

Effect of suckling method on the response of lambs to social isolation and weaning



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Introduction



- Throughout their productive lives, farm animals endure various stresses, such as social interactions, heat stress, and weaning.
- The mother-lamb bond strengthens over time with natural suckling (Weary et al., 2008).
- Weaning stress components:
 - Emotional response (end of the mother-lamb bond)
 - End of suckling (pleasant activity)
 - Change of nutrition (milk is completely replaced by solid food)
 - Change in the environment (physical and social)

Hypothesis & Objectives

Compared to lambs that are naturally suckled (NAT), lambs on artificial suckling (ART) would experience less stress during weaning

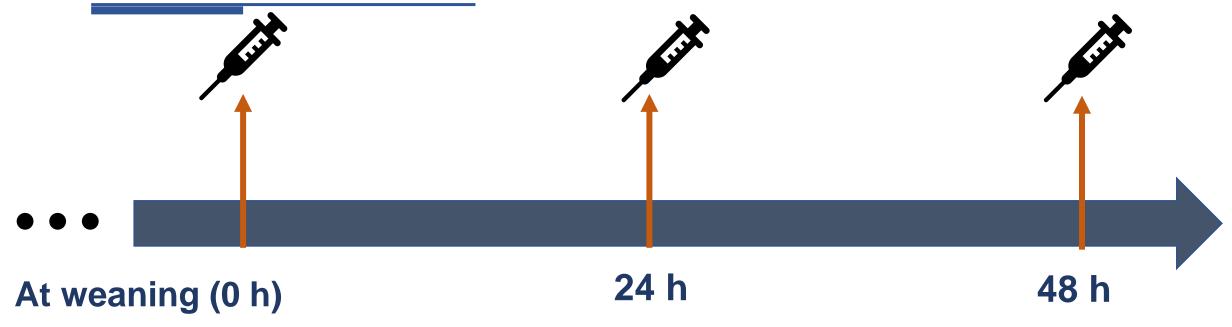




Evaluate the response of NAT and ART lambs to:
Social isolation stress (arena test)
Weaning stress at the metabolic level

- 80 Lacaune lambs (34 ♀, 46 ♂):
 - Natural (NAT): n = 41 (20 ♀, 21 ♂) reared by their mothers from birth to weaning
 - Artificial (ART): $n = 39 (14 \, \text{♀}, \, 25 \, \text{⋄})$:
 - Separated from their mothers at birth
 - Bottle-fed colostrum of their corresponding mothers (3 times/d during 2 d)
 - Ad libitum milk replacer (Raltec Excell; 200 g/L), according to the manufacturer recommendations
 - All lambs (NAT y ART) had free access to concentrate and straw





- Cortisol (ELISA)
- Glucose (hexokinase method)
- Free fatty acids (Enzymatic, colorimetric method)

- Lactate dehydrogenase (ECS2 method)
- Creatine kinase (IFCC method)
- Haptoglobin (Hemoglobin fixation method)

- > 20 female lambs (10 NAT, 10 ART) at the weaning day
- > 8 min in the arena
 - Time elapsed until the first movement
 - Number of squares entered
 - number of vocalizations
 - Frequency of sniffing
 - Frequency of defecation and urination
 - Frequency of climbing walls
 - Frequency of jumping



