



## The Performance of Swine Breeding Herds in Malaysia in 2015

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The objective of this article is to compare the production figures of swine breeding herds in Malaysia between farms less than 1,000 sows (8 farms; 4,225 sows) and farms more than 1,000 sows (11 farms; 16,062 sows) in 2015 (Table1). The performance figures from the PigLIVE software were 12 month-rolling averages summarized from 19 farms (56,206 mated sows and gilts in total). All production data were analyzed using t-test, each farm production data was used as an observation to examine the difference of means between farms less than 1,000 sows and farms more than 1,000 sows.

**Table 1. Comparison of production figures of swine breeding herd between farms less than 1,000 sows and farms more than 1,000 sows in 2015.**

Performance Index	Farms less than 1,000 sows	Farms more than 1,000 sows	P - value	Diff. (farms more than vs farms less than 1000 sows)
Number of farms	8	11		19
No. of sows	4,225	16,062		20,287
<b>Breeding performance</b>				
% Repeat services	19.66	14.25	0.1129	-5.42
Weaning-1st service interval	8.65	7.56	0.1444	-1.09
%Sows bred by 7 days	80.74	83.69	0.4300	2.95
<b>Farrowing Performance</b>				
Avg. parity of farrowed sows	4.58	3.97	0.0370	-0.60
Avg. pigs/Litter	10.73	11.49	0.0240	0.77
Avg. pigs born alive/Litter	10.05	10.51	0.1905	0.46
%Still born pigs	5.65	7.32	0.3044	1.67
%Mummies	0.51	1.38	0.0309	0.87
%Born alive<7 pigs/Litter	12.10	9.74	0.2473	-2.36
Avg. birth weight	1.46	1.57	0.3223	0.11
Avg. Farrowing rate	72.39	75.61	0.4066	3.22
Avg. Farrow-farrow interval	160.75	156.82	0.1680	-3.93
Litters/Mated female/Year (LSY)	2.13	2.09	0.7288	-0.04





Performance Index	Farms less than 1,000 sows	Farms more than 1,000 sows	P-value	Diff. (farms more than vs farms less than 1000 sows)
<b>Weaning Performance</b>				
Avg. Pigs weaned/Litter weaned	9.28	9.85	0.1219	0.58
Avg. Pigs weaned/Litter farrowed	8.88	9.50	0.1637	0.63
% Pre-weaning mortality	9.88	9.08	0.7172	-0.79
Avg. Weaning weight	7.00	7.18	0.7386	0.18
Avg. Lactating length	27.03	26.25	0.4916	-0.77
Avg. Pig weaned/Mated female/Yr (PSY)	19.11	19.85	0.5569	0.74
<b>Population</b>				
Avg. Parity sows	3.56	3.17	0.1984	-0.39
% Replacement rate	37.79	50.25	0.0867	12.47
% Culling rate	32.78	42.38	0.0610	9.61
Avg. Parity of culled sows	5.21	4.37	0.0401	-0.84
% Death sow	5.11	6.43	0.4679	1.31

The level of significance was set at 0.05.

- For breeding performance, farms more than 1000 sows tended to have better performance compare to farms less than 1000 sows. However, no significant differences were found in each production data.
- For farrowing performance, the average parity of farrowed sows, total pigs born and mummified pigs were significantly different between both categories farms. The farms less than 1000 sows have older parity of farrowed sows (4.58 vs 3.97; p=0.0370) and lower number of total pigs born (10.73 vs 11.49; p=0.0240) and lower mummified pigs (0.51 vs 1.38; p=0.0309) than the farms more than 1000 sows. It demonstrated that old parity sows always produced lower number of total pigs born compared to normal parity sows.
- For weaning performance, farms more than 1000 sows tended to have better performance compared to farms less than 1000 sows. However, no significant differences were found in each production data.
- For population, the farms more than 1000 sows have higher replacement rate (50.25 vs 37.79; p=0.0867), higher culling rate (42.38 vs 32.78; p=0.0610) and always culled the sows earlier (4.37 vs 5.21; p=0.0401) than the farms less than 1000 sows.
- It is important to keep the minimum cost of producing piglets to enable the pig producers to maximize profitability at sale. Knowing how your breeding herd performs through PigLIVE software, helps you to identify where and how to concentrate your time, effort and investment to improve your farm performance and reduce the cost of production.





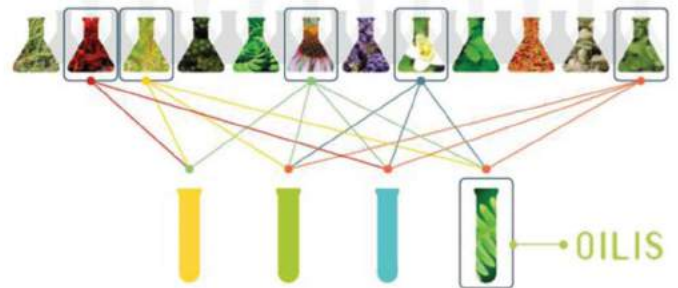
## OILIS HC: Specific vegetal extracts to manage the risk of coccidiosis

