

Effects of calciferol and calcitriol intake on plasma and bone traits of weaned piglets

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Aims of the study

- 1) Is the maximum authorised dose of vitamin D₃ (calciferol, 50 µg/kg feed) necessary for maximum bone mineralisation?
- 2) What are the effects of increasing dietary doses of Panbonis®* (*Solanum glaucophyllum*, which contains calcitriol, the active metabolite of calciferol)?

Experimental protocol

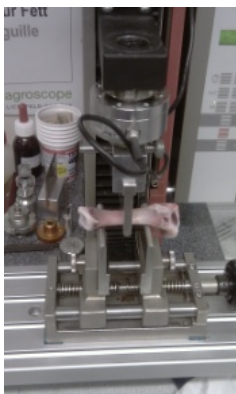
- 10 Large White piglets per treatment
- 9.7 g Ca, 5.5 g P, 500 FTU phytase per kg feed
- 7 treatments (calciferol/calcitriol, µg per kg diet): 25/0; 50/0; 25/5; 50/2.5; 50/5; 50/10; 50/20.

Experimental parameters

Feed intake, body weight, plasma calcitriol, Ca and P concentration.

Bone mineralisation (ashing) and bone breaking strength (three point bending method) in treatments 25/0, 50/0, 50/10 and 50/20 only.

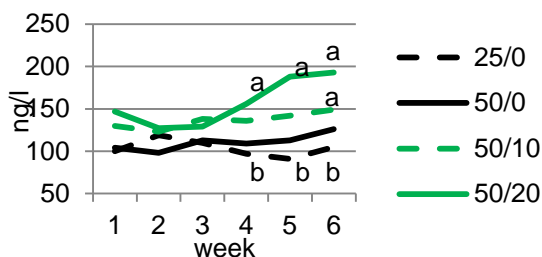
ANOVA (initial plasma values used as covariates); pairwise comparisons between treatment 25/0 and each other treatment.



Growth performance

There was no treatment effect ($P > 0.1$) on average daily feed intake (700 g, SEM 3) and weight gain (390 g, SEM 27) during the 6 weeks.

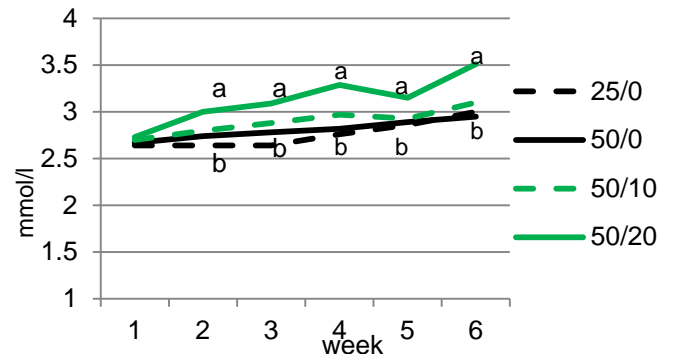
Plasma calcitriol concentration



Only diets 50/10 and 50/20 increased plasma calcitriol towards the end of the experiment ($P < 0.05$).

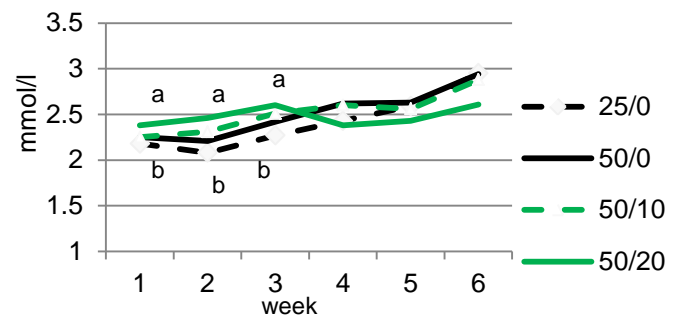
* Produced by Herbonis Animal Health (Basel, Switzerland), which financed part of the experiment and analysed plasma calcitriol. Dietary calcitriol concentration recommended by Herbonis: 2.5 µg/kg.

Plasma Ca concentration



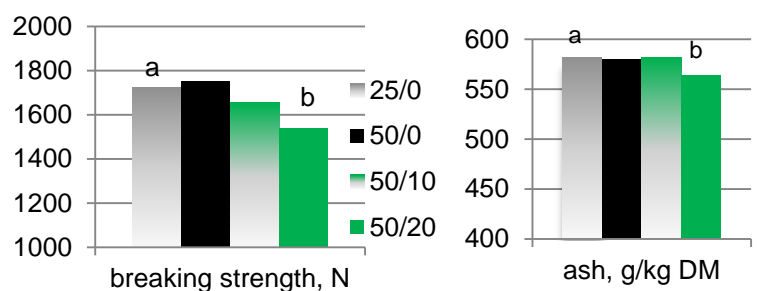
Diet 50/20 caused hypercalcemia.

Plasma P concentration



The reduction in plasma P concentration after weaning was mitigated by all diets containing calcitriol.

Bone traits



Diet 50/20 reduced bone strength and bone ash.

Doubling the dietary calciferol concentration had no effect on any experimental parameter studied. Calcitriol (2.5 to 20 µg/kg diet) mitigated the postweaning reduction of plasma P concentration. 10 µg/kg calcitriol did not influence any experimental parameter except plasma calcitriol and plasma P. At 20 µg/kg calcitriol plus 50 µg/kg calciferol, hypercalcemia as well as a reduction in bone ash and breaking strength occurred as signs of a hypervitaminosis.



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