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Influence of MaMMAsan preparation on occurrence of the MMA syndrome in sows and on piglets rearing

S u m m a r y

The aim of the study was to determine the efficiency of the MaMMAsan preparation in prevention of MMA syndrome of the sows. The study was carried out on 40 multiparous sows of Polish Large White breed. The sows were divided into 2 groups: the control and experimental. The experimental group received 100 g of MaMMAsan preparation in daily feed ration during 7 days before farrowing and 2 days after farrowing. Sows from the control group did not receive the mentioned preparation. The MaMMAsan preparation contained: urine-acidifying component, crude fibre, minerals and vitamins, including selenium and E vitamin. The investigation revealed that MaMMAsan preparation decreased ($P \leq 0.01$) pH of urine from 7.5 (control group) to 6.3 (experimental group). One sow, i.e. 5% from experimental group had a symptom of MMA syndrome, however in control group – 8 sows, i.e. 40%. Losses of piglets in experimental group were significantly ($P \leq 0.01$) lower than in control group. It resulted in weaning of about 1.3 piglets more ($P \leq 0.05$). Daily body weight gains of piglets originated from the sows of experimental group were significantly higher ($P \leq 0.01$) than in the control one. In consequence, the body weight of piglets from experimental group at weaning day (29 day of life) was about 0.5 kg higher ($P \leq 0.01$) than of the piglets from the sows of the control group.