### Coccidiosis on broilers

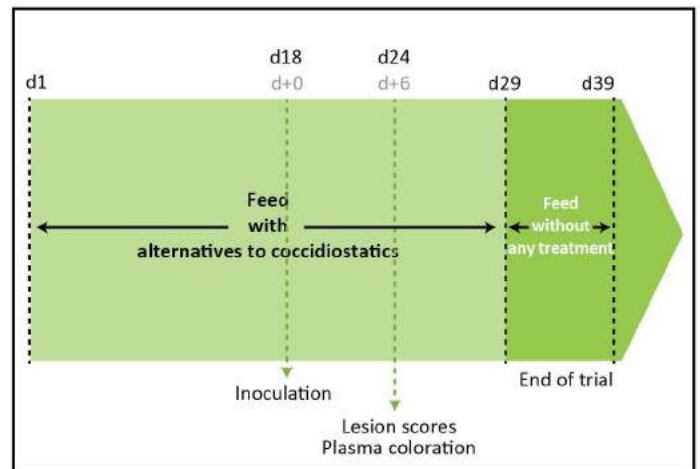
Veterinarians and meat producers consistently rank coccidiosis within the top few most serious and costly problems of modern animal production. Coccidiosis is caused by protozoa, unicellular parasite of the *Eimeria* genus. They multiply in the epithelium of the intestine. Most animal species are susceptible. In broiler, 3 main *Eimeria* strains are responsible of coccidiosis diseases and are specifically located in a part of the gut. *E. acervulina* is located on duodenum, *E. maxima* on jejunum and *E. tenella* on caeca and affect intestinal integrity. Our challenge is to maintain contamination below a level generating economic losses. Coccidiosis can be subclinical and affect growth performances. It impairs the feed conversion rate due to an abrasion of the intestinal wall. The resulting inefficient assimilation of nutrients cannot be recovered afterwards. In a second step, the coccidiosis pathology leads to diarrhea and mortality. Moreover, stress, high density, environment and sanitary status (wet litter) favor coccidiosis problems.

### Solution from PANCOSMA

PANCOSMA has developed an original solution able to reduce drafty the excretions of oocysts through the feces, the OILIS HC. The plant extracts used in OILIS have been selected in an original in vivo model in broilers. With the help of INRA, they developed a method to evaluate after inoculation of 3 *Eimeria* strains (*Eimeria tenella*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*), the effects of different vegetal products especially on coccidiosis diseases. The parameter measured is a lesion score notation at gut level where the symptoms of different *Eimeria* infection can be observed. The severity of the disease is evaluated by scoring the lesions on intestinal tract 6 to 8 days after the inoculation with a score starting at 0, meaning that no lesion is observed and the worst score is 4, where severe lesions are observed.



The selection of plants entering in OILIS HC formula has been rigorously selected. The lower the lesion score, the better the intestinal integrity and the lower coccidiosis infection level. So plants were tested alone and then in combination to approved the final formula. OILIS was the product which offers the best intestinal protection in case of coccidiosis infection. The experiment is used to compare the results to other commercial solutions. Results of this in vivo challenged model have also been correlated with performance results.

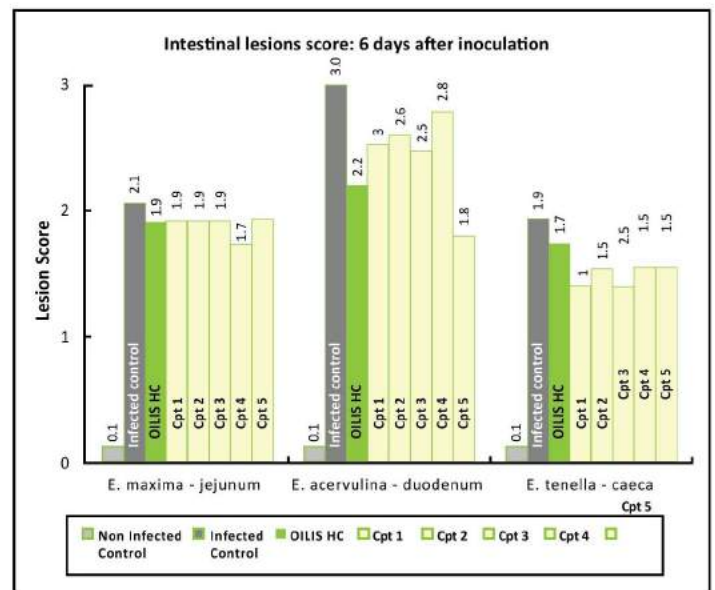
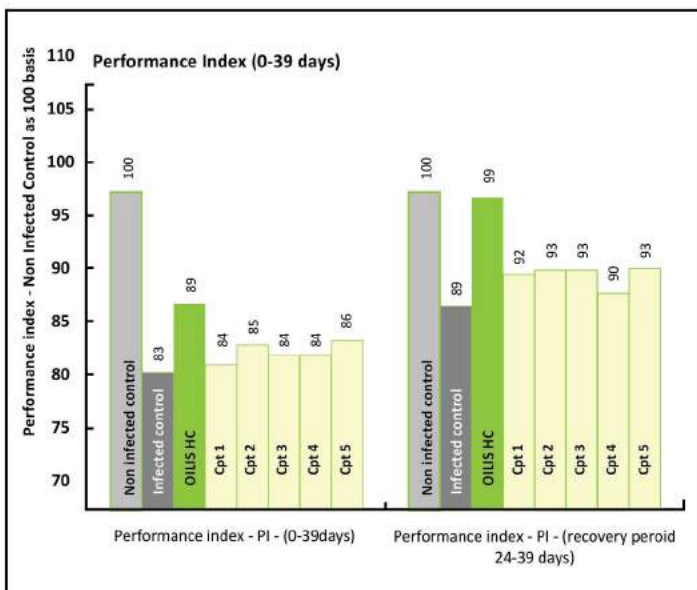


The following trial was conducted for the evaluation of efficacy of OILIS HC, distributed at 250 g/T of feed, from 1 to 29 days of age on broilers (Ross) in comparison with:

- A negative control non infested by coccidiosis
- A positive control infested by coccidiosis
- 5 competitive products, alternative to antibiotics anti-coccidiosis, infested by coccidiosis.

