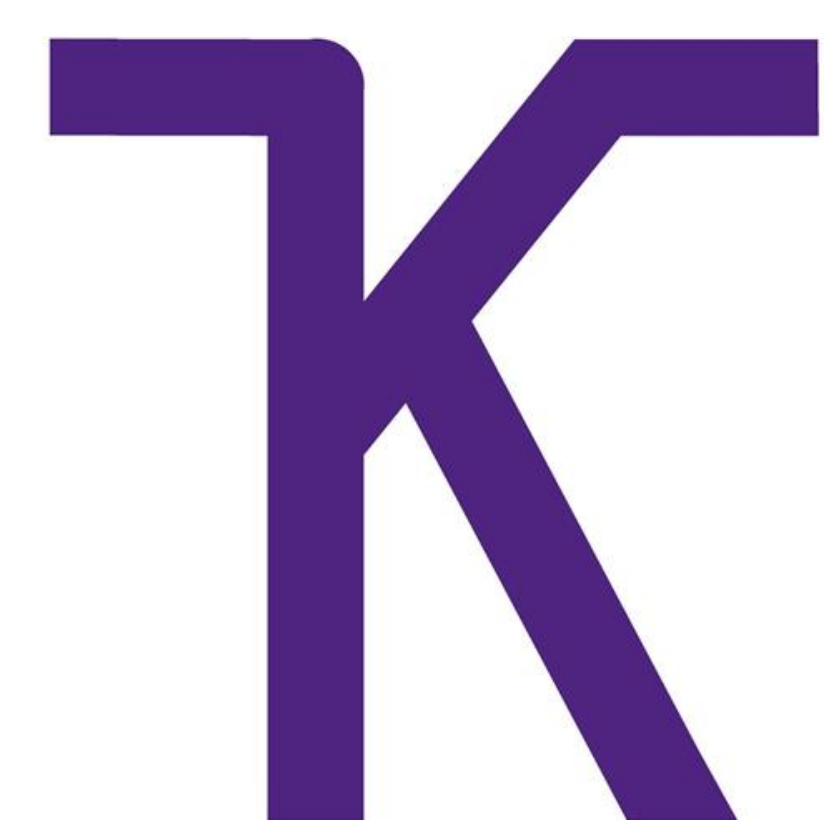




Effect of increasing GleptoForte dosage in newborn pig growth performance

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Introduction

- Gleptoforte is an injectable iron that contains gleptoferron and is utilized to prevent anemia in newborn piglets.
- Newborn piglets are more susceptible to iron deficiency due to inadequate iron stores at birth and rapid growth rate before weaning.
- 200 mg of Iron is the common injection in the swine industry.
- However, little data is available that confirms the appropriate level of iron injection needed with modern genotypes.

