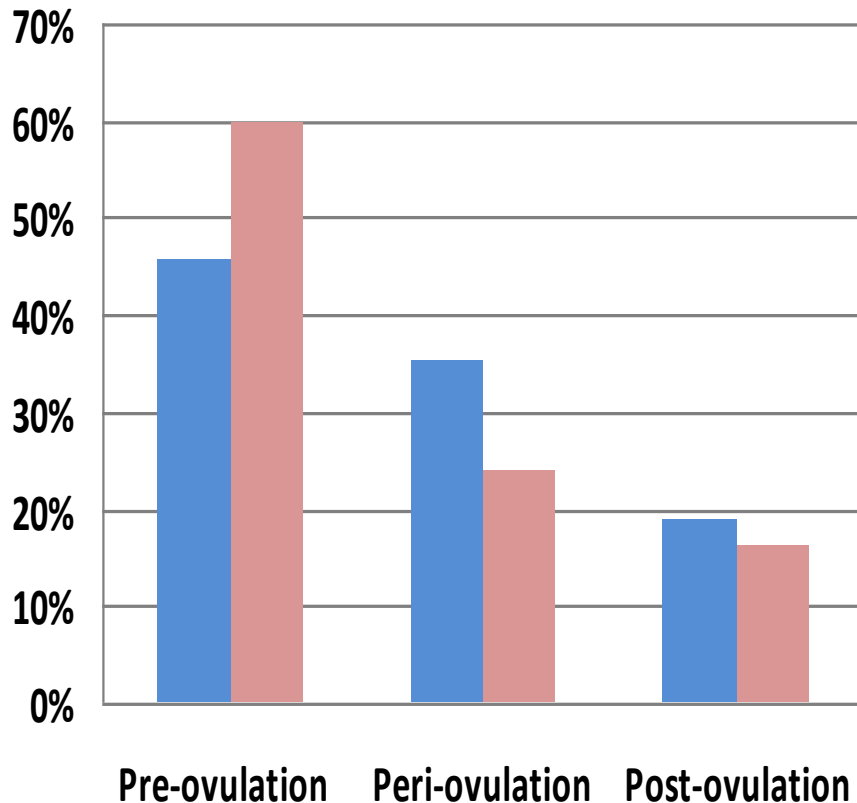
- Does ovulation change in summer ?
- Change the AI protocol ?

*Bolarin et al 2009*

# Ovarian status at insemination



% Inseminated sows



216 sows

2 AI at 33 and 39h post estrus

Frozen semen

US ovarian scans at AI

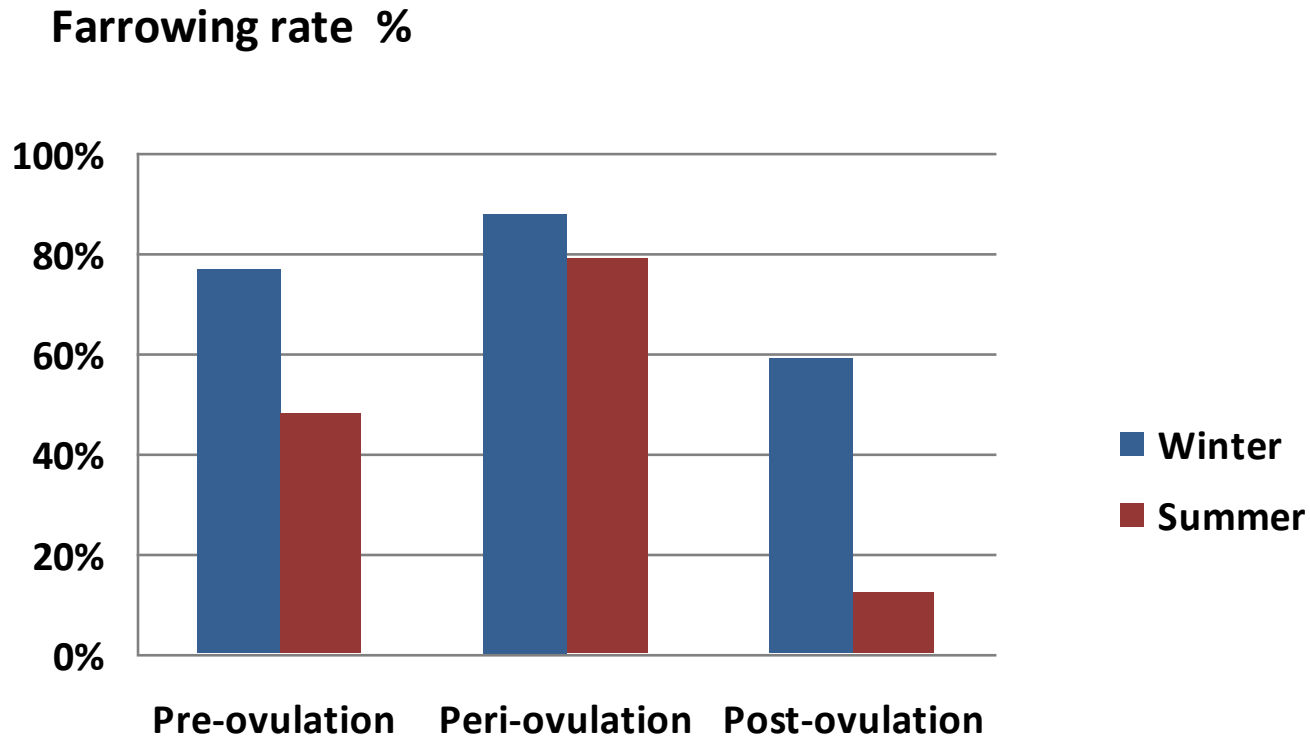
■ Winter

■ Summer

Less ovulations between 2 IA in summer.

Later ovulation in summer ?  
AI to far from ovulation !

# Ovarian status at insemination



Inseminate later in summer ?  
Other factors may still decrease fertility ...

# Anestrus and Non Pregnant sows

- Will they return ?
- When ?
- Wait, Treat or Cull ?



