

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

ESTIMATION OF APPARENT DIGESTIBILITY OF GROWING PIGS BY THE EXTERNAL INDICATOR NANOLIPE®

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The classical methodology for determining apparent digestibility of a nutrient is performed with the animal housed in a metabolic cage, which allows the individual control of all the feed ingested and excreted during a period of 24 hours. In recent years, several techniques have been developed for simulation or quantification of nutrient utilization by swines. Among these, the markers have been highlighted since they require a smaller amount of feces and show the possibility of estimating the digestibility, fecal production and intake in a simpler way. NANOLIPE® is the LIPE® marker incorporated with nano particles that blend more smoothly and quickly in digesta, allowing reduction of the induction period, and higher recovery rates compared with other markers used in swines. The objective of this work was to compare the digestibility of dry matter of growing pigs diets obtained by standard method (total fecal collection) and estimated by NANOLIPE® marker, aiming to validate the latter for use in swine nutrition. In a completely randomized design, 20 male pigs castrated were fed with soybean meal and corn meal, and replacement levels of 0; 7.5; 15.0; 22.5; 30.0% of soybean meal by soybean hulls. The NANOLIPE® marker was supplied one day and the spot collection was performed 24 hours after the first supply of this marker. Total collection of feces was performed once a day in the morning for 5 days. The means were analyzed by tukey test at 5% of significance. The apparent digestibility for growing pigs was reduced when the level of fiber replacement in the reference diet increased. The aparent digestibility of replacement levels of 0; 7.5; 15.0; 22.5; 30.0% were: 87,7 87,1 83,3 82,3 78,6% for the standart method and 87,0 87,4 82,7 82,0 79,1% for NANOLIPE. It can be concluded that the determination of digestibility by the marker technique was efficient.

Keywords: External marker, Swine, nutrition

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