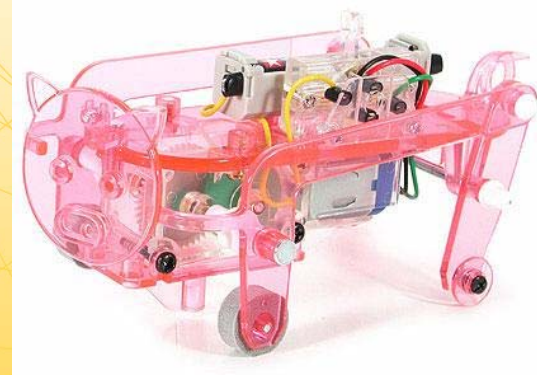


## Why is lameness underestimated?

John Deen



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## Sow vs cow lameness?

- Little published
- Little measured, especially prospectively
  - We rarely trim feet
- Few diagnostic regimes
- Few interventions have been available
- Most common intervention, culling, not tested
  - Replacements usually available
- Low emphasis in many welfare codes

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## Why Lameness?

- Common site of harsh interactions with environment
- Common site of functional inhibition of pigs
- Common concern of public
- Readily evident and measurable problem and response

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## Lameness definition

- **Aberrant behavior**
  - Gait
  - Willingness to walk
  - Willingness to stand
- **Limb pathology with subsequent inhibition of functional activities**



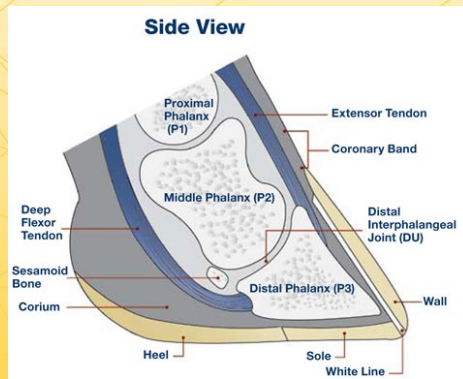
## Hiding Behavior

		During Feeding		
		lame	non-lame	total
During being moved	lame	15	1	16
	non-lame	9 (38%)	23	32
total		24	24	48

$\chi^2 = 15.844, df=1, p\text{-value} < 0.0005$



## Ballerina's are tough!



Courtesy Zinpro Performance Minerals



## Four Functions to Flourish

- **Feed** – take in adequate nutrition
- **Fight** – compete and adapt in difficult conditions (disease, heat etc)
- **Flight** – avoid difficult adverse conditions
- **Reproduction** – replacement



## Are Flourishing Animals Fine?

1. Yes – they are functioning well  
(the performance axiom)
2. Yes – affective states are designed to ensure proper function  
(evolutionary biology)
3. Maybe... but is it *natural*

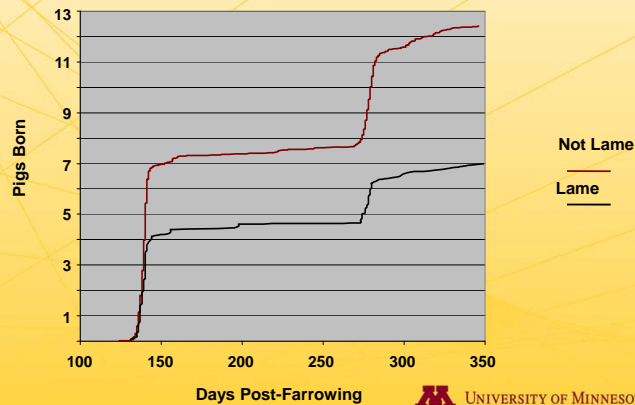


## Compromised Pigs

- Pain
  - A signal to create compensatory behaviors
  - gait, movement, standing
- Inflammation
  - a broader signal to physiologically compensate
  - food consumption, utilization, reproduction
- Death
  - a failure to adequately compensate



## Cumulative sum of pigs per sow farrowed



	Non-Lame	Lame
<b>Lameness Effects</b>		
Pigs born/day	0.049	0.028
Days to removal	137	90
Avg days in herd	215	147
Replacement rate	49%	67%
Mortality/removals	0.24	0.35
<b>Calculated Productivity</b>		
Pigs produced by sow	10.5	4.1
Pigs produced by replacement	6.6	8.7
Pigs produced	17.1	12.8





