

TAP HERE TO RETURN TO KIOSK MENU

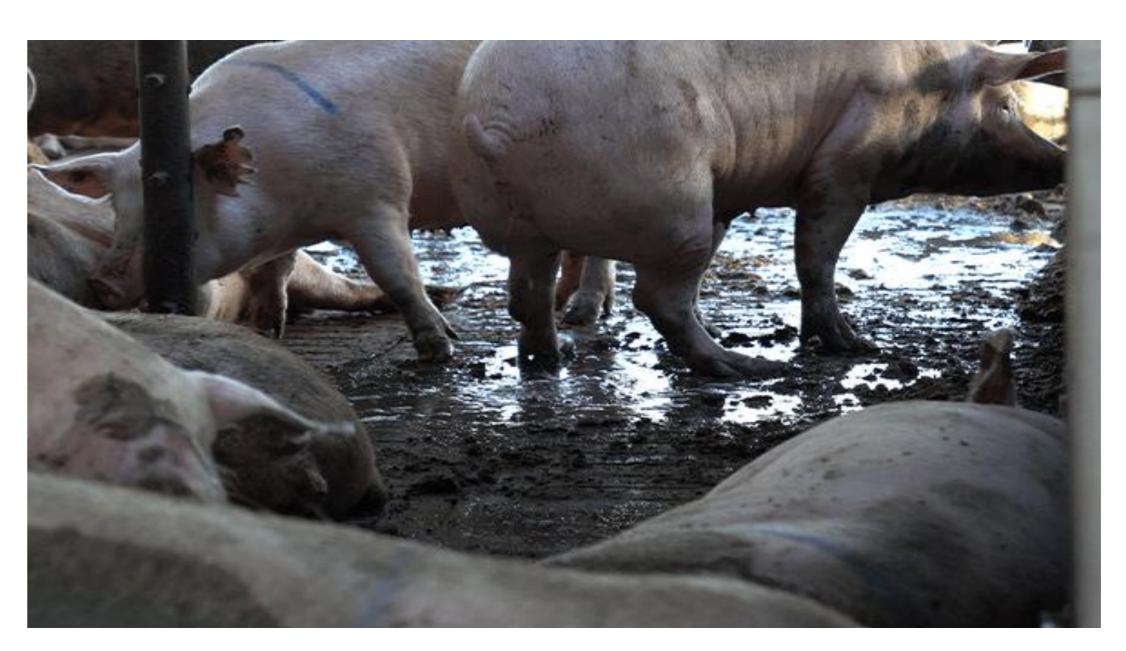
Usamah Kabuye<sup>1,2</sup>, John C. S. Harding<sup>3</sup>, Michael K. Dyck<sup>4</sup>, Frederic Fortin<sup>5</sup>, Graham S. Plastow<sup>4</sup>, PigGen Canada<sup>6</sup> and Jack C. M. Dekkers<sup>2</sup>

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### Introduction

 Selection in most pig breeding programs is conducted in high-health nucleus herds, but pigs typically encounter multiple pathogens in commercial herds.





- Knowledge gap of genetic parameters of disease related traits under a polymicrobial disease challenge still exists
- Genetic parameters e.g., heritability, genetic correlation between traits are key to strategic animal breeding.

### **Objective**

• Estimate genetic parameters for treatment and mortality associated with specific diseases of growing pigs under a severe natural polymicrobial disease challenge





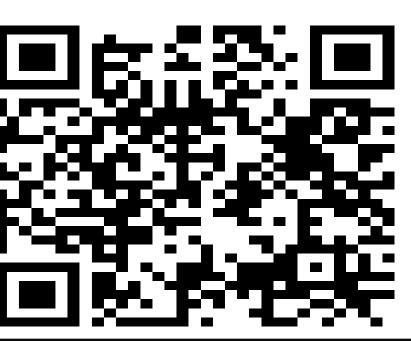




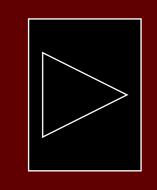












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Market

**Usamah Kabuye<sup>1,2</sup>**, John C. S. Harding<sup>3</sup>, Michael K. Dyck<sup>4</sup>, Frederic Fortin<sup>5</sup>, Graham S. Plastow<sup>4</sup>, PigGen Canada<sup>6</sup> and Jack C. M. Dekkers<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>Interdepartmental Genetics and Genomics, Iowa State University, <sup>2</sup>Department of Animal Science, Iowa State University, <sup>3</sup>Department of Large Animal Clinical Science, University of Saskatchewan, <sup>4</sup>Department of Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Science, University of Alberta, <sup>5</sup>Centre de développement du porc du Québec, <sup>6</sup>PigGen Canada Industry Consortium