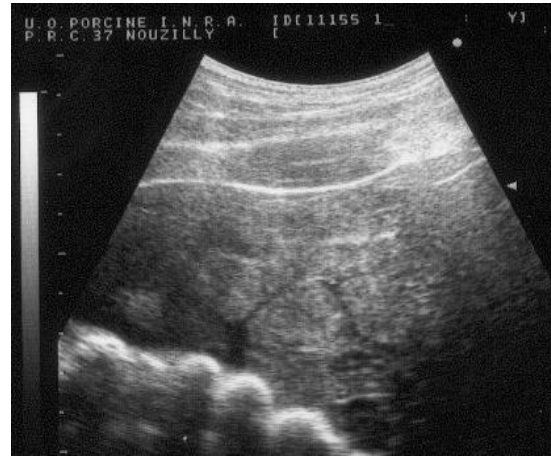
- Not easy answer ...
- Check for POD or uro-genital pbme (cull)
- Inactive ovaries : several scans required ( P4 test ?)
- Check for body condition, lameness
- Treat for timely integration in batches ? (Kauffold et al 2007)

# Oestrus prediction

- Echo-texture varies during the cycle



Day of weaning  
(D0)



Next day  
(D1)



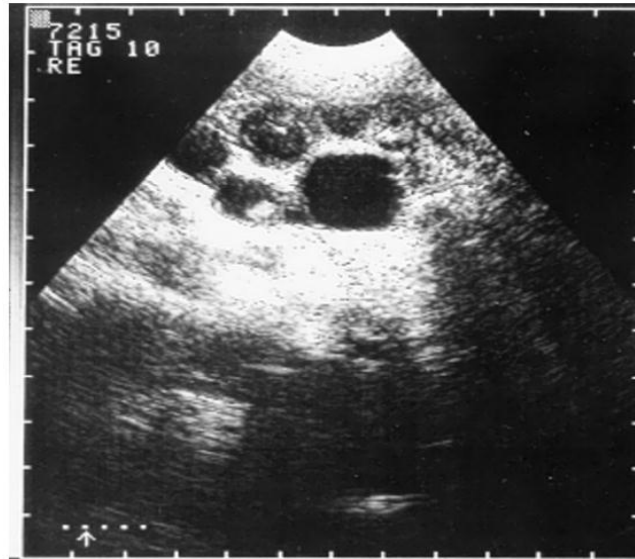
Day before  
oestrus  
(D4)

- Prediction of sows with delayed oestrus ?



# Ovarian Cysts

- Diameter >10 mm
- Anechogenic
- ± Luteinised wall :
  - Cystic Follicles
  - Cystic CL
- Single or Polycystic (POD)



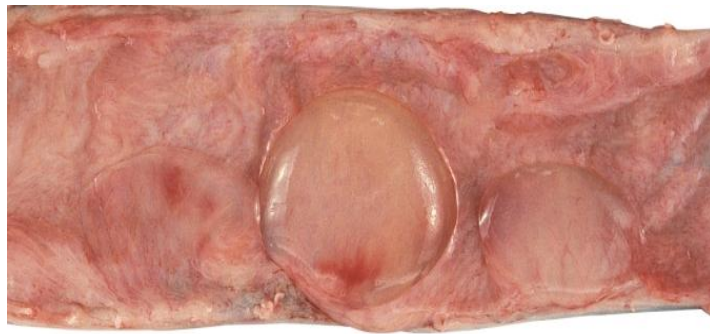
(F Martinat-Botté)

(Waberski et al 1999)

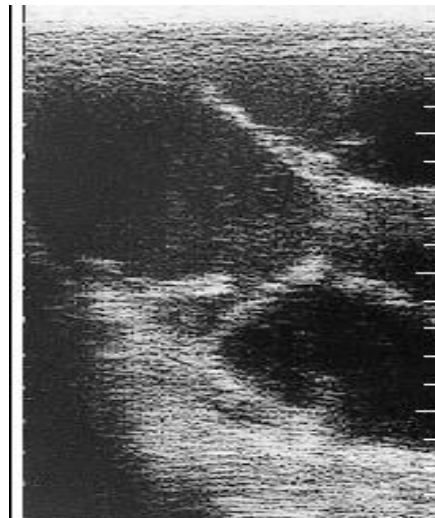
# Ovarian Cysts



- **May spontaneously regress (single)**
- **Possible confusions :**
  - Embryonic vesicles
  - Liquid vesicles on uterine walls



1 cm



(F Martinat-Botté)

# Ovarian Cysts



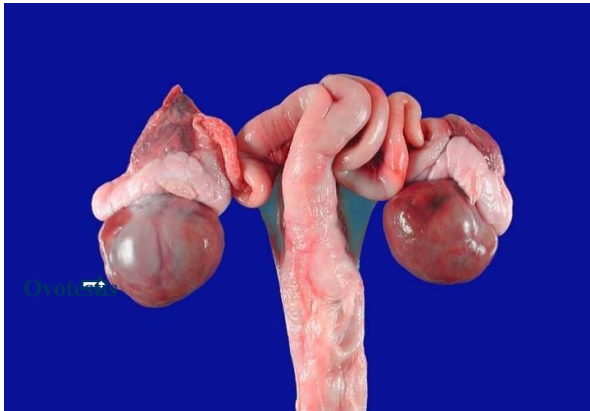
- 2.5 to 40% non pregnant or culled sows
- Only POD impact fertility
- Main Causes
  - Non accurate Hormonal treatments
  - Stress ....
- Poor response to treatments (POD) : *Cech and Dolezel 2007*

	% AI	% Pregnant
Contrôle (29)	17 %	7 %
GnRH 200µg (25)	84 %	44 %
hCG 3000 IU (21)	38 %	24 %
PGF2 250µg (27)	38 %	12 %

# Genital abnormalities



## ■ Ovotestis



## ■ Hypertrophy of ureters



(clichés F. Martinat-Botté, INRA)

# Uterine disorders



- Uterine disorders (metritis, endometritis, poor uterine involution ...) :
  - Fluid filled uterus (*Thilmant 2010*)
  - ↗ Echotexture (*Kauffold et al 2005*) :

***Failed sows (4 min/sow, Transcutaneous US, culling)***

**45/47 sows with endometritis**

**Echo-texture Grade - Oedema Grade :  $r=0.57$   $p< 0.001$**

- Requires validation and training !
- Still Check vulvar Discharge visually !