**Estimates of sensitivity and specificity of lameness assessment using a latent class model**

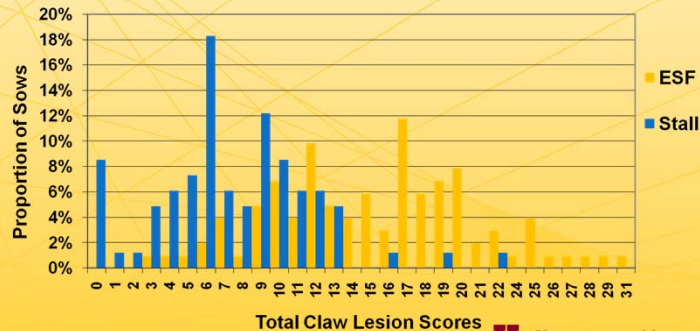
	Sensitivity	Specificity
Lame	82%	84%
UL	90%	89%
LL	60%	67%

**Odds ratios of risk factors associated with sow loss**

Risk factors	35 d post farrowing		Before next parity	
	Odds ratio	Confidence interval	Odds ratio	Confidence interval
Piglets born alive	0.813 <sup>***</sup>	0.745 – 0.887	0.916 <sup>**</sup>	0.869 – 0.965
Average LFI (kg)	0.656 <sup>*</sup>	0.454 – 0.947	0.827 <sup>NS</sup>	0.670 – 1.022
Non lame vs. lame	0.260 <sup>***</sup>	0.147 – 0.461	0.626 <sup>*</sup>	0.430 – 0.912
Parity 1 & 2 vs. >5	0.181 <sup>***</sup>	0.082 – 0.397	0.548 <sup>**</sup>	0.377 – 0.795
Parity 3 to 5 vs. >5	0.285 <sup>***</sup>	0.163 – 0.498	0.558 <sup>***</sup>	0.407 – 0.765

NS – not significant; \*\*\* <0.001; \*\* <0.01; \* <0.05

**Proportion of sows with different levels of total claw lesion scores in pens with ESF and in stalls**



### Putting lameness in the mix of sow decisions

- It is a multicost disease:
  - Welfare
  - Replacement
  - Productivity
  - Labor
  - Logistics
- It is treated by culling
- It is not measured
- It is not well controlled



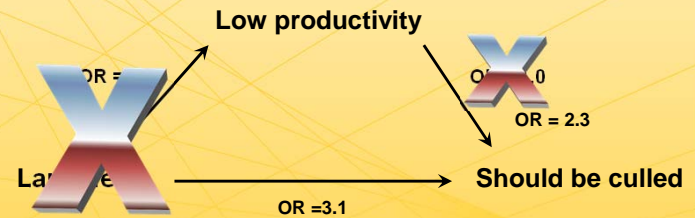
**B. Abandonment of weak or sick pigs in general pig population.** As noted, weak or sick pigs are often not isolated or removed from the general pig population in a timely manner—if at all.