From 29 days of age until the slaughter age (d39), the feed was not supplemented with any treatment. Animals from positive control and competitive products tested have been orally infested at 18 days of age with a mixture of 3 strains of Eimeria (150 000 E. acervulina + 15 000 E. maxima + 15 000 E. tenella). At d24, 15 broilers/diet were slaughtered to evaluate intestinal lesion scores and analyse the pigment concentration in the plasma.

### Trial Results

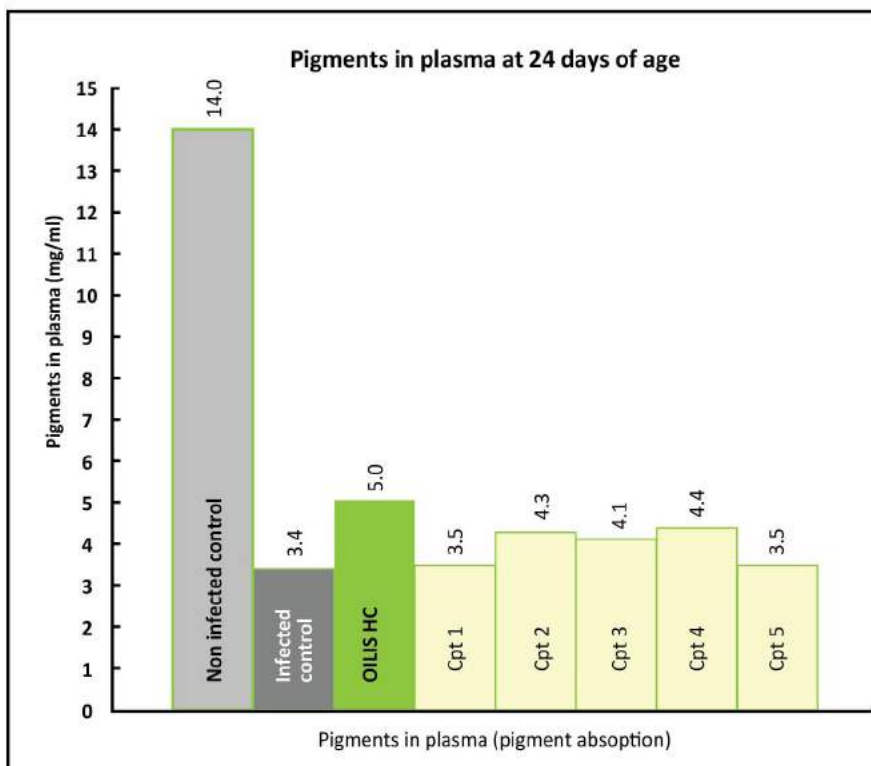


Performance index (total ADG x 10/total FCR) obtained on animals supplemented with OILIS HC gives the best results whatever the period (total period: 0-39d or recovery period 24-39d) in comparison with competitor products also infested by Eimeria strains. On the recovery period (24-39d) performance index with OILIS HC is higher than positive control (infected – non treated) and almost identical to negative control (non infected).

Intestinal lesions score were measured at 24 days of age. OILIS enables to reduce significantly lesions score due to E. acervulina when compared to infected control – non treated group (-0,8 points, P<0,001). No product was able to reduce E. tenella lesions score.







During coccidiosis period, pigments absorption is severely depleted. In this trial, the addition of pigment in feed allows the evaluation of intestinal absorption. A higher coloration is related to better assimilation of pigments and thus to higher intestinal integrity. Plasma samples for pigments dosage (xanthophyll) have been carrying out at 24 days of age. OILIS HC appears as the best solution in comparison with 5 competitive products and positive control.

**Conclusion**

This trial highlights that OILIS is able to reduce coccidiosis impact on animals, even if zootechnical performances remain under those of non-infected animals. In this context, OILIS allows the best European performance index, especially in the recovery period and the highest coloration of the plasma (higher assimilation of nutrients).

OILIS HC is made of specific natural vegetal extracts scientifically proven which offers a natural and efficient solution in the management of coccidiosis risk in farms. They act in synergy to protect intestinal epithelium and reinforce animals' natural defenses to optimize zootechnical performance. OILIS HC does not require withdrawal period and does not present any cross contamination risks for sensitive species in factories.





## Laymore – For optimum laying performance

The process of egg laying is called oviposition. The hen lays daily for a period of 5-7 days which is called one clutch. It does not lay for 1-2 days between two clutches and this is called one pause. As the hen continues to lay, after 55 weeks of age, the clutch size reduces and the pause size increases. This reduces the percentage production at the farm.

LAYMORE, recommended for optimum laying performance contains phytomolecules and yeast proteinated form of chromium. Phytomolecules are the extracts of the herb, *Leptadenia reticulata*, which helps in easy expulsion of eggs. Early expulsion reduces the time gap between two clutches, thus improving clutch size and reducing the pause size. This is very much essential in older flock especially flocks aged more than 60 weeks. Chromium (Cr) is a co-enzyme for Glucose Tolerance Factor (GTF). GTF works in association with insulin for better carbohydrate metabolism. Since Laymore contains chromium in organic form, it is more bio-available than inorganic chromium.