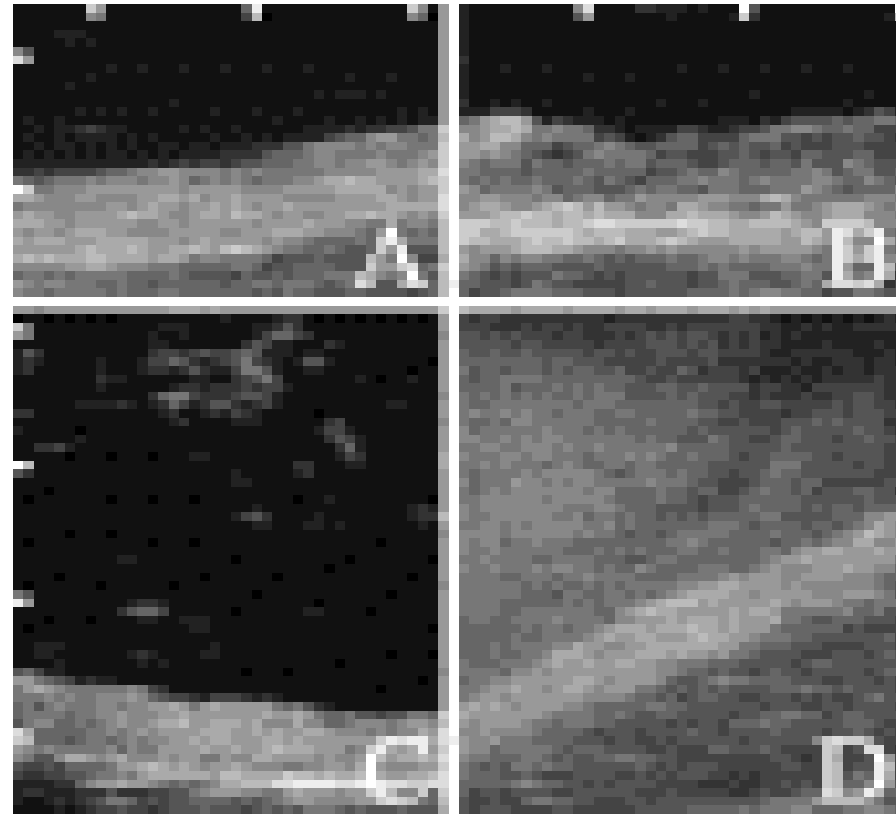
# Urinary tract infections



## *Kauffold et al 2010 : 46 sows – Rectal US*

- Bladder measurements = no link with UTI
- Moderate/high amounts of sediment = predictive UTI
- Uro-lithiasis or bacterial infection ?

- A) Slightly irregular wall
- B) Moderately irregular wall
- C) Low amounts of sediment.
- D) High amounts of sediment.



# Urinary tract infections

- US inspection of the bladder could support early culling decision/treatment for sows diagnosed open
- Accuracy to be confirmed ...
- For routine herd evaluation : test-strips !





# Pathologies of mammary glands

- Sows with history of MMA can be US checked for pathologic changes of the mammary gland = *Hyper-echogenic* (Baer et Bilkei, 2005)

	MMA	Contrôle
N	663	1 125
Hyper-Echo (Abdom Glds)	<b>87.4 %</b>	15.5 %

- 😊 Selective earlier culling (most are infectious)
- 😊 4 min/exam
- 😞 Specific 8.5 MHz Linear probe

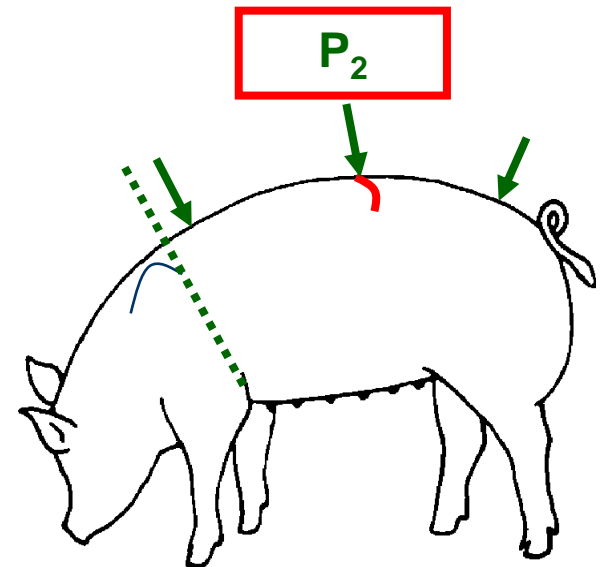
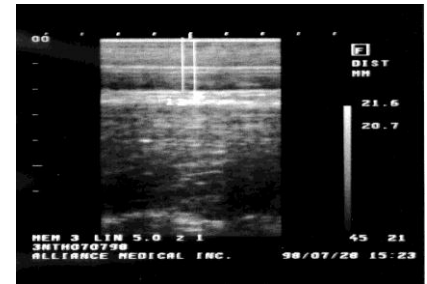
# Body Fat monitoring