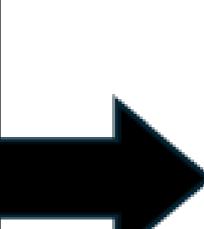
Materials and methods A three-phase natural polymicrobial disease challenge (Putz et al., 2019, Frontiers in Genetics)

#### PigGen Canada

Multiplier herds

Farrowing – weaning (21-day old barrows)

Biosecure



Weaning

### Natural challenge wean-to-finish protocol at CDPQ, Québec, Canada

~21days old ~40 days old ~70 days old ~180 days old

qNursery (~19 days)

Biosecure

1 km north

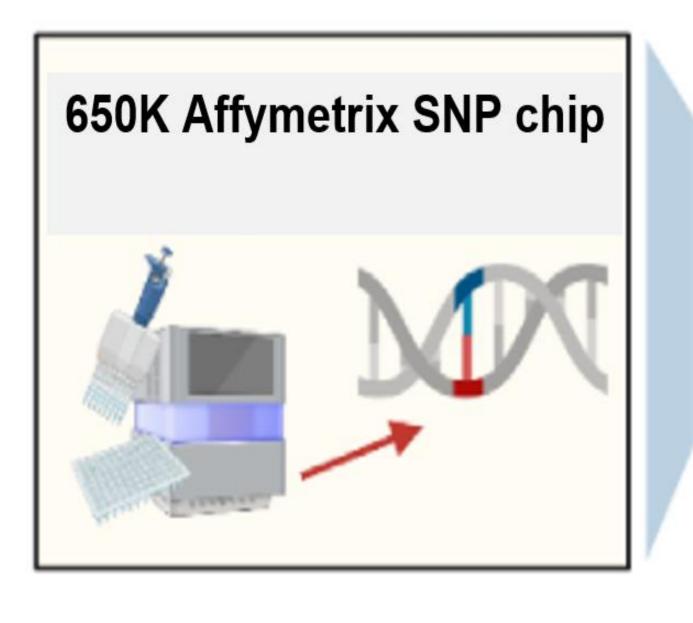
cNursery (~27 days)

Natural polymicrobial disease challenge through continuous flow (Common pathogens in commercial pig farms)

Birth

### Animals and genotyping

- •4,095 Y × LR barrows
- •66 batches (each ~60 -75 pigs)





Disease resilience data collection

Phenotypic data - Individual health treatments and mortality records categorized as:

- 1.Meningitis
- 2. Respiratory distress
- 3.Scours
- 4. Unthriftiness
- 5.Other viral and/or bacterial infections



Finisher

(~100 days)



#### Variance Component Estimation

Single trait and bivariate analyses using generalized and linear mixed models with genomic relationships using ASReml (4.2)

Model: y<sub>iiklm</sub> = Batch<sub>i</sub> + EntryAge<sub>iiklm</sub> + Pen<sub>k</sub> + Sow<sub>iikl</sub> + Pig(grm)<sub>iiklm</sub> + e<sub>iiklm</sub>







développement du porc du Québec inc.







