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Impact of two different diets on faecal parameters of horses

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Introduction. Forages represent the dietary basis of horses, while high amounts of starch can impact their intestinal health [1]. Since few studies are conducted on the faecal parameters (faecal quality and proximate analysis through near-infrared reflectance spectroscopy - NIR), this study aimed to evaluate differences in faecal parameters among horses either fed with a forage-based diet or fed with high amounts of concentrates

Animals, material and methods. Samples of fresh faeces were collected after defaecation from 18 healthy horses (mean (±SD) age 4.78±1.17). 9 horses were fed hay ad libitum (hay group-HG). 9 horses were fed hay and 8 kg/animal/day of a cereals pellet (hay+concentrate group-HCG) supplied in 2 meals/day. Hay used was first-cut meadow with green colour. Concentrate was based on corn and barley feed (crude protein 14.50%, ether extract 3.50%, crude fibre 5.70%, ash 6.60%). Faeces were scored for faecal colour (FCI) and faecal consistency (FCn). FCI was scored through a scale developed by the authors (brown, grey, brown/yellow, brown/green, green). FCn was scored as described by Berg et al. [2]. Faecal hardness (FH) was measured in 50 g fresh faeces with a fruit penetrometer (GY2, Beslands). Faecal pH (FpH) was measured with an electronic pH meter (precision±0.01; Hach-Lange). FH and FpH were measured in triplicate. Fresh faeces (150 g) were dried in a forced ventilation oven (55°C for 72 hours). After drying, samples were grinded (1-mm sieve) for determining faecal components (neutral detergent fiber-NDF, acid detergent fiber-ADF, acid detergent lignin-ADL, crude protein-CP, starch, and ash) through NIR. Statistical analysis was performed (SPSS 21.0). Data were compared by Student t-test (P<0.05). Frequency of scores (%) for FCI and FCn was assessed by using Chi-square test.

Results and discussion. Faecal parameters varied between the diets (Table 1). There were effects of the diet on FCI and FCn (P=0.001): samples were scored brown/green with 3/5-points score for FCn in HG; and grey with 5/5-points score for FCn in HCG.

Table 1. Faecal parameters in HG and HCG. Data are expressed as mean±SD

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	DM %	FpH	FH	NDF	ADF	ADL	CP	Ash	Starch
			kg/cm ²	%DM	%DM	%DM	%DM	%DM	%DM
HG	26.40	6.77	3.55	75.85	55.30	20.99	6.87	10.67	0.15
	± 1.17	± 0.21	± 0.80	± 0.67	± 0.33		± 0.42	± 0.42	± 0.82
HCG	17.74	6.01	2.07	65.68	45.42	15.60	10.73	10.95	2.00
	± 1.97	± 0.34	± 0.64	± 1.81	± 1.17	± 0.96	± 0.42	± 0.28	± 0.37
P	<.01*	<.01*	<.01*	<.01*	<.01*	<.01*	<.01*	0.58	<.01*

Conclusion. Diet has an impact on DM, faecal consistency, pH or faecal components. In HG, brown/green colour of faeces and harder consistency reflect the impact of hay intake on the faeces quality and intestinal health [3]. Faecal pH of 6.77 in HG reflects a typical fiber fermentation profile in the large intestine. The lower faecal pH in HCG seemed to be related to a higher starch fermentation profile with lactate production in the hindgut. This work highlights the evaluation of faecal parameters as useful tool to monitor the effects of diet on intestinal health.

References: [1] Durham Vet.Clin.EquinePract. 2005,83,1549–1553 [2] Berg Anim.Sci.2005,83,1549–1553 [3] Correa Livest.Sci. 2016,186,41–45