Studies across the world have indicated that feeding chromium in organic form is one of the alternative to combat heat stress and sustain production. Organic chromium reduces the negative effects of heat stress by reducing cortisol (*Sahin et al., 2001,2002 and Lien et al., 1999*).

### Composition:

Chromium yeast and phytomolecules

### Benefits:

- Reduce the negative effects of heat stress by reducing cortisol.
- Improves digestibility of dry matter, organic matter and ME of feed.
- Improves feed intake, absorption and retention of Copper, Zinc, Iron, Manganese and other trace minerals.
- Assures sustained and maximum lay.

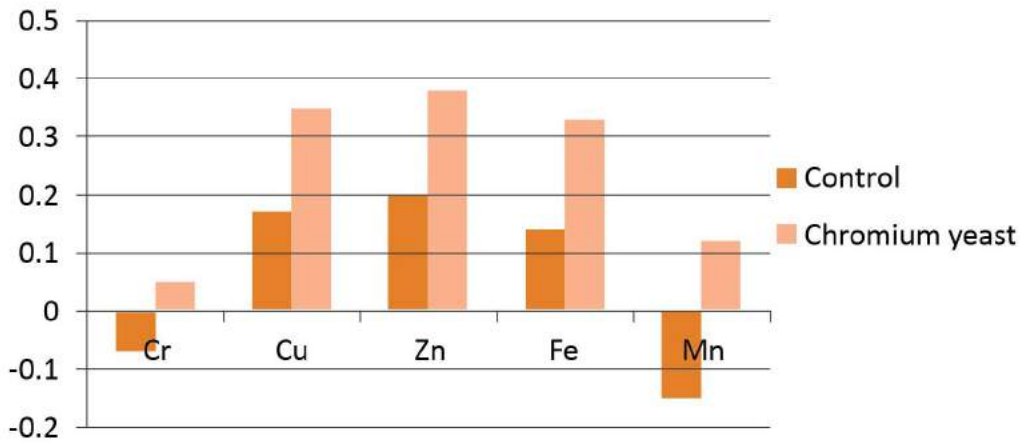
### Effect of Laymore on egg production (%) – Compiled data of various trials

Trials details	Control	LAYMORE	% of Improvement
Trial 1: Dr. Maximillan Anderson at Lagaya Farms, Philippines. (2010), (week 43-47)	89.78	90.94	1.29
Trial 2: A commercial farm, India (2008), Breed: BV 300, (week 48-50)	86.00	88.50	2.91
Trial 3: S.V Ramarao, Hyderabad, India (2013), Breed: BV 300 (week 33-36)	87.99	88.87	1.00

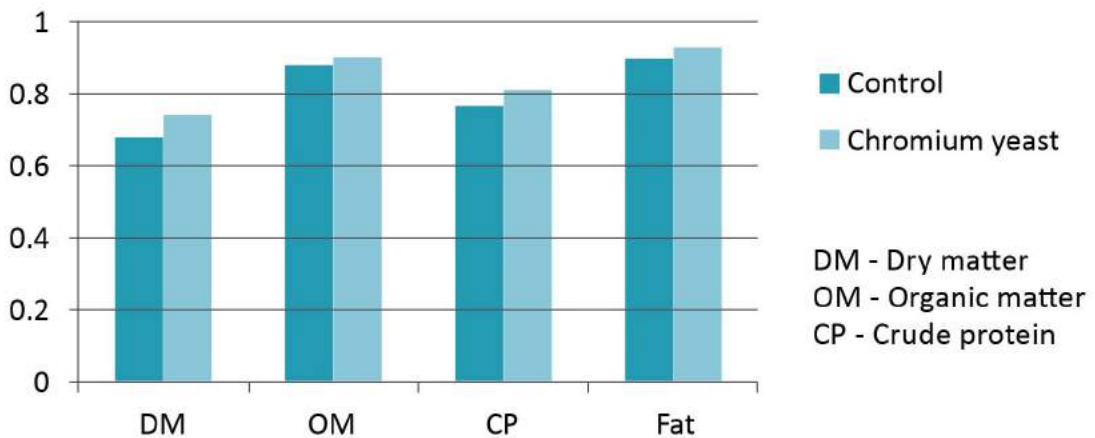




**Effect of Chromium yeast on mineral retention**



**Effect of Chromium yeast on nutrient digestibility**



**Conclusion**

These trials conducted on chromium yeast has proven that active chromium helps to improve mineral retention and nutrient digestibility.

**Administration**

Grower : 250 g/tonne of feed  
Layers: 500 g/tonne of feed  
Breeders: 1 kg/tonne of feed  
Or as directed by the nutritionist.

**Presentation**

25 kg poly laminated paper bags

*Important note:*

- Laymore does not treat subclinical infections, hence it should be addressed before the use of Laymore.
- Laymore optimizing egg production, but not beyond the genetic potential of the birds.
- Continuous use of Laymore allows the birds for sustained egg production.



## Company Annual Dinner 2016

In conjunction with the Chinese New Year, a company dinner was held on 25th of February (Thursday) at the company's premises. The event was well attended by the company Directors and employees.

--By A.Abdullah.



The dinner began with a welcome speech by the Chairman, Dato' Hon Choon Kim.



A traditional dance presented by the event committee members.



The musical Chair event and leisure time until the dinner finished.



Employees enjoying the Buffet meal.