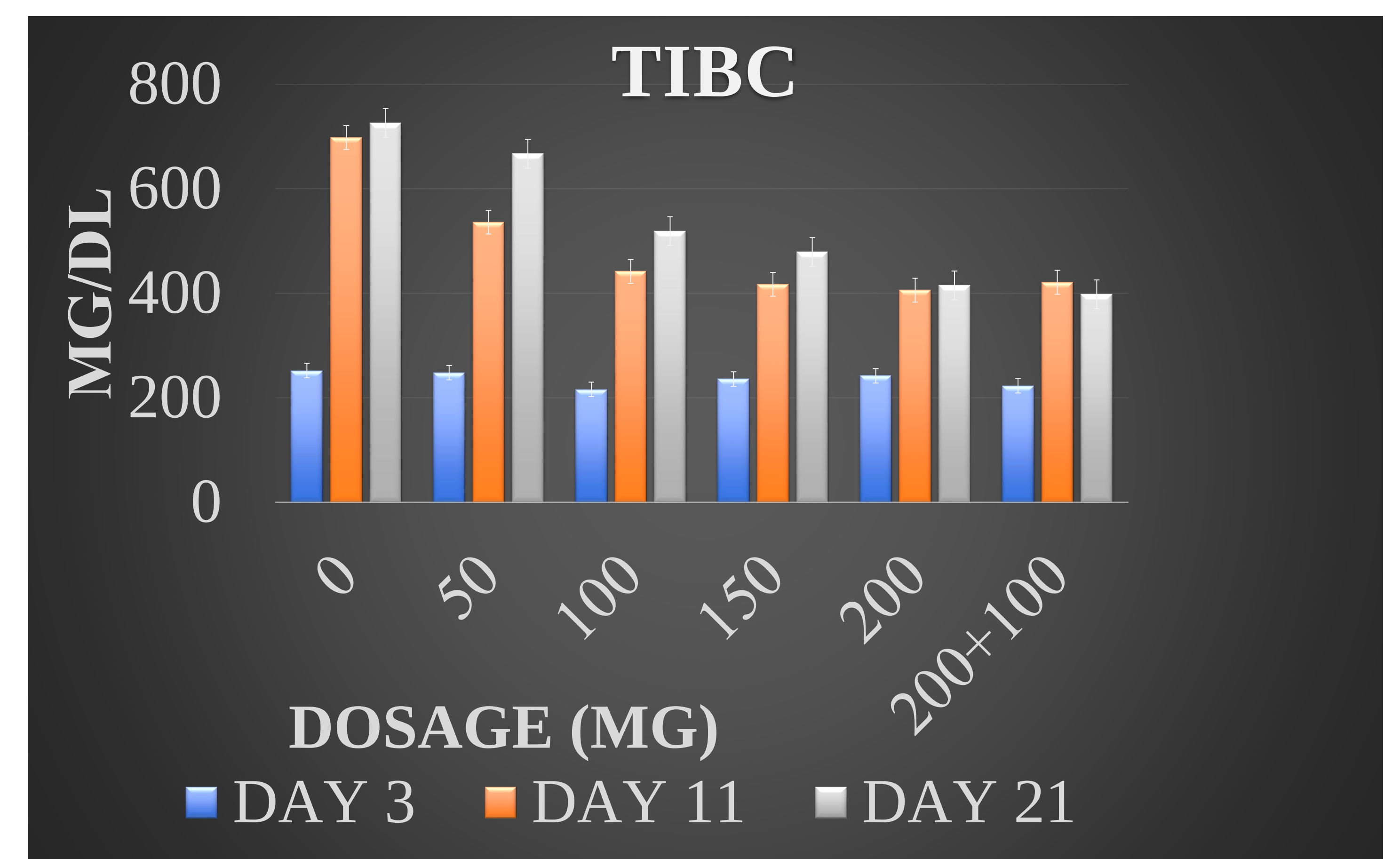
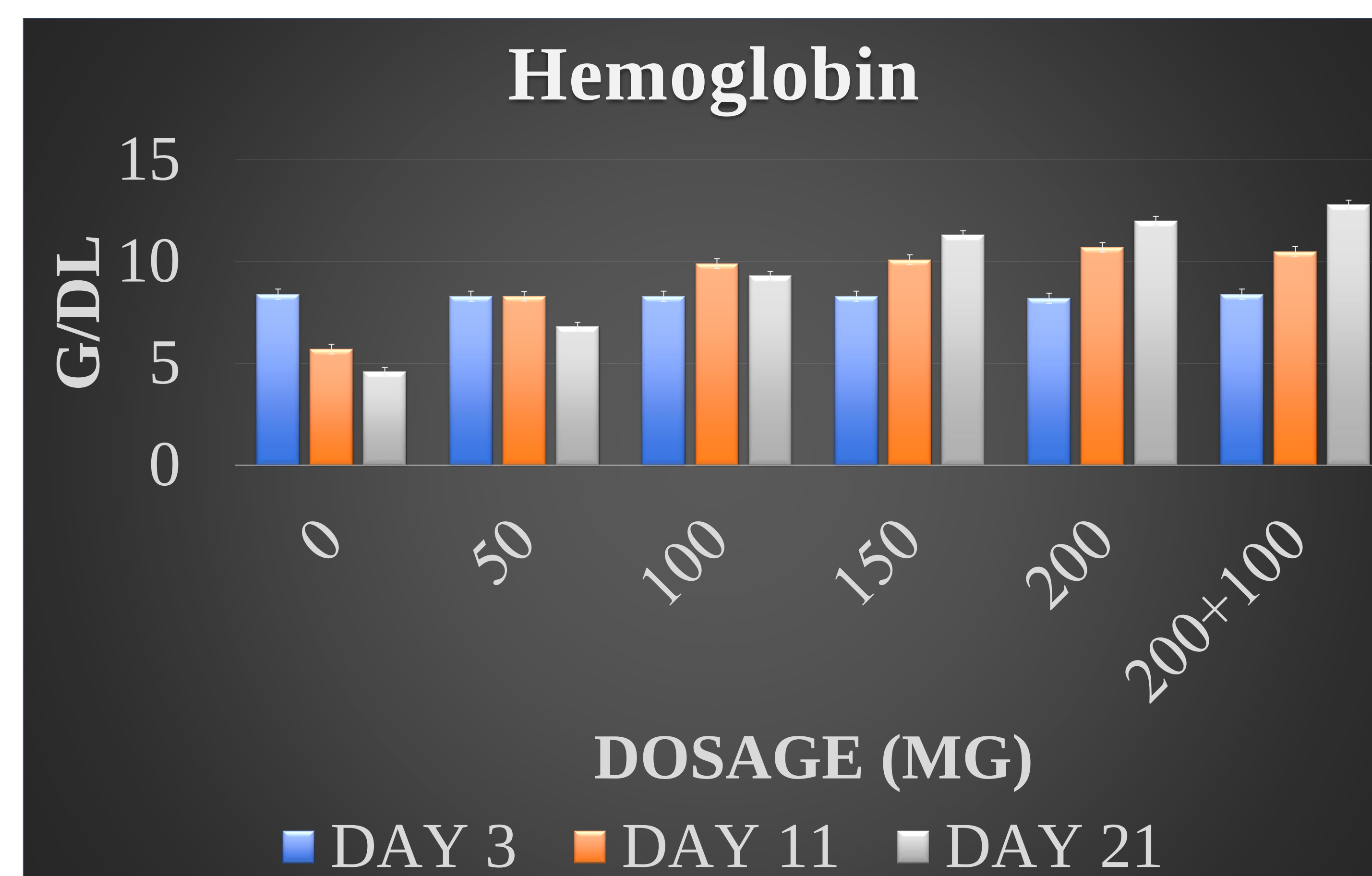
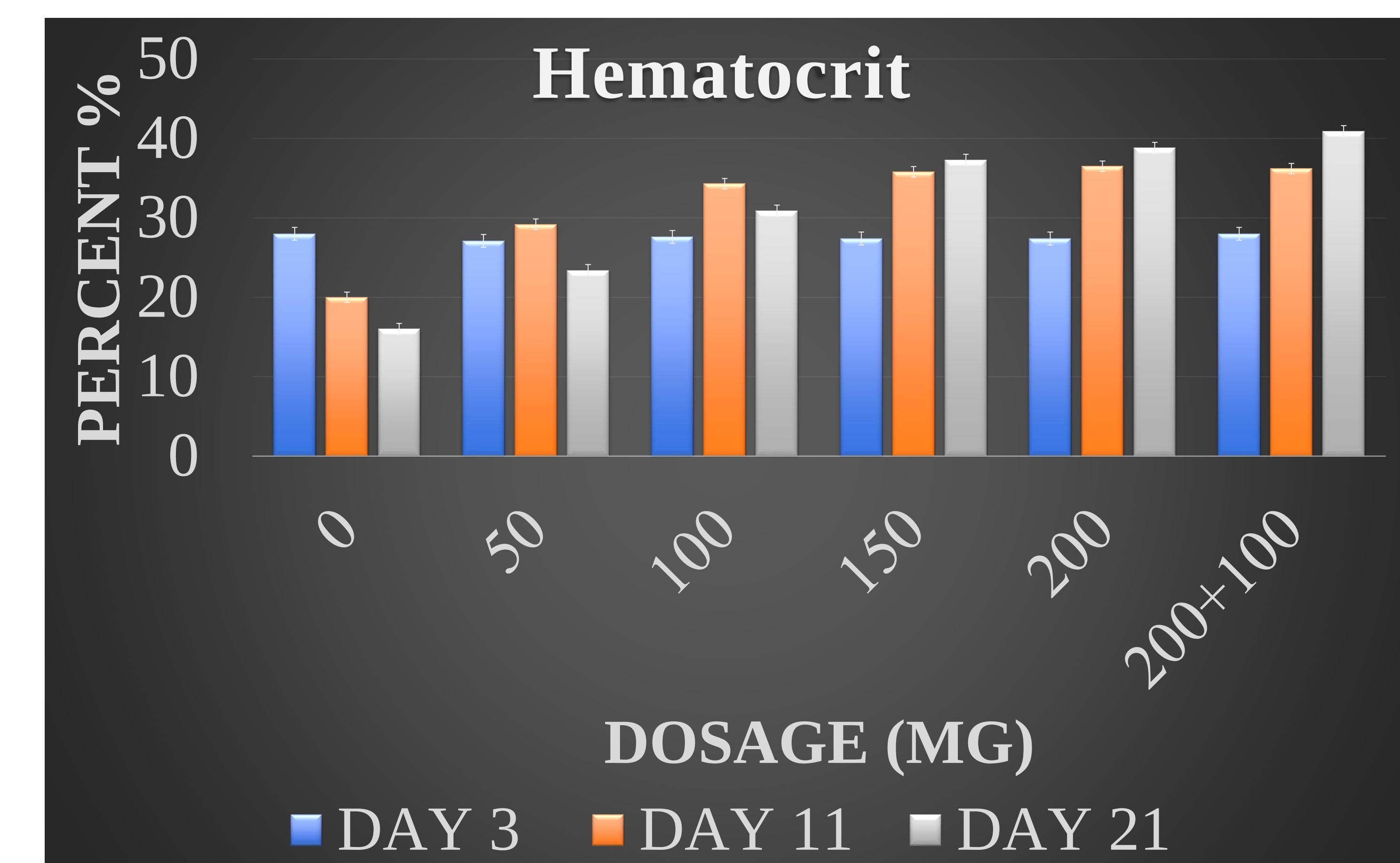
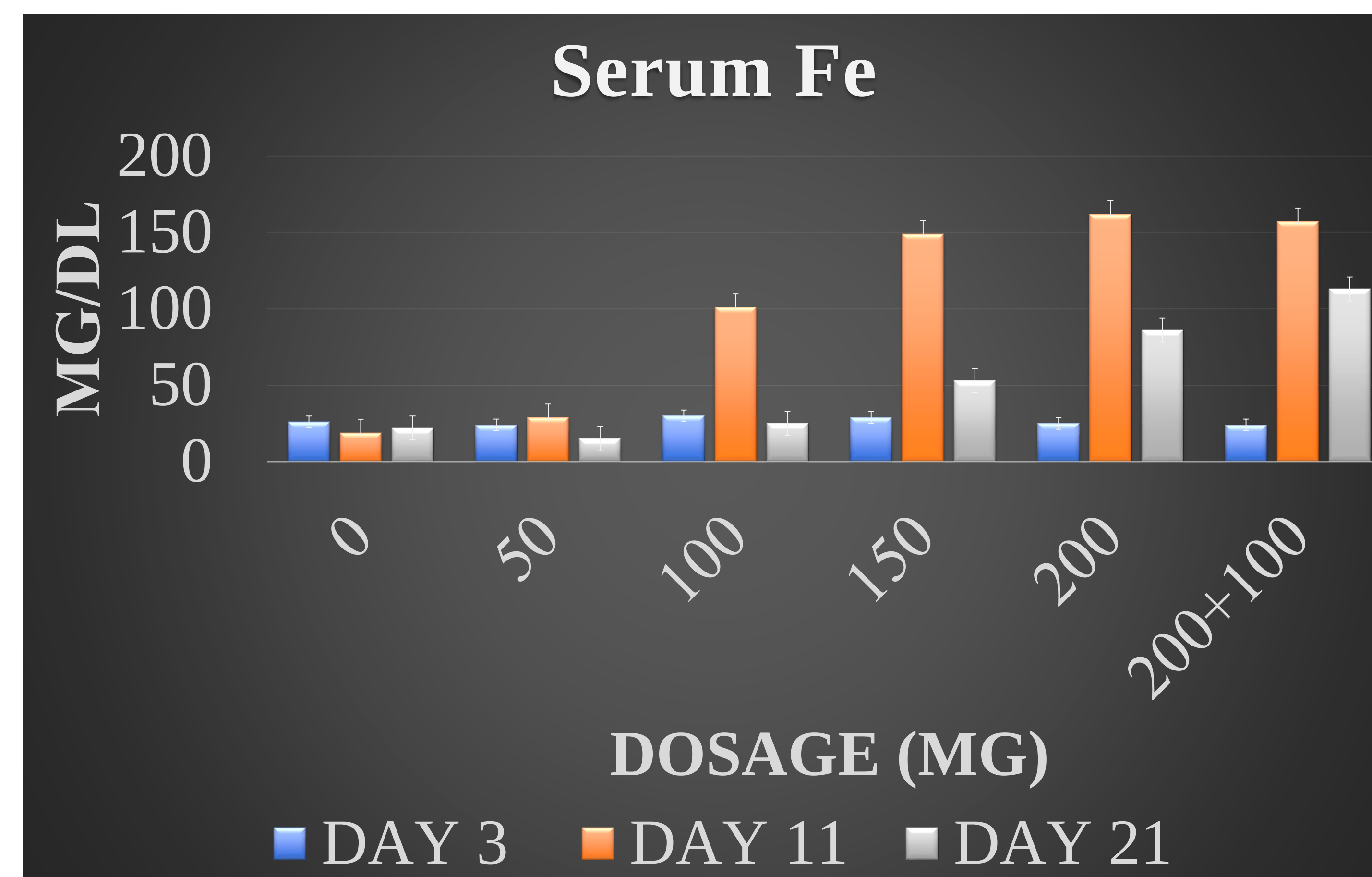
Objective

To evaluate the effects of increasing dosage of Gleptoforte in newborn suckling pig performance

Experimental Design

- 336 newborn pigs (DNA 241 X 600; initially 3.83 ± 0.114 lb BW) were used in a 21-d farrowing study.
- Treatments consisted of a negative control with no injection and increasing levels of iron from gleptaforte to achieve either 50, 100, 150, 200, or 200 mg plus a 100 mg booster at d 11 of farrowing
- Blood criteria measured included: Hemoglobin (Hgb), Hematocrit (Hct) Serum Fe, and Total iron Binding Capacity (TIBC)
- Blood collection was measured on d 3, d 11, and d 21 to calculate ADG.
- Growth data were analyzed as a randomized complete block design

Results



Summary and Conclusions

- In summary, a lack of iron injection resulted in the poorest growth and blood parameters of iron status of suckling piglets
- The administration of 200 mg + 100 mg of Gleptoforte resulted in the greatest growth performance
- The administration of 200 mg + 100 mg of Gleptoforte resulted in improved hematological criteria but did not influence suckling piglet growth performance compared to 200 mg alone.