- **Body reserve impacts on fertility, farrowing and piglet viability**

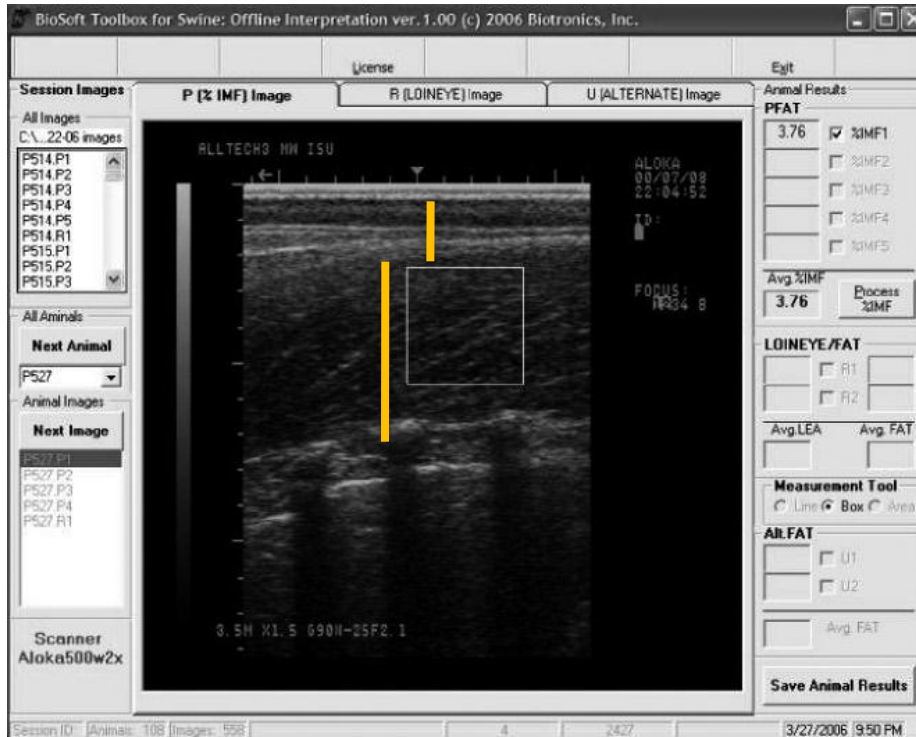
**US + Linear probe = more accuracy**

**Renco® : also suitable**

- **Routine Diagnostic tool**
- **Target values to be adapted to genotypes**






# Muscle depth and reproduction ?



- For selection (*Maignel et al 2009*)
- Hyper « muscled-sow » syndrome ?  
(*Martineau et al 2010*)
- Target values and link with reproduction troubles ?

# Case Study : « Abortions and thin sows »

- N.W. France : 750 sows, wean 21 d, 14.3 T Born
- AI in stalls, Pregnant sows in groups of 6-8 after 28d (4 meals/d, collective troughs)
-   Abortion rate  Small litters

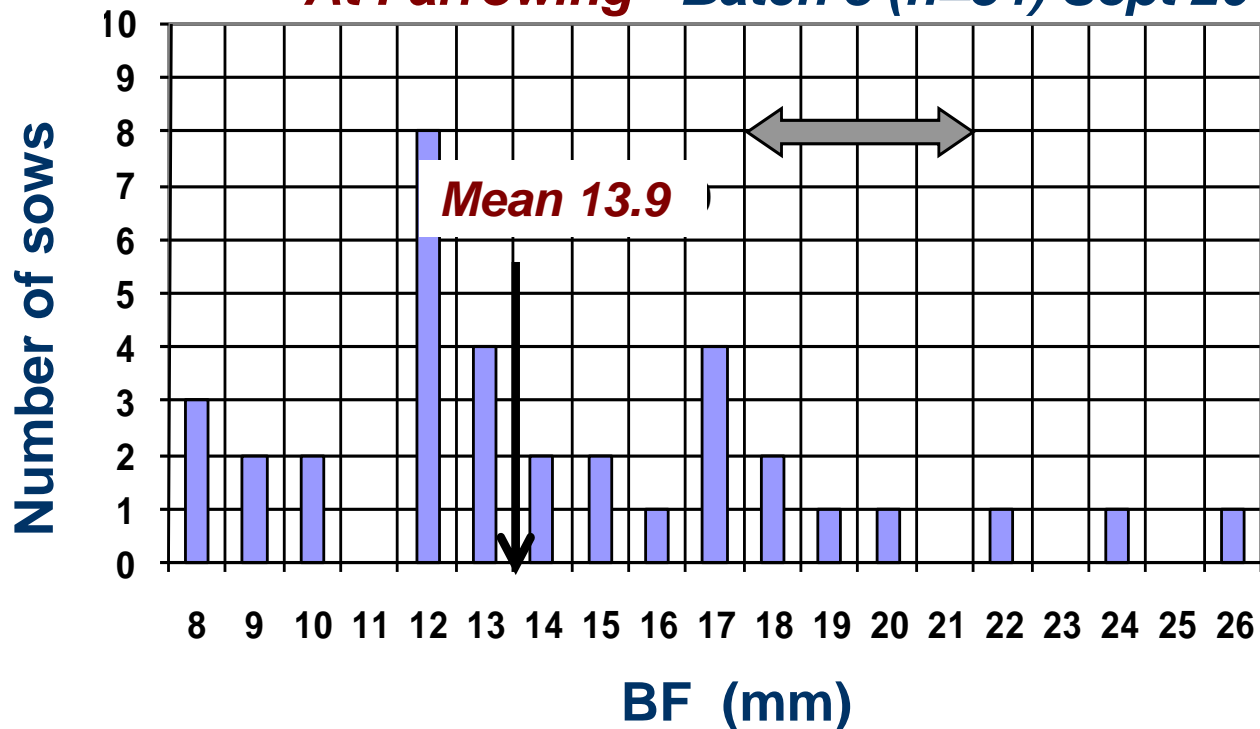
	2008	2009	2010
Annual abortion rate %	1,6	2,8	4,7 *
Distribution of abortions %			
July to October	94	60	nd
Other months	6	40	nd

\* 4 months in 2010

- Veterinary investigations : Ok
- Management ? Food competition ?