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& A.Abdullah

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## 2015年马来西亚种猪性能

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本报导主要是为了比较2015年马来西亚少于1000头母猪（8家农场；4225头母猪）和多于1000头母猪（11家农场；16062头母猪）的农场生产数值（即如表一）。这些母猪的生产数值是从19家农场（总共56206头母猪和新女猪）的PigLIVE软件取得，这些数值为12个月内的总平均值。所有的生产数据采用t-test统计及分析。每家农场的生产数据区别为两组：少于1000头母猪和多于1000头母猪。

表一：比较少于和多于1000头母猪数量的农场生产数值

生产性能	少于1000头母猪的农场	多于1000头母猪的农场	P - 值	差数（多于-少于1000头母猪的农场）
农场数量（家）	8	11		19
母猪头数（头）	4,225	16,062		20,287
<b>繁殖性能</b>				
重发情（%）	19.66	14.25	0.1129	-5.42
离乳至第一次发情的间距（天）	8.65	7.56	0.1444	-1.09
在七天内配种的母猪（%）	80.74	83.69	0.4300	2.95
<b>生产表现</b>				
分娩母猪之平均胎数（胎）	4.58	3.97	0.0370	-0.60
平均出生仔猪/胎（头）	10.73	11.49	0.0240	0.77
平均活仔猪/胎（头）	10.05	10.51	0.1905	0.46
死胎（%）	5.65	7.32	0.3044	1.67
黑胎（%）	0.51	1.38	0.0309	0.87
活仔猪<7头/胎（%）	12.10	9.74	0.2473	-2.36
平均出生体重（公斤）	1.46	1.57	0.3223	0.11
平均生产率（%）	72.39	75.61	0.4066	3.22
母猪平均两胎的间距（天）	160.75	156.82	0.1680	-3.93
胎数/配种母猪/年（胎）	2.13	2.09	0.7288	-0.04

生产性能	少于1000头母猪的农场	多于1000头母猪的农场	P - 值	差数 (多于-少于1000头母猪的农场)
<b>离乳表现</b>				
平均离乳仔猪/离乳胎数 (头)	9.28	9.85	0.1219	0.58
平均离乳仔猪/出生胎数 (头)	8.88	9.50	0.1637	0.63
离乳前死亡率 (%)	9.88	9.08	0.7172	-0.79
平均离乳重量 (公斤)	7.00	7.18	0.7386	0.18
平均哺乳期 (天)	27.03	26.25	0.4916	-0.77
平均离乳头数/配种母猪/年	19.11	19.85	0.5569	0.74
<b>母猪</b>				
平均母猪胎数 (胎)	3.56	3.17	0.1984	-0.39
新女猪替代率 (%)	37.79	50.25	0.0867	12.47
淘汰率 (%)	32.78	42.38	0.0610	9.61
平均淘汰母猪的胎数 (胎)	5.21	4.37	0.0401	-0.84
母猪死亡率 (%)	5.11	6.43	0.4679	1.31

P-值的显著性设为 0.05。

- 从母猪繁殖性能来看，多于1000头母猪比少于1000头母猪的农场拥有较好的表现。但是，生产的数据并没有太大的差别。
- 在母猪生产表现方面，分娩母猪之平均胎数，平均出生仔猪及黑胎百分比，这两组农场都有明显性的差别。少于1000头母猪的农场分娩胎数较高(4.58 vs 3.97; p = 0.0370)，但有较低的总仔猪出生数量(10.73 vs 11.49; p = 0.0240)，及较低的黑胎百分比(0.51 vs 1.38; p = 0.0309)。因此，该数据显示胎数高的母猪通常一胎生产较少的仔猪。
- 离乳成绩显示，多于1000头母猪的农场表现胜于少于1000头母猪的农场。可是，数据显示并没有太大的差别。
- 母猪群体方面，多于1000头母猪的农场拥有较高的新女猪替代率，(50.25 vs 37.79; p = 0.0867)，较高的淘汰率，(42.38 vs 32.78; p = 0.0610)及淘汰胎数比少于1000头母猪的农场较早(4.37 vs 5.21; p=0.0401)。
- 在家畜业里，维持低成本的生产可让农户取得更高的盈利。只要通过PigLIVE软件，您可以了解自家农场的生产表现，此软件也可帮助您识别问题的所在，从而专注您的时间，精力，投资并以最低的成本让母猪达到最佳的生产表现。