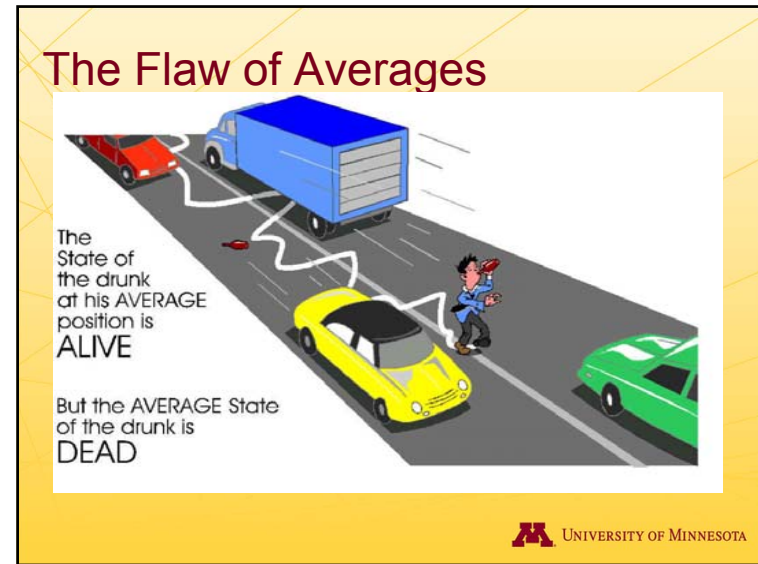
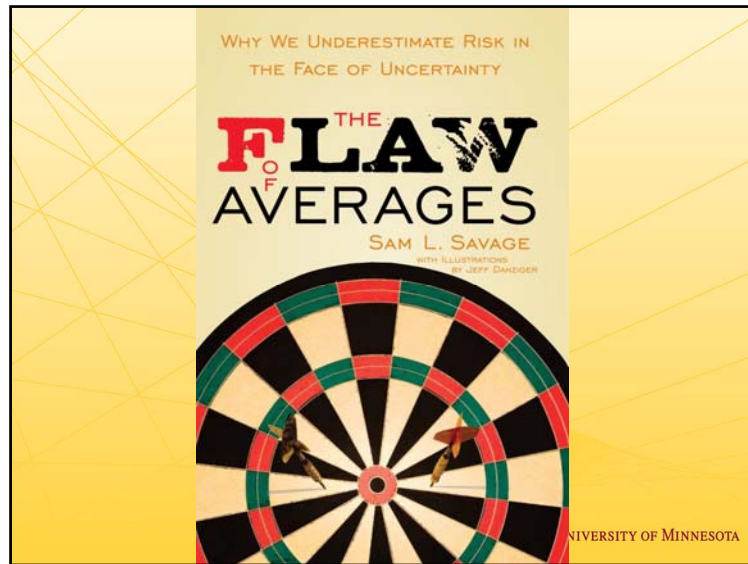


YTA



### Path model for sow retention





## Opportunities

- Increased sow retention
  - Lameness
  - Reproduction
- Stable gilt requirements
- Decreased variation in output
- Lower gilt production costs
- Better welfare
- Ease of production

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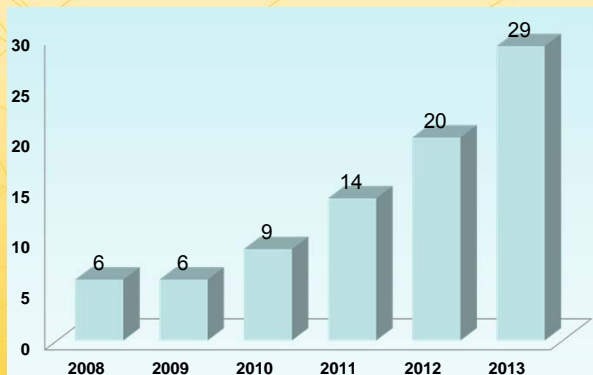


## Profits is a driving force

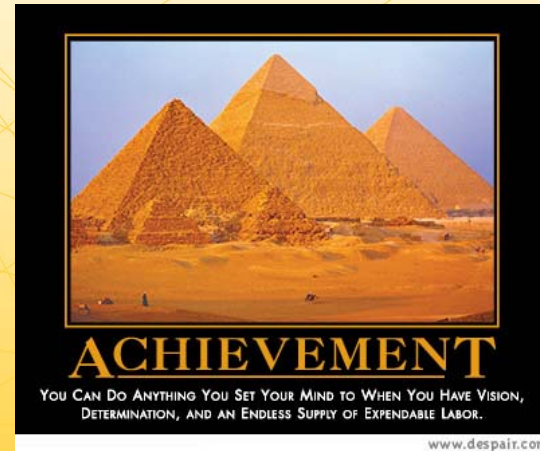
- **Facility utilization**
- Replacement costs
- Salvage costs
- Progeny quality
- Logistics
- \$161- \$447 per lameness diagnosis



## Publications on sow lameness (non-infectious)



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