# Case Study : « abortions and thin sows » »

*At Farrowing - Batch 8 (n=34) Sept 2010*



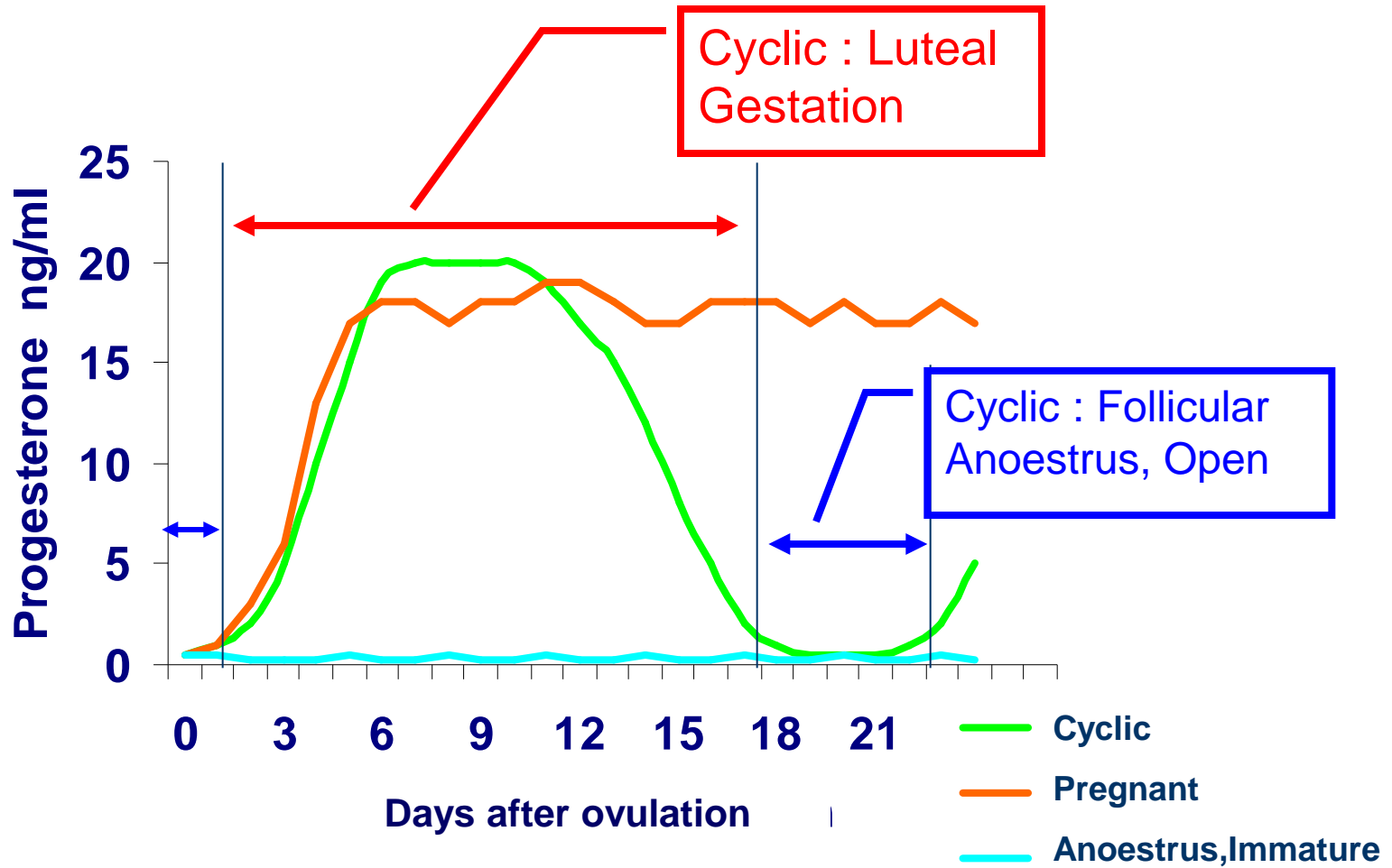
- 40% sows < 12.5 mm at farrowing
- Heterogeneous groups
- Competition during meals

- Contrôle of Feeding Equipment : **Technical Pbme**
- Gestating sows under-fed



# Hormonal investigations

# Progesterone in the sow





# Why progesterone ?



- **Blood progesterone (P4) = Standard criteria to explore reproduction in many species ( dog, mare, cow...)**
- **Origin = Ovarian CL + Surrenals**
- **Blood (plasma, serum), Saliva, Feces, (Urine)**
- **Some bias :**
  - Stress ↗ P4
  - High P4 associated to Cysts : not always (Chung et al 2002). **Use Echography in combination !**

# Progesterone determination

## ■ Quantitative RIA or ELISA :

- Accuracy, detection level
- Delays, sample management , costs



## ■ Semi-quantitative ELISA:

- PigReprokit® , Ovulation Test®, Target ®, Ovucheck Premate® ....
- Variables threshold : 1 2 2.5 5 ng/ml
  - Rapid (On farm)
  - Low cost
  - Less precise...

# Accuracy of an ELISA Kit for pigs

<i>Threshold 2,5 ng</i>		RIA		
		Négatives	Positives	
PigReproKit	Negatives	27	0	27
	Positives	5	28	33
	Total	32	28	60

**Sensitivity : 100%**

**Specificity : 84%**

**Global accuracy : 92%**

# Sow Progesterone studies ....



## ■ AFMVP, France :

- 1988 : Pregnancy tests : Progesterone Kit vs Echography (F. Martinat-Botté)
- 2005 : Diagnosis of lactational oestrus (*J. Avon et al.*)
- 2006 : Progesterone in herds with reproduction trouble (*G. Scimia, B. Delahaye*)

## ■ AI programs, Ovulation :

- Specific AI program for Basque breed (*Labroue et al 2000*)
- Estimate Ovulation time (*Terqui et al 2000, Martinat-Botté et al 2010*)