➤ Measurements — •



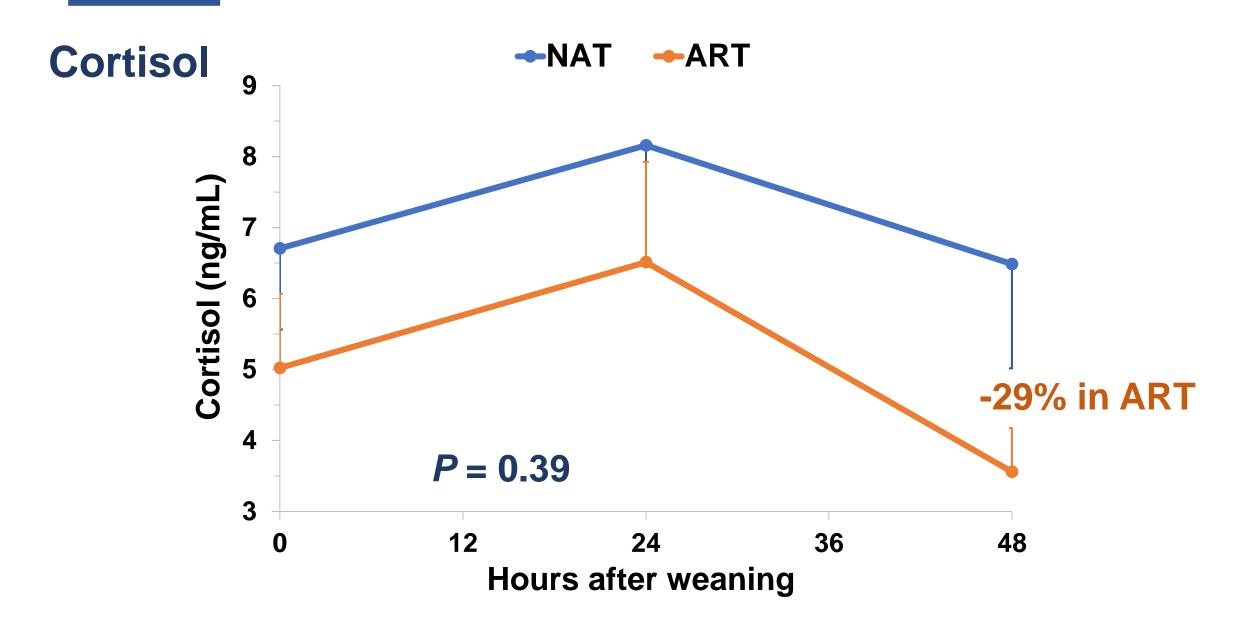


- Data transformation for non-normally distributed data by Minitab
- PROC MIXED for repeated measurements (SAS Inst. v.9.4)
- Fixed effects: treatment, sex, litter size, time

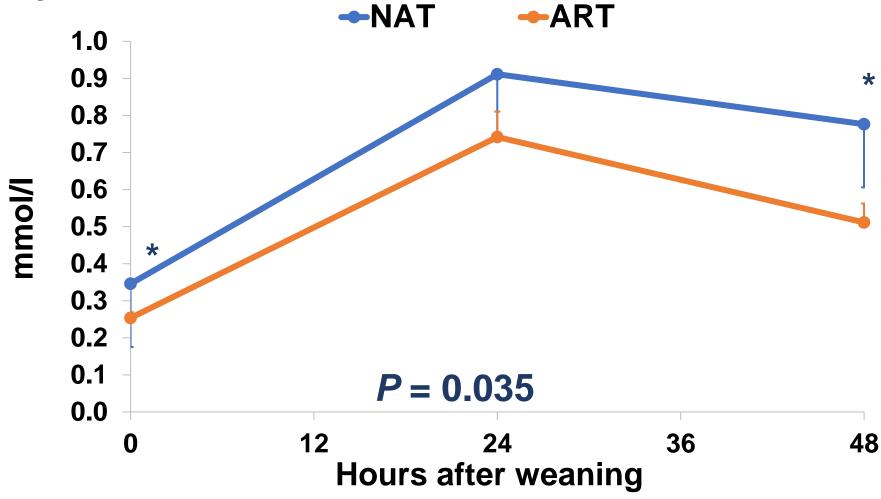
- Random effects: animal and residual
- Data with unequal variances were analyzed using the Wilcoxon test in SAS

Results: Response to the arena test

Item	Treatment		P
	NAT	ART	
Latency time, s	29.3 ± 6.2	15.0 ± 7.8	0.08
Squares entered, n	33.0 ± 1.1	30.0 ± 2.4	0.29
Vocalizations, n	48.0 ± 8.7	78.5 ± 15.5	0.06
Sniffs, n	39.2 ± 5.8	18.6 ± 3.6	0.02
Wall climbing, n	7.5 ± 2.2	17.0 ± 2.7	0.03
Wall jumps, n	13.0 ± 3.5	14.0 ± 3.6	0.96