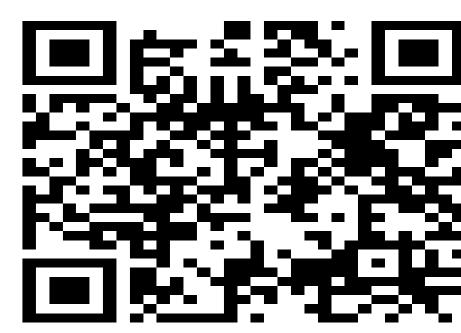
# Hypor



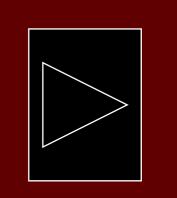








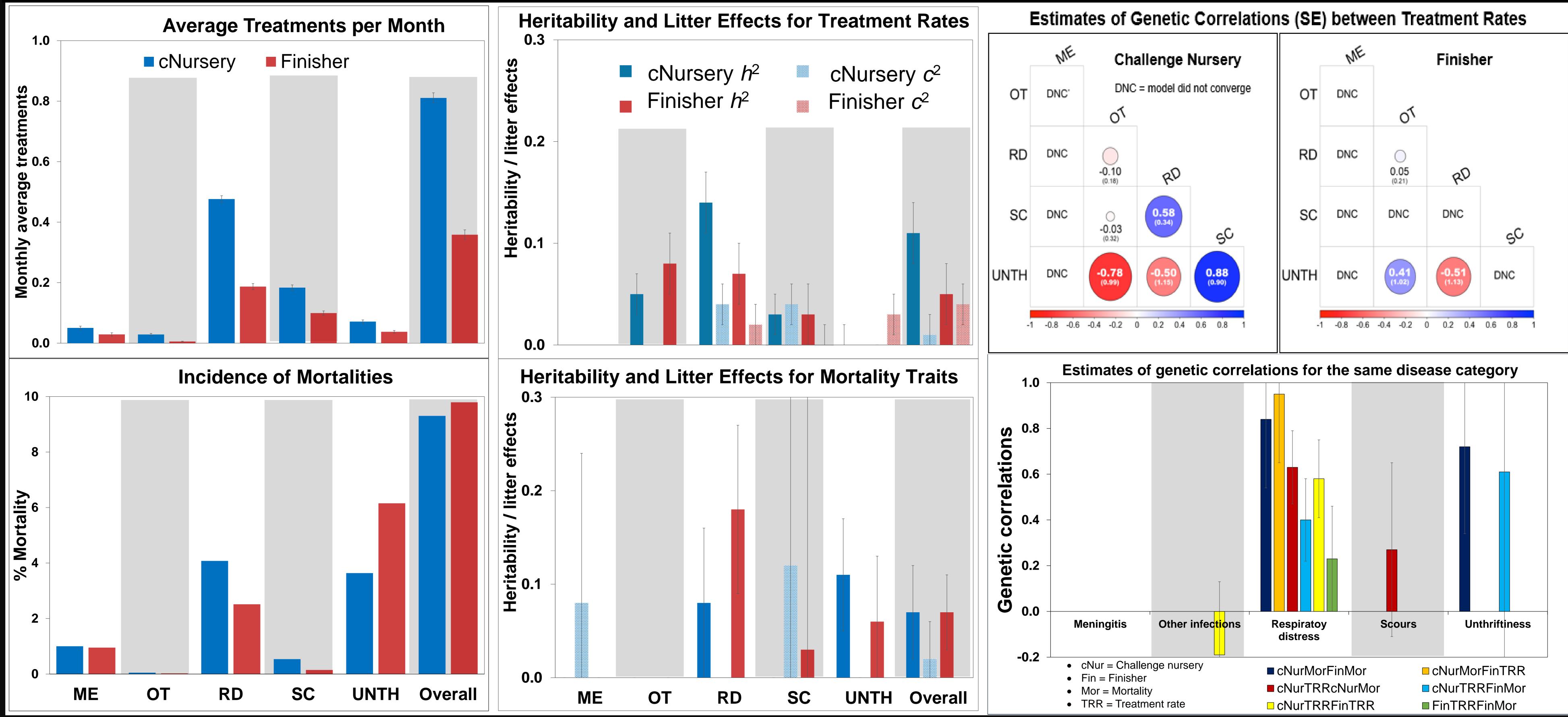




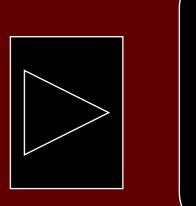
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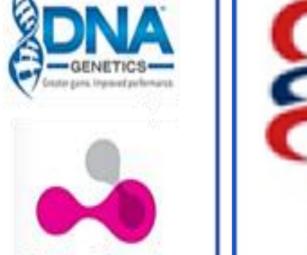
## Key points

- •Respiratory distress treatment rate and mortality are substantially influenced by genetics, making it a key target for genetic selection.
- Litter effects are critical in early life stages but diminish as the pigs mature.
- •Selection strategies to improve health treatment and mortality traits should be balanced to avoid unintended consequences.
- •Genetic parameters provide the roadmap for breeding programs, and this study provides valuable information to breed for disease resilience.

