## ■ Reproduction troubles :

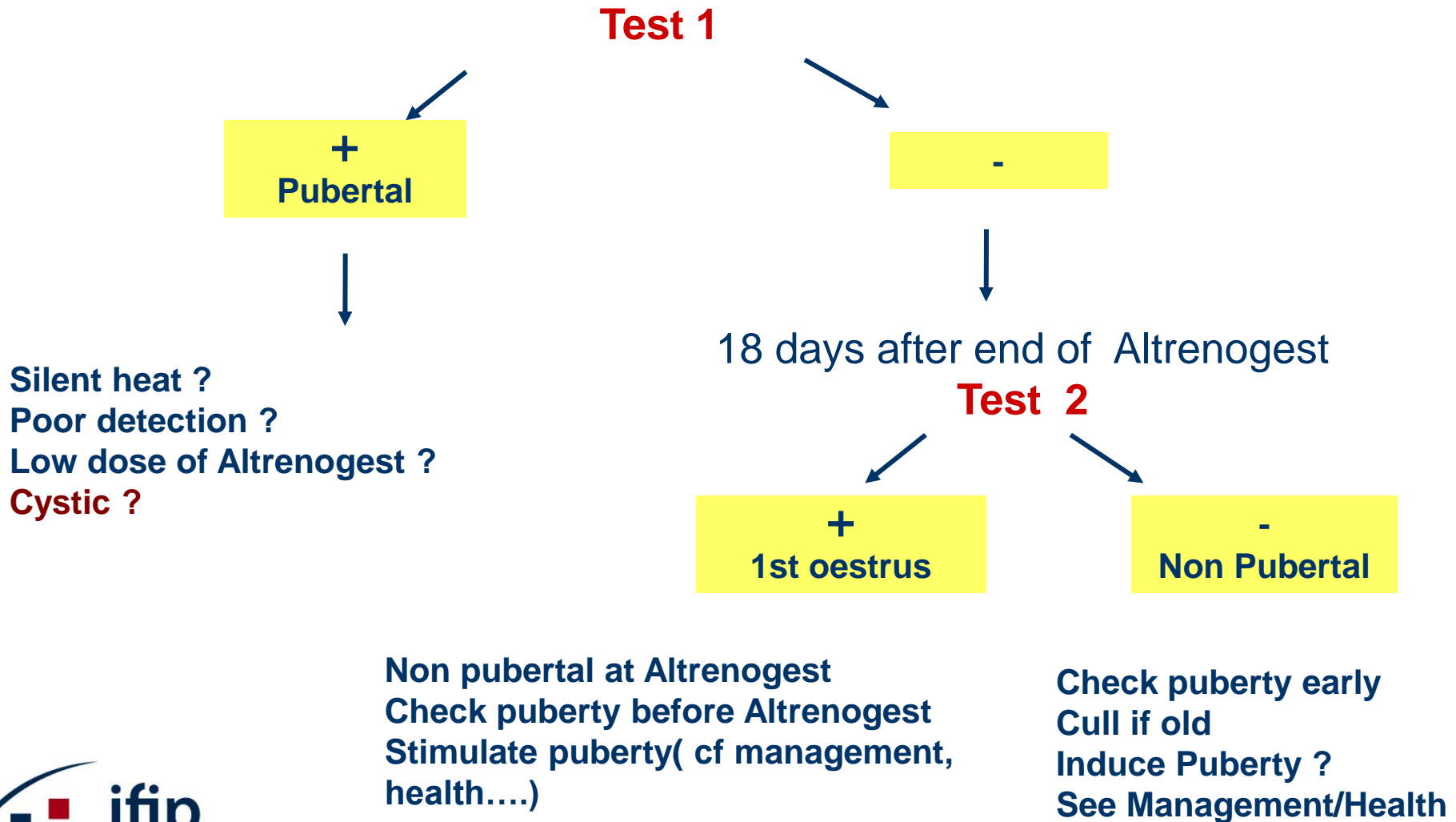
- Anœstrus, open failed sows (*Chung et al 2002, Bohma et Bilkei, 2008*)
- Immature females, silent oestrus (*Le Neveu et Sallé 2008, ISPAIA seminar*)
- Early disruption of pregnancy

# Test of cyclicity or puberty



- **2 Blood samples 8 – 10 days apart**
- **Positive Threshold = 2 ng**
- **Cyclic and pubertal animals : at least one positive value**
- **Correct interpretation requires :**
  - **Position of sampling according to weaning, estrus detection or AI**
  - **Informations on previous history ( returns, duration of estrus ...)**

# Anestrus Gilts 8 days after the end of Altrenogest





# Progesterone and estimation of ovulation time



# Progesterone and estimation of ovulation time

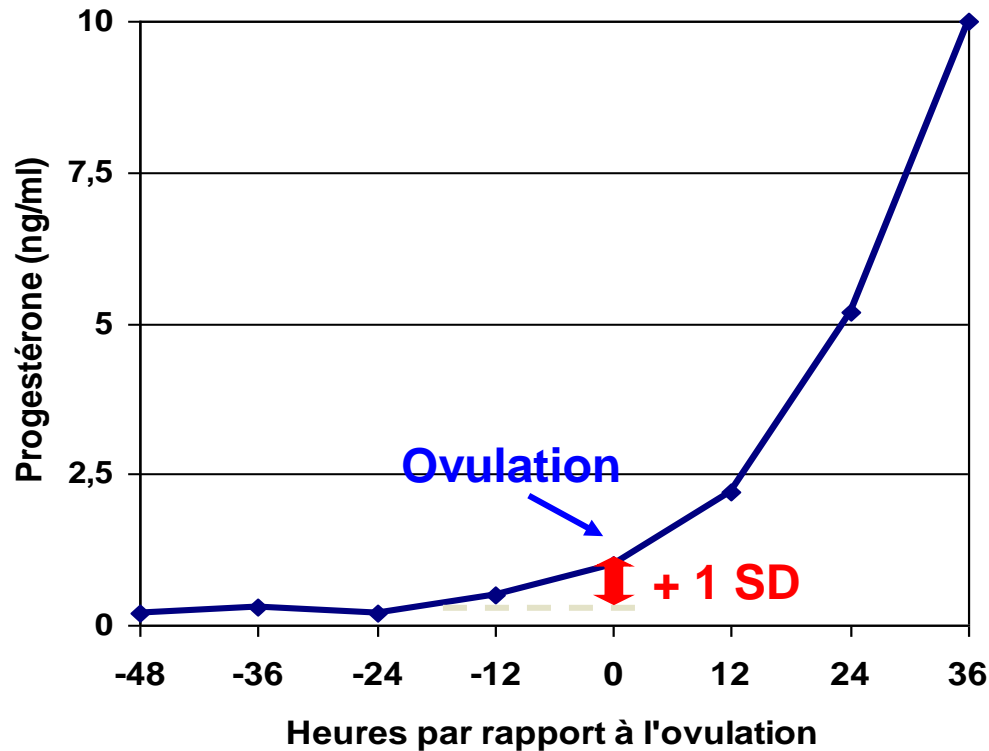


- **Modelisation of P4 cinetics during oestrus**
- **Retrospective détermination**
- **Strong Correlation with Echography**  
Terqui et al 2002, Martinat-Botté et al 2010