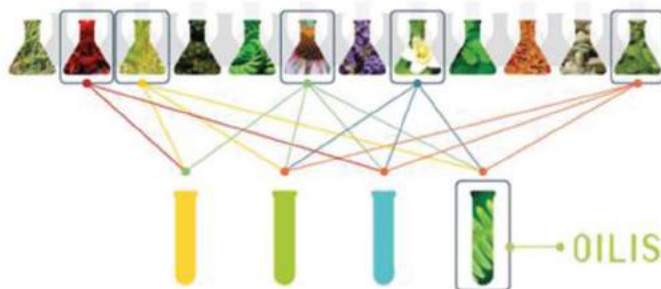




## OILIS HC : 利用具体的植物萃取精华管理球虫的风险

### 球虫对肉鸡的影响

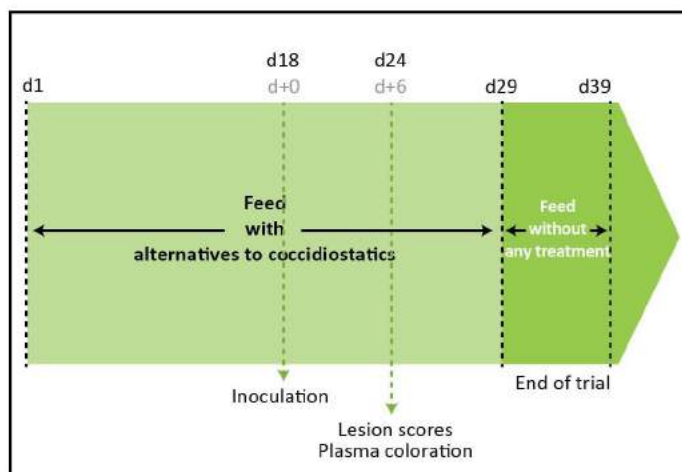
在现代的肉鸡生产业，兽医和肉类产商常常把球虫问题例为一项严重而高治疗费用的疾病。球虫病是由原生动物，*Eimeria*（艾美耳球虫）属单细胞寄生虫造成的。它们聚集在肠道的上皮繁殖。大部分的动物都很容易受到它们的侵害。在肉鸡方面，主要有3个艾美球虫的菌株导致球虫疾病，尤其是在位于肠道的部分。*E. acervulina* 一般处于十二指肠，*E. maxima* 集聚空肠以及*E. tenella*位于盲肠部分同时也影响了肠道的完整性。我们所面临的挑战是如何保持最低水平的球虫侵害以防止经济上的损失。球虫问题可属亚急性并影响增长的表现。它也间接影响了饲料的转化率，主要是因为肠道的肠壁被磨损，导致营养物质不能被充分吸收。除此之外，球虫病理学证实球虫是导致腹泻和死亡的主要因素。紧迫，密集的环境，和周遭的不良卫生状况（垫料潮湿）都能促使球虫的滋生。



OILIS HC中所采用的植物是经过验核及精心调制的。越低的肠道感染程度，代表着肠道的完整性，足以减低球虫的侵蚀。因此，每一种植物都各自进行过试验，然后互相配制，最后确认出搭配得最完善的配方。OILIS 是个提供肠道最佳保护的产品，它有效地帮助对抗球虫的感染。以下试验是为了比较OILIS与其他商家解决球虫问题的方针。该试验成绩也探讨了相关的成长表现。

### PANCOSMA的应对策略

PANCOSMA研发了一种产品，帮组减少家禽粪便中卵囊的分泌，叫做OILIS HC。在OILIS里所使用的植物，是经过一项肉鸡实体试验挑选出来的。在INRA的帮助下，他们研发了一种方式测试接种后的3株*Eimeria*（艾美耳球虫），即（柔嫩艾美耳球虫，堆型艾美球虫，巨型艾美球虫），以评估各种不同植物性产品对抗球虫疾病的效应。该试验探讨的参数是肠道被艾美耳球虫感染的程度。球虫接种后的第6至8天，研究人员检察肉鸡的肠道并以数目判断感染程度，0号表示肉鸡肠道没有任何的病变，而肠道感染程度最严重为4号。



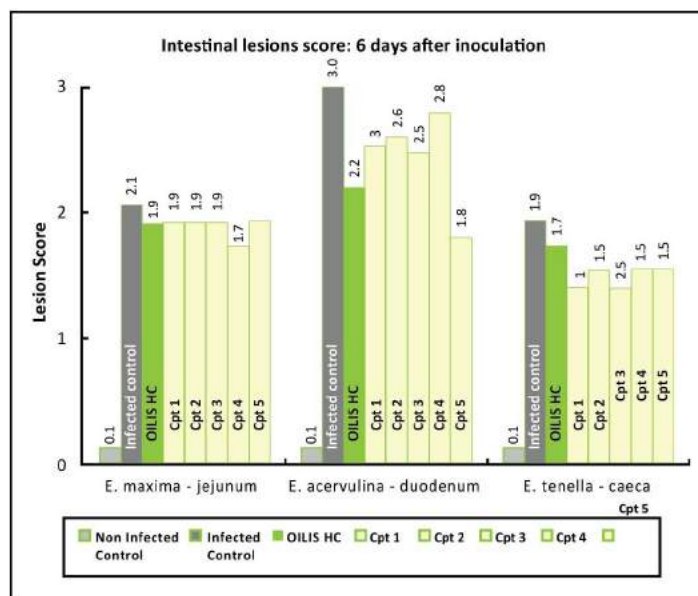
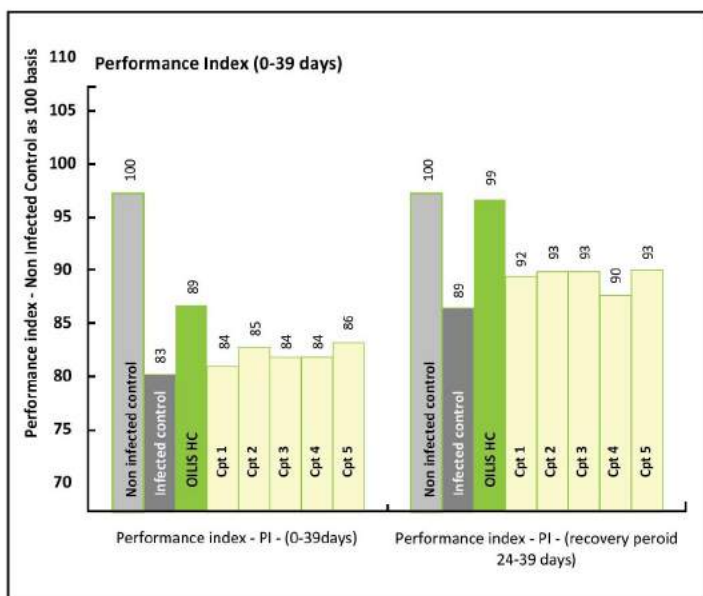
这项试验主要探讨OILIS HC的功效，使用量为250克/吨饲料，试验针对肉鸡(Ross)，从第一天开始进行直到第29天，试验比较以下三个组别。