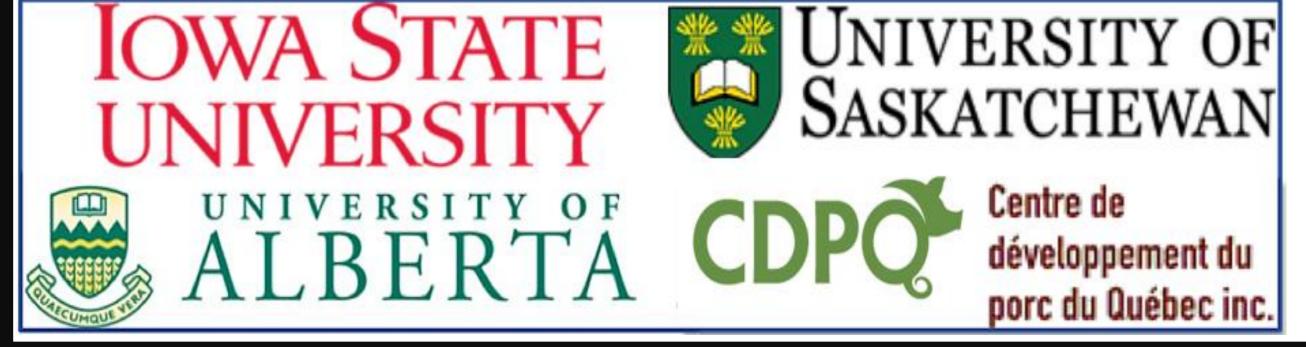


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# Next steps

- Genome Wide Association Studies
- Gene Set Enrichment Analysis
- Identifying candidate genes
- Manuscript preparation







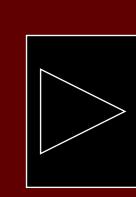












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### Acknowledgements

#### Major Professor & Pl

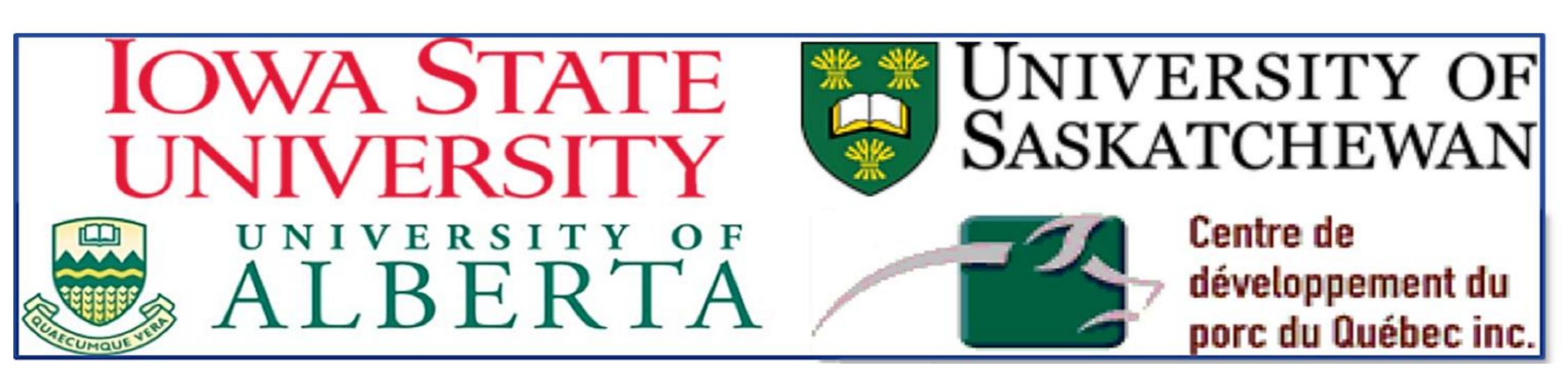
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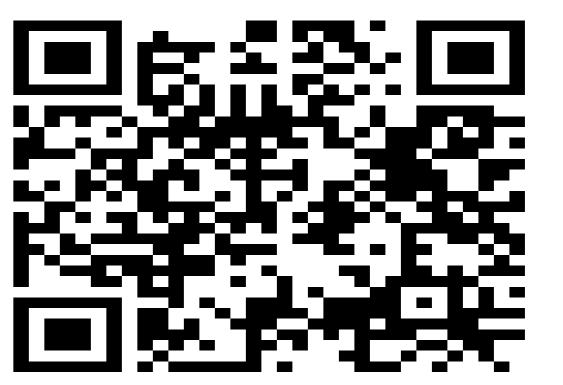
- John Harding
- Michael Dyck
- Frederic Fortin
- Graham Plastow
- PigGen Canada
- Jack Dekkers











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