☹ *High costs...*

- **2 samples /day for up to 6 days (estrus)**
- **Quantitative determination**

# Modelisation of ovulation time



## Ovulation :

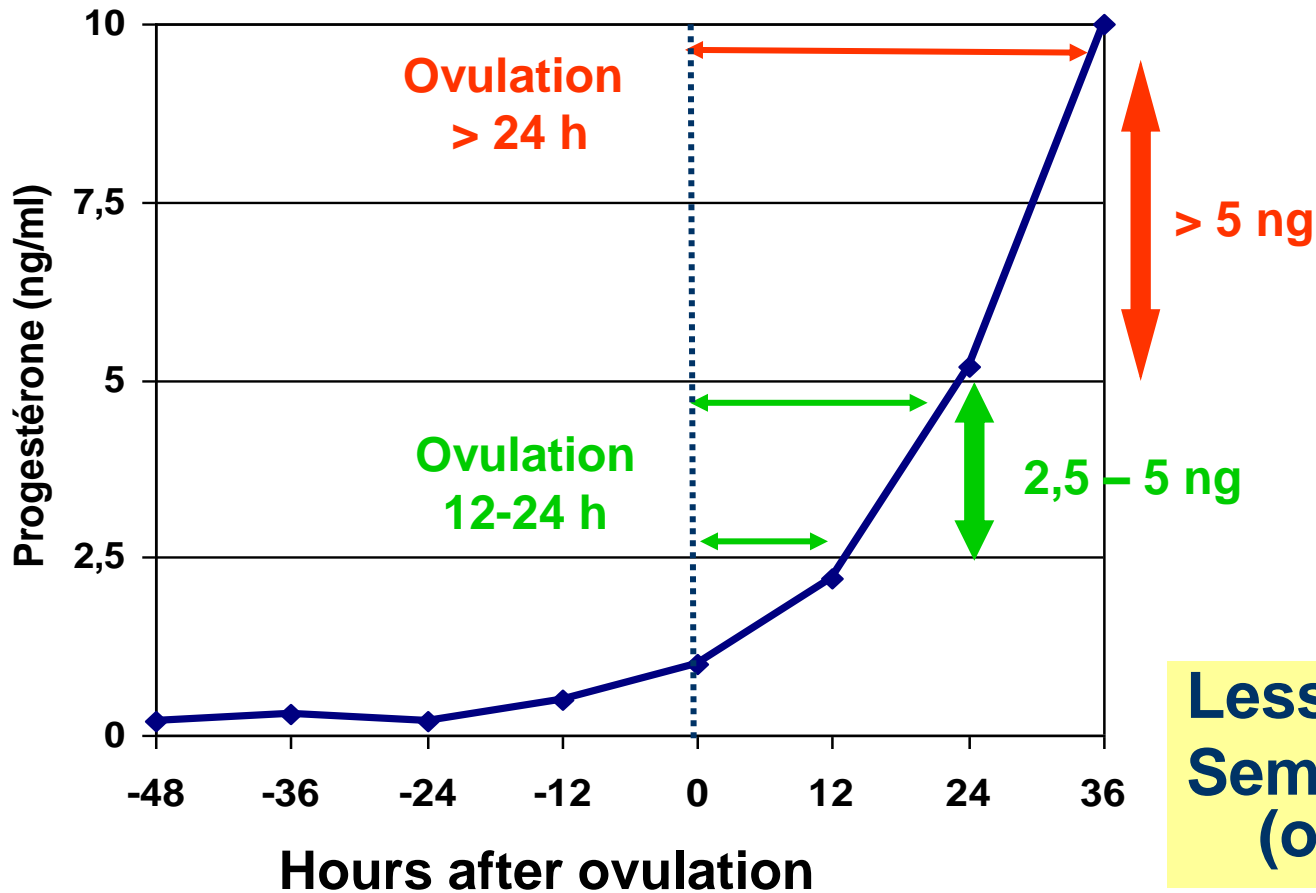
1 st High point  
Or  
+ 1 SD / basal

(Terqui et al. 2000)

# Range of probable Ovulation ?

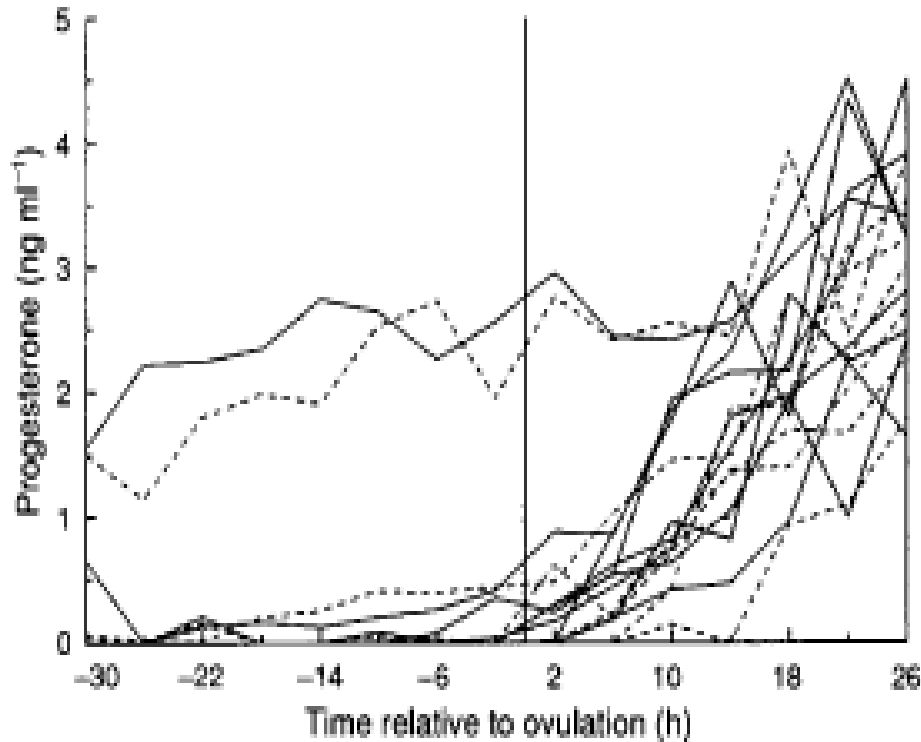


Threshold method less precise : field use.  
Based on theoretical average post-ovulatory P4 curve



Less samples  
Semi-quantitative  
(on Farm ?)