- 阴性对照组，肉鸡无遭受球虫病感染
- 阳性对照组，肉鸡遭受球虫病感染
- 5种对抗球虫的替代抗生素产品，肉鸡遭受球虫病感染

从第29天至屠宰日（第39天），该饲料没有添加任何的药物。阳性对照组及采用替代抗生素的两组鸡只在第18天被喂饲3株Eimeria，（150 000 E. acervulina + 15 000 E. maxima + 15 000 E. tenella）。在第24天，15只肉鸡被屠宰观察肠道的感染程度及进行血液中色素浓度的分析。

### 试验成绩

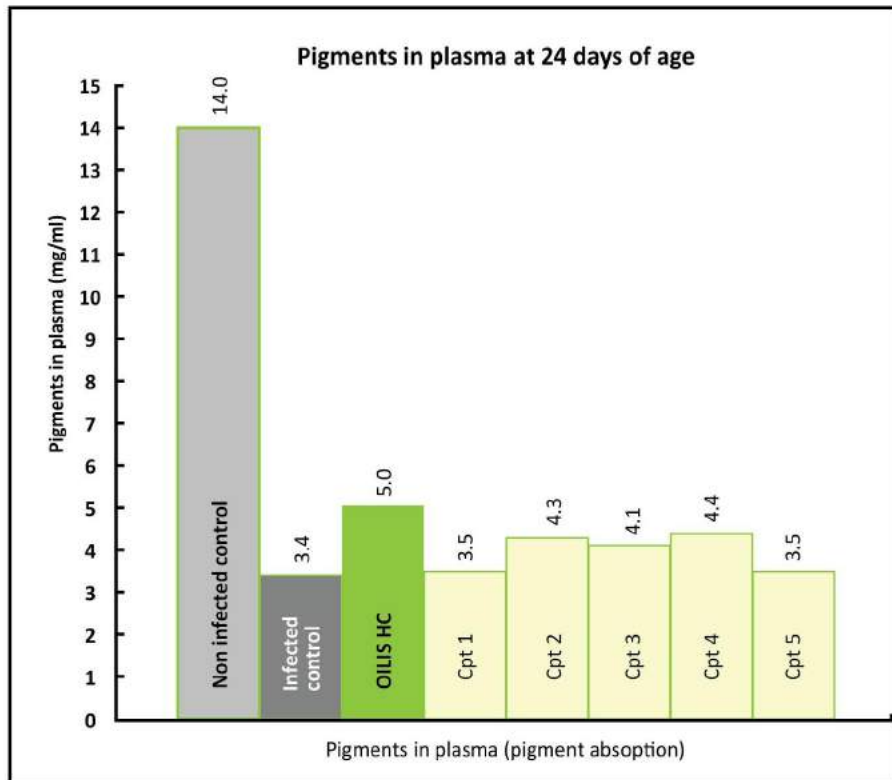


**成长性能指标**（总日增重 x 10/总换肉率）摄取OILIS HC的鸡只比采用不同竞争品牌的替代抗生素在整个试验（试验期：0-39天和复原期 24-39天）取得更佳的成绩。在复原期间（24-39天），运用OILIS HC的鸡只成长性能指数高于阳性对照组（受球虫感染，但不受治疗），而该成绩与阴性对照组（不受球虫感染）的表现十分相似。

肠道的感染程度于24天鸡龄检测。OILIS 能够有效性地帮助减低肠道的感染程度譬如针对 E.acervulina显著的数据（-0,8分, P<0,001）。然而，没有任何产品可减低E. tenella的危害。







在球虫侵蚀期间，色素的吸收将严重耗竭。在这项试验中，研究人员也为饲料添加了色素，以评估色素在肠道的吸收率。以上图表，越高的条状表示色素吸收的越好，也代表着肠道的完整性。血液的样本在第24天取得并检验叶黄素。结果，相比其他5种抗生素，OILIS HC拥有最佳对抗球虫病的性能。

### 结论

该试验证明了OILIS能够减少动物对球虫病的危害，即使它们的成长表现低于无遭受球虫病，健康良好的动物。在这报道中，OILIS展现了欧洲国家最好的性能指标，尤其是在复原期间，显着的最高条状图（最好的营养吸收）。OILIS HC是由科学认证的特定自然植物萃取精华制成，它提供了天然及有效的解决方案予面对球虫问题的农场。OILIS HC除了维护肠道健康，加强动物的自然防御能力，也帮助优化动物的成长表现。更重要的是，OILIS HC不需要停药期，也不会对一般物质产生冲突。





## Laymore – 帮助达到最佳的产蛋性能

产蛋的过程也称为排卵。蛋鸡通常规定一段5-7天的产蛋期，也被称为一个离合期。在两段离合之间，蛋鸡停止产蛋1-2天，也被称为一次的暂停。随着母鸡继续产蛋，直到55周龄后，离合期将会减短，反而暂停阶段会增长。这也间接减少了农场蛋鸡的产蛋率。

LAYMORE，推荐为增强蛋鸡产蛋性能的产品，它包含植物分子和有机酵母铬。植物分子是从草药Leptadenia reticulata中提炼，有助于母鸡的排卵及产蛋过程。尽早的排卵将减短两个离合之间的时间，因而增加了离合期及减短停顿的时间。这对于老鸡群特别是60周间龄以上的母鸡十分有效。