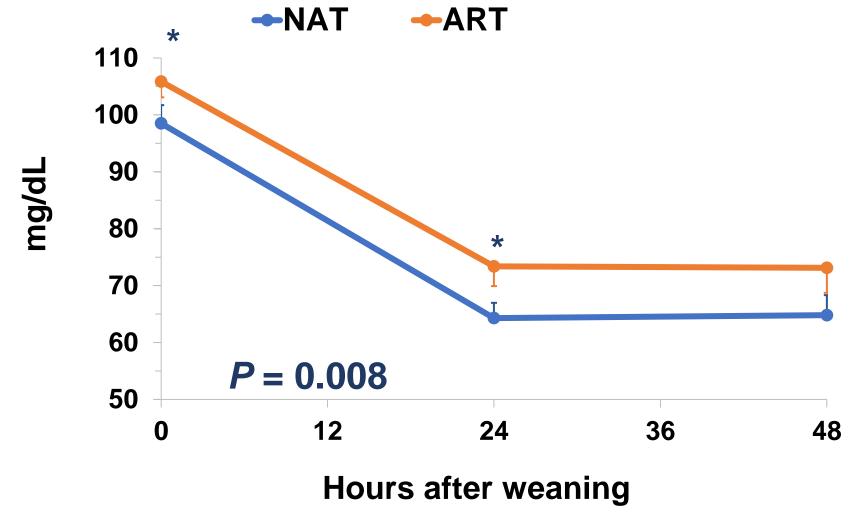


Free fatty acids



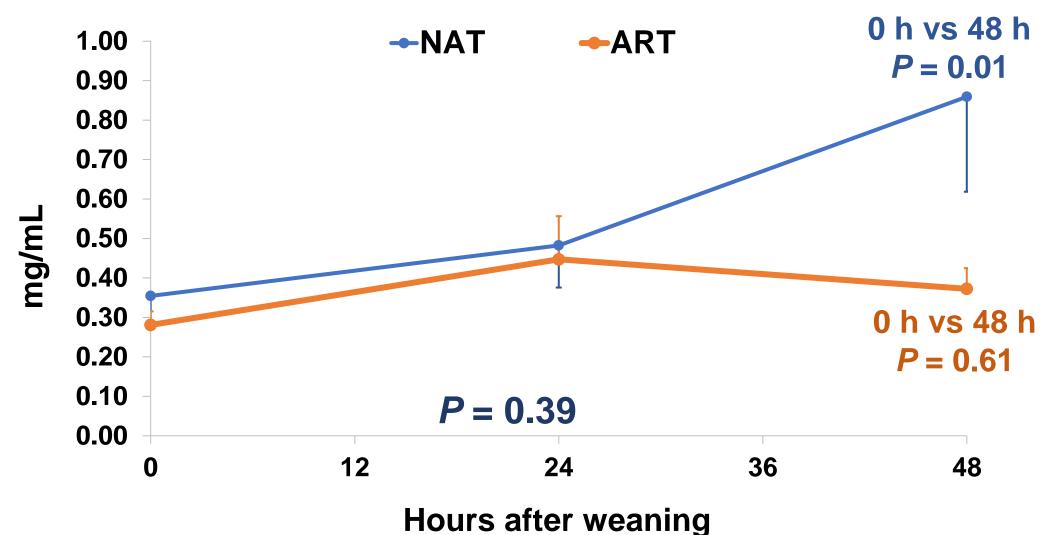
^{*}Significant difference (P < 0.05) at each time point