# Limits of the « Threshold method »



- Risks of errors :
  - High basal P4 ( rare)
  - Slow P4 rise

- Basal values should be taken into account (*Soede et al 1994*)

# Field use of «Threshold » method

- *Le Neveu et Sallé, 2008 ( ISPAIA seminar)*
- **Critical analysis of AI schedule : 2 samples**
  - 12 - 24h > 1st AI : ovulation before 1st AI ?
  - 24-36 h > last AI : ovulation > last IA ?
- **Quality of estrus detection, silent heat :**
  - Sample negative sows up to 7 days post weaning
- **Empty sows, anestrus sows and gilts : 2 samples**
- **Benefits for farm advise ?**



# Some Farm examples

# Case : Gilt problems (Dr Delaunay)

(from *Le Neveu et Sallé, 2008*)



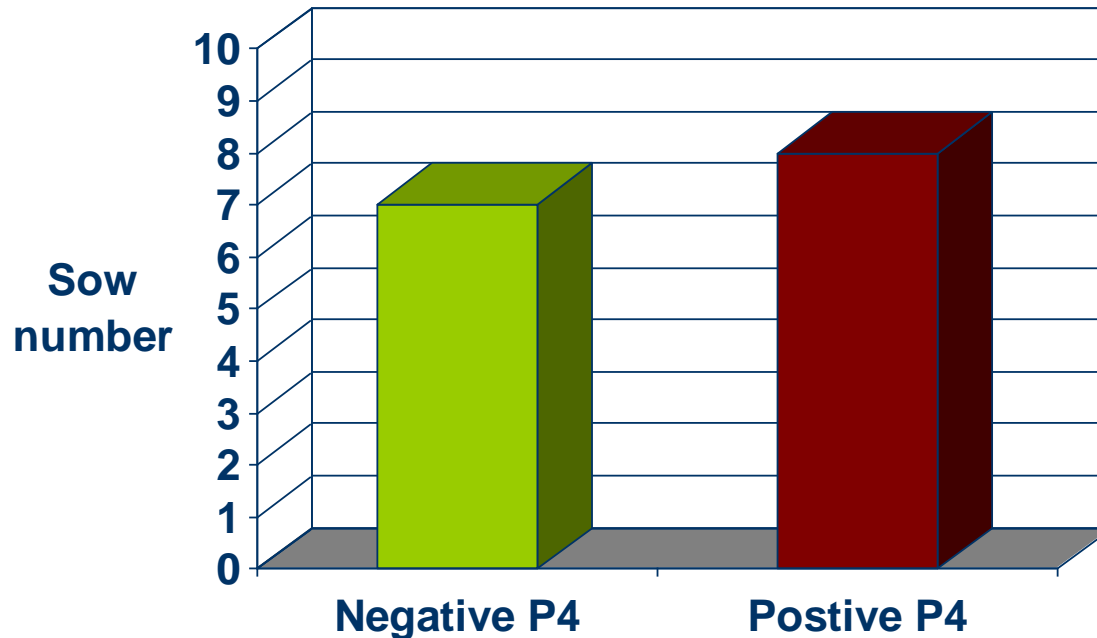
	23 01	24 01	25 01	26 01	27 01	28 01	29 01	30 01	31 01	01 02	02 02	03 02	04 02	05 02	06 02	07 02	08 02	09 02	10 02	11 02		
1040	H							+	Altrenogest													
1094	-							-					-								+	
1043	-							-					-									-

- True immaturity in quarantine was confirmed
- Quarantine management was revised



# Case : Lactational oestrus ( Dr Morin)

*(from Le Neveu et Sallé, 2008)*



- Delaid post-weaning oestrus = lactational oestrus ?
- The day of weaning P4 is positive > 50% sows



# Case : Specific « Basque » AI protocole (Labroue et al 2000)

- 70 % Fertility, <40% with frozen semen !
- Ovulation : P4 modeling during oestrus (10-12points)

12 sows	Mean	Min-Max
Oestrus duration	64 h	48-94
Oestrus to ovulation	53 h	39-63

84 % Oestrus

- AI at 12-24-36 h non suitable to late ovulation.
- New protocole : AI at 32-48h or 24-48h

# Case : Treatments of anestrus

(Chung et al 2002)



- Three P4 determinations ( 0-7-14 d) :  
treatment according to status (empty sows)

Progesterone	Status	n	Treat.	Estrus	% FR
In estrus during sampling		15	None	100 %	80 %
Fluctuate < 2.5	Cyclic	10	PG600 hCG	80 %	62 %
Low <2.5	Immature	7	PG600	71 %	80 %
High > 5	CL	6	PGF2	67 %	75 %
Others	Cysts ?	0	Culling		

# Echography or progesterone ?

Problem	Echography	Progesterone
Pregnancy check	++	+-
Cysts and abnormalities	++	--
Puberty	++	++
Silent heat	--	++
Poor estrus detection	--	++
Lactational oestrus		++
Optimization of AI protocole	+-	++
Post-weaning anestrus	-+	++

*They are complementary ....*

# Other practical points



## ■ Echography vs Blood sampling

😊 Less invasive than blood sampling

😐 High cost of high quality machines

😐 Training

😐 Biosecurity ?

😐 Animal restraint ?



**Thank you for your attention.**

What about  
some more  
technology  
?