铬(Cr)是种葡萄糖耐量因子(GTF)的辅酵素。GTF可与胰岛素相辅以进行更有效率的碳水化合物代谢。由于Laymore包含有机形式的铬，它比无机铬更容易被吸收。

世界各地的一些研究表明，喂饲有机铬可帮助预防炎热的紧迫和有利于持续的成长。有机铬可降低皮质醇以减少炎热紧迫所带来的不利影响 (Sahin et al., 2001,2002 and Lien et al., 1999)。

**产品成分：**  
酵母铬和草药成分

### 益处：

- 通过降低皮质醇，减少炎热紧迫的负面影响。
- 提高干物质，有机物质和饲料热能的消化率。
- 提高采食量，帮助吸收和保留铜，锌，铁，锰等微量元素。
- 保证持续和最佳的蛋产率。

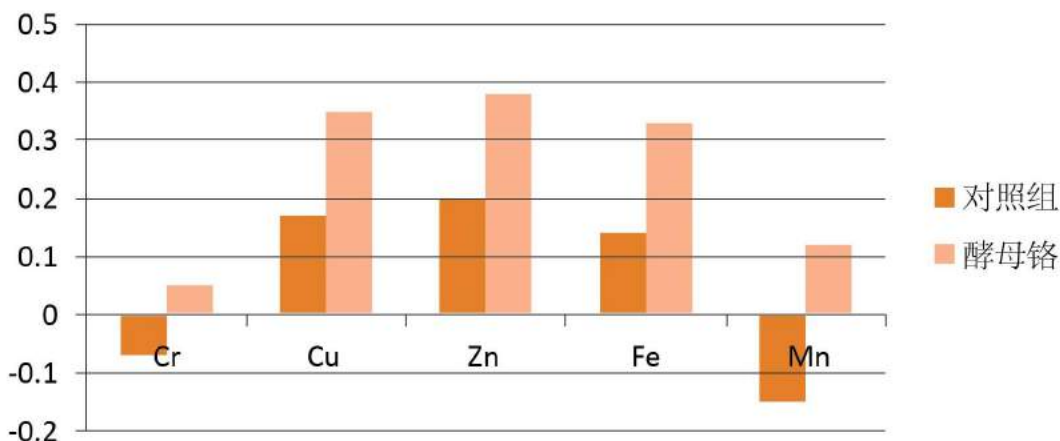
### Laymore对蛋产量 (%) 之影响 - 综合各种试验数据

试验细节	对照组	LAYMORE	提升度的%
试验 1 : Maximillan Anderson 博士在 Lagaya Farms 菲律宾的试验, (2010年), (蛋鸡周龄 : 43-47周 )	89.78	90.94	1.29
试验 2 : 印度一家商业农场, (2008年), 鸡种 : BV 300, (蛋鸡周龄 : 48-50周)	86.00	88.50	2.91
试验 3 : S.V Ramarao 博士, Hyderabad, 印度 (2013年), 鸡种: BV 300 (蛋鸡周龄: 33-36周)	87.99	88.87	1.00

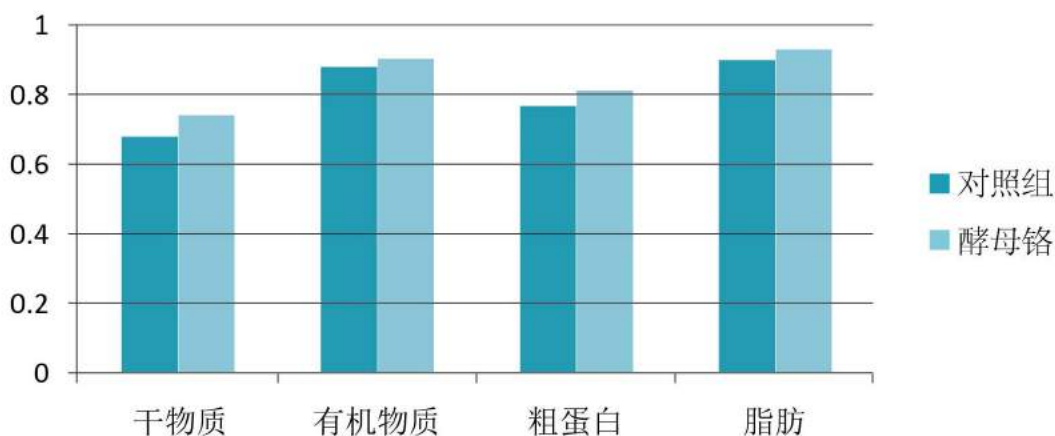




### 酵母铬对微量元素的保存效应



### 酵母铬对营养物质消化率的影响



#### 结论

酵母铬进行的这些试验已证明它有助于提高保存体内的微量元素和加强营养物质的消化率。

#### 使用方法

小鸡：250 克/吨饲料  
蛋鸡：500 克/吨饲料  
种鸡：1 公斤/吨饲料  
或咨询营养师的建议。

#### 包装

25公斤 聚层压纸袋。

#### 重要的提示:

Laymore不治疗临床感染，因此它应该在使用 Laymore之前得到解决。

Laymore优化产蛋量，但不超过鸡种的遗传潜力。连续使用Laymore可帮助鸡只持续蛋产量。



## 2016年度晚宴

在配合农历新年期间，本公司于2016年2月25日（星期四）在该处所举办了一项年度晚宴。公司董事和全体员工纷纷出席参与这次的活动。--A.Abdullah.



晚宴首先由主席拿督韩春锦致欢迎词。



筹委们为大家精心呈现了一支传统舞蹈。



游戏及余兴时间至晚宴落幕。



员工们享用自助晚餐。