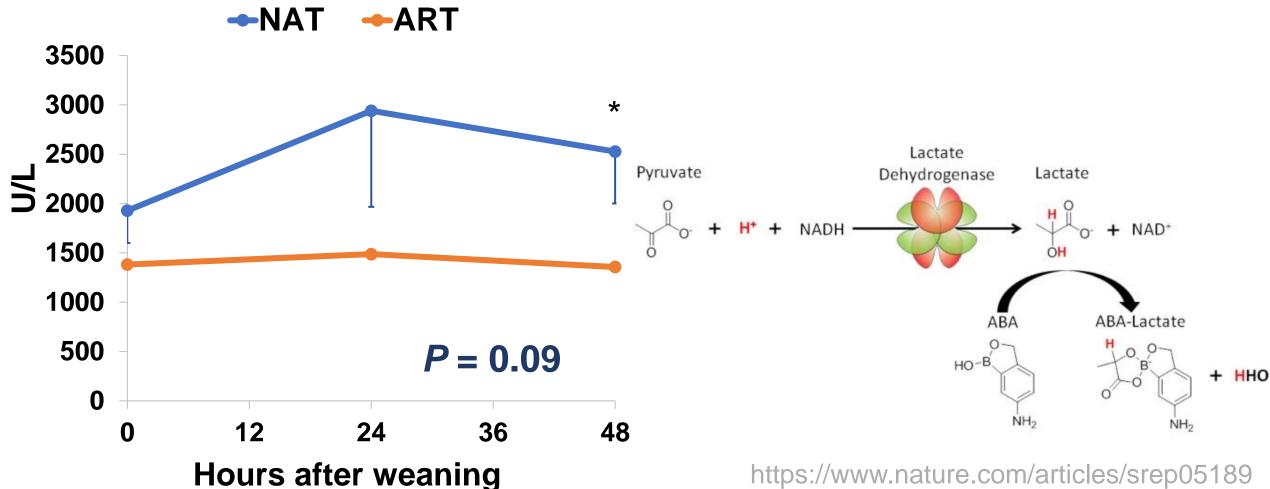


^{*}Significant difference (P < 0.05) at each time point

Haptoglobin



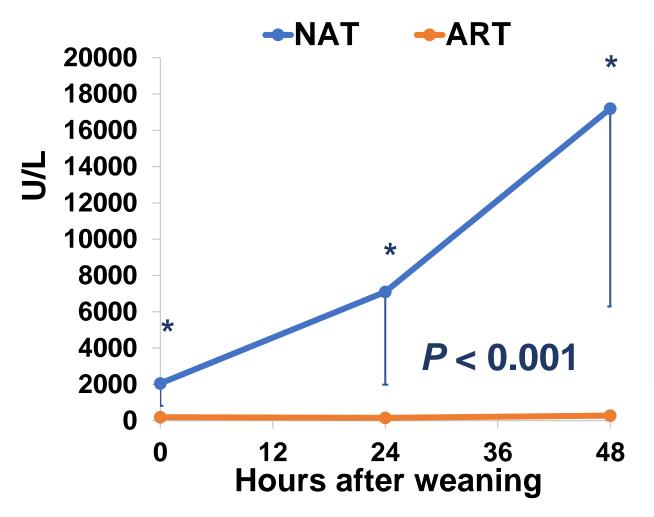
Lactate dehydrogenase

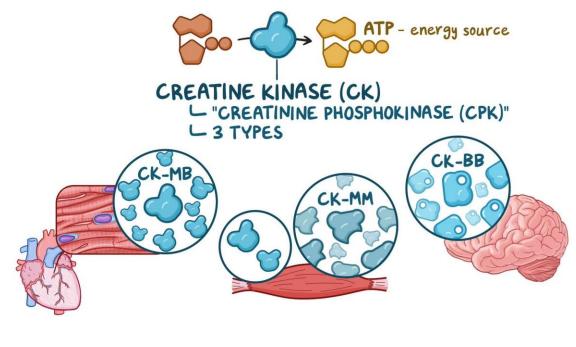


Significant difference (P < 0.05) at each time point

https://www.nature.com/articles/srep05189

Creatine kinase





www.osmosis.org/learn/Cardiac_biomarkers_-Creatinine kinase %28CK%29: Nursing

*Significant difference (P < 0.05) at each time point

Conclusions



The ART lambs exhibited bolder and more active behavior, while the NAT lambs demonstrated more cautious behavior



The ART lambs suffered less stress at weaning compared to NAT lambs.



The response of ART lambs to stress throughout their productive lambs should be evaluated.

